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RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS, and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

Stock Exch.

LETTERS AND PAPERS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE

DURING THE REIGN OF

HENRY THE SIXTH

KING OF ENGLAND.

EDITED

BY

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PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS

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PREFACE.

PREFACE.

§ 1. INTELLIGENCE of the death of the regent of France, and of the conclusion of the treaty of Arras, the two events with which the Preface to the former volume of this work concludes, reached England at the same time.[1] The sorrow which was felt for the loss of the duke of Bedford—and it was general and sincere—was speedily forgotten in the popular indignation excited by the union of Burgundy with France. Of these two powers the former had now become the more hateful; the success of a declared enemy is less galling than the defection of a trusted friend. Hostility modified by contempt was the prevailing feeling towards Charles; hostility intensified by fear was the prevailing feeling towards Philip. With the thoughtful this new coalition recalled the dying prophecy of Henry the Fifth, who had declared at Vincennes that the conquest of France by the English depended upon their co-operation with Burgundy. With the multitude the intelligence awoke only feelings of hatred and revenge. The duke of Gloucester, now freed from the restraint in which he had been held by his late brother, the regent, exerted himself to embitter the public mind against his old rival, and in this he was successful. It was not difficult to convince the nation that they had been cheated

Hostility of England towards Burgundy

[1] The treaty between the duke of Burgundy and the French ambassadors was concluded at Arras, 21 September 1435 (Monstrelet, ii. clxxxvi.); and the duke of Bedford died at Rouen on the 14th of the same month. See the former volume of this work, Preface, p. lxvii. note 3.

and insulted, and that throughout the negotiations at Arras the English ambassadors had made every reasonable concession, and had acted in entire good faith and with uniform sincerity. A despatch, written by them with this object immediately before their abrupt departure from the Conference, was circulated by order of the English government at Rouen among those towns in Normandy which still owned the sovereignty of Henry "Certain notable clerks of good will" were furnished with copies of the same document, and were directed to instruct the people, by sermons and otherwise, how the king had been guided by a sincere desire for "the reverence of God and the relief "of the poor"[1] When the parliament met at London, early in the month of October, the treachery of the false duke of Burgundy formed a prominent part in the opening homily which was delivered by the bishop of Bath and Wells, the lord chancellor.[2] The commons were invited to supply the means for carrying on the war which was declared to be imminent, and they responded to the appeal with unwonted alacrity Besides the grant of a fifteenth, they consented to the imposition of a tax upon land at the rate of sixpence in the pound upon all estates of less than one hundred pounds a year, eightpence upon all above that rent up to four hundred, and two shillings upon such as produced a higher annual income[3] The king and the privy council, the lords and the commons, the clergy and the people, for once exhibited a remarkable degree of unanimity. Political divisions and personal feuds were for the time forgotten, and the nation seemed influenced by one spirit—the resolve to avenge at all hazards the insult offered to it by the treaty

[1] See the Document printed in the Appendix to this Preface, p xlv No 1

[2] Rot Parl iv 481, 487.

[3] Id 486

of Arras. The storm must break, in the first instance, over the head of the recreant duke of Burgundy. Steps were taken not only to prevent him from rendering assistance to France, but, if possible, to embroil him with his own subjects.

How exhibited.

§ 2 Philip, upon his part, loudly proclaimed his desire to avoid a collision with his former allies, the English; and we may believe that herein he was sincere, since it obviously was his interest quietly to take possession of the enormous districts ceded to him by Charles rather than to fight for them[1] But he was not permitted to remain neuter. His commerce was intercepted as it passed the English coast, and his vessels were captured[2] The garrison of Calais commenced a series of aggressions, destructive as well as irritating, upon his neighbouring districts of Picardy and Flanders[3] Henry despatched ambassadors to the emperor Sigismond, the duke of Bavaria, and the archbishop of Cologne, urging them to attack Philip's territories upon the Rhine[4] Letters were addressed to the most important mercantile towns of

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[1] S Remy, ch clxxxvi

On 10 May 1436 a great 'batellus" of Flanders is reported as having been taken. Exitus Pipæ, 14 Hen VI And shortly afterwards occurs the following entry to the same effect: "Ricardo Veer, [redacted] 'denariis sibi liberatis pro regardo 'cujusdam navis missæ cum certis "litteris ex mandato thesaurarii 'Angliæ versus Calesiam ad Jo"hannem Radclyffe, locum tenen'tem reg [redacted] ibidem, directis, ad ipsum 'informandum ac certificandum ac 'mandatos ibidem de diversis na'vibus venientibus de Britannia et 'aliis partibus versus Flandriam, 'per breve generale de privato "sigillo, inter mandata de termino 'Paschæ anno xj regis nunc, "l ij [redacted] inj d"

[2] Monstrelet [redacted] cen.

[4] See Fœd x 626, 627, 633, 634 Stephen Wilton, doctor in decrees, one of Henry's ambassadors, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the duke of Burgundy, who kept him in prison from 25 April until 16 May 1436. On the twenty-fourth of the [redacted] month he appeared before the Council in London The statement of his receipts and expenses is preserved among the Ambassadors Accounts in the custody of the Master of the Rolls.

Belgium and Holland, in which they were assured that by continuing their ancient alliance with England and separating themselves from Burgundy, they would most readily expand their commercial interests[1] His territories were parcelled out, as if he had already *ceased to be an independent prince*; the duke of Gloucester obtained a grant for life of the comté of Flanders, while that of Boulogne was conveyed to John lord Beaumont[2]

Philip attempts to vindicate his conduct

§ 3 According to his usual policy, the duke of Burgundy explained, negotiated, and protested He sent an embassy into England to vindicate the honesty of his proceedings at Arras, but his emissaries were treated with marked discourtesy. No sooner had they landed at Dover than they were told to consider themselves prisoners Their credentials were taken from them and forwarded to London;[3] and when

[1] See a copy of this letter in Monstrelet, ii ch xxxv The MS Cotton, Galba B i. 250, after giving the original draft, addressed "A nos "très chiers et grans amis, les bourgh" mestres eschevyns, conseilliers "et comm[un]alte de la ville de Harlem, appends the following list of places to which the same letter was *despatched*.

Semblables Lettres,

HOLLANDE

f. au Dordraughte
f. Delfe
B. Duigowe
alb' Hamsterdam
alb Roterdam.
ela. Skiedam
h Camfor.
h Ermouthe

ZELALANDE

b. Brelle.
4 l Gorecleet.
+ Heneflete

[2] Ford x. 652, Dugd Baron i 79, 190 Lord Beaumont's claim appears to have originated in his *descent from the old counts of Ponthieu and Guines*, Henry de Beaumont the first of his ancestors who settled *in England being the second son of* Louis, son of John de Brienne, king of Jerusalem, by Agnes, heiress *and viscountess of Beaumont* See Cate, ii 177

The Issue roll of the Pell shows *that on 7 May, 14 Hen. VI* [1430 a payment was made to the collector at Sandwich in consequence of an *order which he had received to the* effect that he should search for letters brought into England by foreigners *and that any which might be found* should be forwarded to the king and council

after some delay, they themselves were allowed to follow, they were exposed to increased indignities They were lodged in the house of a shoemaker, the door of which they were not permitted to cross, not even to hear Mass, unless they were attended by certain officers, nominally heralds, but in reality gaolers In vain they solicited an interview with the king or the council; before whom, however, the conduct of their master was, in the meantime, denounced with much bitterness. Henry shed tears of boyish vexation when he read the address of the letters which had been arrested at Dover; it was pointed out to him that whereas the duke had formerly styled him "his sovereign lord," he now spoke of him as "his dear lord and cousin" He was requested to observe that the title of "king of France," for which so much blood had been shed and so much money squandered, was no longer conceded to him; Philip had transferred it, by virtue of the treaty of Arras, to Charles and his heirs[1] The members of the Privy Council were still more indignant when they saw themselves defrauded of what had been purchased by the victories of Cressi and Poictiers, Azincourt and Vernueil, and they broke out into vehement denunciations against the treason of their late ally. While they were deliberating how they might express their anger with the most marked emphasis, intelligence reached London that the duke of Burgundy had taken possession of the cities and lordships of Saint Quentin, Corbey, Amiens, Saint Riquier, Abbeville, Dourlens, and Montreuil, which until this time had been the property of the English crown[2] This practical illustration of what might be expected from the union between France and Burgundy excited to the uttermost the fury of the Londoners, always so turbulent

[1] Privy Council Books, iv 330 [2] Monstrelet, ■ exci.

and impetuous They sacked the houses of some of the duke's subjects who had settled in the city as merchants, and murdered the inmates[1] The ambassadors themselves escaped with difficulty The treasurer of England hurried to their obscure lodging, and succeeded in despatching them to the coast before they were intercepted by the mob, now thirsty for more blood. They carried with them no written reply to their master's letters None indeed was needed, for when they told him how narrow had been their own escape, and how, at every stage, they had heard curses heaped upon his head for his ingratitude, rebellion, and treachery, he felt that the English nation had thoroughly fathomed his motives and had correctly interpreted the import of the treaty of Arras.[2]

Prepares to besiege Calais

§ 4. The duke of Burgundy was cautious and politic, but at the same time he was haughty and sensitive He would have outwitted the English in diplomacy had they consented to negotiate, it would not have been undignified for him to have acted upon the defensive had they proclaimed war; but he could not brook the treatment to which his ambassadors had been exposed His honour was wounded, and he must avenge the insult He made no secret of his intention, he would strike a heavy blow at the English power in France, and that blow should be directed against Calais His arrangements for the attack exhibit the skilful selfishness of his character. He had the address to persuade the Flemings that they, as much as he, were interested in destroying this mart for the sale of wool, the staple of England's commerce[3] These great cloth producing

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Fœd x 636, 637, 651

[1] Monstrel II exci

[2] On 19 June 1434 the duke had issued letters, dated at Ghent, in which he recites that the English are making 'chacun jour grant

cities of Flanders forgot that Calais was the channel through which the greater part of their enormous wealth had flowed in upon them for the last century, and that if the supply of the raw material were interrupted, the manufactured material could not be produced. They plunged into the war with that unreasoning and turbulent impetuosity at which this period of her history marks all the proceedings of Flanders.[1] Ghent alone furnished seventeen thousand men, and it was calculated that from his subjects in the Low Countries the duke received a body of no less than thirty thousand soldiers,[2] magnificently armed, and provided with all the munitions of war.[3] The districts of Langres, Autun, Châlons, and Mâcon supplied, partly by loan and partly by gift, the large sums of money required for the expedition.[4] The duke brought with him a formidable train of heavy artillery for the siege, among which were conspicuous three immense cannons, one drawn by twenty-six horses, one by thirty, and the third by fifty.[5] His preparations were completed upon such an extensive scale that, usually cautious as he was, he

" multitude de dames et filles de leins, " et beaucoup plus que anciennement." He states that this is to the injury of his states of Brabant, Flanders, Holland Zealand Limburg Artois, Haynau, Namur, Mechlenne, Thiese and Malines, and the lands beyond the Meuse Regest xiii 101, in the Archives at Lille.

[1] The Flemings requested that his expedition should be exclusively conducted by themselves, and the duke of Burgundy of course accepted their proposal (Basin i. 120.) Henry made an effort to preserve their neutrality, but in vain.

[2] An anonymous chronicle (in the Digby MS 196, fol 152) would have us believe that the duke's force reached 100,000 men, while the continuation of Higden in the MS. Digby 201 (fol 287 b) and MS. Ashmole 796 extend it to the incredible [redacted] of 150,000 Basin (i 126) estimates the fighting men at more than 40,000, but I have preferred the lower computation of Monstrelet

[3] Monstrelet, ii ccili. and ccv

[4] Plancher, iv. 224. See also the MS. Supplem. Franç, 292–10, p. 216, where is given a copy of the account of Mathieu Regnault, the duke's receiver-general, which ends 31 December 1436.

[5] Tenir Chartier ch. cxxix; vol i, p 212

now ventured to boast that he was about to drive the English first out of Calais and then out of France. The same arrogant confidence prevailed among his troops. The Flemings loudly expressed their fear that they would find Calais without a single defender, and they took blame to themselves that they had not despatched their navy beforehand to cut off the retreat of the fugitives, "for," said they, "as soon as these English "fellows know that the gentlemen of Ghent are on their "march, they are sure to abandon their town and "escape home across the Channel."[1]

Preparations for its defence.

§ 7. The English, however, had no such intention; Calais was a position too important to be lost without a hard fought struggle. They knew its value as an outlet for their commerce, and the experience of a century had taught them that it was the key to France, and the basis of their military operations against that kingdom.[2] They remembered "what a precious jewel "the said town of Calais is to this realm; what profit "and refreshing groweth thereby to the king's subjects, "the which resort thither for merchandise and other "causes; what a bulwark and defence it is to this "land and the inhabitants thereof, with what pain "and labour it was subdued and brought into the "king's obeissance, [illegible] well in shedding of many a man's "blood and losing of their lives, as by outrageous costs "and charges to this land." They vowed "that if "so were that it should now perish, it should be

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[1] Monstrelet, ii., 207. They claimed to march in the van of the army, and to pitch their tents nearest to the besieged city. Basin i. 127.

Froissart thus expresses the national sentiment of England [illegible] regard to the value of Calais:—"Vous devez savoir et croire que "Calais est la ville au monde que "la communauté d'Angleterre aime "le mieux; car tant comme ils "seront seigneurs de Calais, ils "disent qu'ils portent les clefs du "royaume de France à leur ceinture." (iv. 35.)

"the greatest dishonour, reproach, slander and shame "that might grow to his realm." The patient spirit was now thoroughly roused, "and to speak the "truth," says Monstrelet,[1] "Henry, king of England, "and his council, and the Three Estates of the realm, "would rather have lost all that they had conquered "during the previous thirty years than this single "town" No wonder then that when "the gentlemen "of Ghent" invested Calais, it was still garrisoned by the English, and the Red Cross of Saint George still floated proudly over its battlements

§ 6 When it became known in England that Burgundy was in arms and that Calais was threatened the duke of Gloucester requested that he might be appointed captain of that fortress. His petition was granted, and he busied himself in preparing for the coming siege.[2] There was no difficulty in obtaining the necessary supplies The parliament, as we have seen,[3] had contributed liberally, and if this sum were not enough, cardinal Beaufort had advanced nine thousand marks specially "for the rescue of the town of Calais"[4] The garrison was amply supplied with victuals and stores,

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These passages are extracted from the 'Instructions issued by "the Commissioners who were sent "into different counties of England "to raise a loan for the defence of "Calais."—Privy Counc iv 352, b.

[1] Monstrelet, ii cov.

[2] Rot Parl. iv 483.

On 17 June ships were arrested for the kings service connected with Calais on 1 July they were actively employed in victualling that town, and on the next day 1,000*l* were awarded for the stores. Shortly afterwards various payments were made to the duke of Gloucester, namely 3,000 marks, 1,991*l* 13*s*, and 185*l* 6*s* 1*d*. Six guns were delivered there at a cost of 20*l* 2*d* again, 20*l*. 13*s*. 4*d* were expended in the purchase of spades, shovels, mattocks, and "malles of lead. All arrangements appear to have been completed by 17 July, between which date and 28 August no notices occur in the Issue Roll of the Pell, whence the previous information has been obtained

[3] See § 1

[4] Rymer x 619

and reinforced by a considerable body of troops[1] The English nobility vied with each other in the extent and magnificence of the levies which they placed at the disposal of the government, and which they conducted in person across the Channel. The realities of the camp were intermingled with the ceremonials of the tournament, for, in accordance with the requirements of the stately chivalry of the age, a herald presented himself before the duke of Burgundy, and requested him to await the arrival of his former antagonist, the duke of Gloucester, under the walls of Calais[2]

Progress of the siege

§ 7 Personal and national animosities thus stimulated to the uttermost, the siege and the defence were conducted with equal energy. Scarcely, however, had the operations commenced before it became obvious

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William of Worcester, see the present volume (p 761), states that the English troops were reckoned at 50,000 men, but this is probably an exaggeration Basin (i 130) is probably nearer the mark when he calculates the duke of Gloucester's contingent at 15,000 troops, horse and foot The extracts from the Pell Records, printed in this volume, Appendix to the Preface, No 11. (p xlix,) show that a very considerable body had crossed over before Humphrey's tardy arrival at Calais The following is the beginning of an unfinished letter respecting these preparations, which, however inflated its diction, probably represents the popular feeling of the time. 'Carissime, 'ne credatur Calesiam pavescere "propter obsidionis assertionem 'ventura. Et ut amicis nostris "veritas pateflat sciat's quod apud 'Calesiam sunt homines gigantibus 'majores, leonibus ferociores, dra-'conibus terribiliores, quorum cu-'dam in equis altissimis lanceas 'trahentes vibrando percussare pro-"ponunt alii balistas brevines fro-'el is attractas in tela volucria 'laxare se præparant; alii vero ex 'arcubus omne cælum sagittarum 'grandine subtexere conantur.' MS Ashmole, 789, fol 172, b

[2] In the printed editions of Monstrelet (ii. cev) this herald is styled 'Kambroue," but the MS Reg 20 D. vii fol 127, proves that this is an error, and that the correct title was "Pennebroe' This is confirmed by the MS Supplem Franç 292-10, p. 249, at Paris, which informs us that 'Le duc envoit a xxiv des 'plus grans seigneurs des duchié "et comté de Bourgoyne, et leur "donna advis qu'estant devant 'Calais le duc de Gloucestre, par 'Pennebroe, son herault, signifie 'la bataille"

that the English possessed an immense advantage in commanding an uninterrupted communication with the sea. The harbour was open; vessels arrived daily from England, and troops and provisions in abundance were thrown into the garrison. The Flemings were the first to point out to the duke this defect in his arrangements, and they complained of his faulty tactics in no measured terms. Why had not his fleet arrived? Why should they besiege the town by land if he did not blockade it, according to his promise, by sea? He tried to pacify them; he assured them that the navigation of the Channel, always difficult and dangerous, was especially so during the summer; that the winds for some time past had been contrary and the weather rough; and he pledged himself that ere long his shipping would be in sight. They consented to wait for a short time, but the concession was made with an ill grace. Their martial spirit had evaporated before the rough realities of actual warfare. They suffered severely in their daily skirmishes with the English garrison, and they bethought themselves of the losses which they were sustaining by this protracted absence from their shops and warehouses. Great was their delight, therefore, when it was announced that the long-expected fleet was visible in the offing; and as it drew near, the duke and the Flemish generals rode down to the shore to welcome its arrival. At full tide four vessels detached themselves from the others and entered the harbour. They were laden with stones curiously cramped together with lead, and the duke explained to his staff that these ships were about to be sunk in the narrow channel, by which alone the town could be approached. The supplies from England would thus be cut off, and the garrison of Calais would soon be at the mercy of the besiegers. The operation was watched by many anxious eyes, but it was a failure. One of the vessels was sent to the bottom by the guns of the castle before she reached the harbour, and,

although the other three were sunk by the engineers, yet their position was unskilfully chosen, that at ebb-tide they were left high and dry upon the beach The English,—women as well as men—rushed down to the shore, and, undeterred by the enemy's artillery, they completed the work of destruction The stranded vessels were broken up; portions of the timber were carried off to supply the garrison with fuel, and the remainder was burnt. Philip's army could render no assistance, nor did the fleet make any further demonstration Next day it stood out to sea, and it was gradually lost in the distance as it sailed northwards on its way back to Holland[1]

The Flemings break up the siege and retreat.

§ 8 The anger of the Flemings, hitherto curbed with difficulty, now broke out into undisguised rebellion. Some of them proposed, as the simplest mode of expressing their dissatisfaction, that the duke's councillors, the lords of Croy, Noyelle, and Bimen, should at once be beheaded; and this suggestion would probably have been adopted but for the flight of the intended victims The English garrison, perceiving the tumult, sallied from the town, killed about one hundred and sixty of the besiegers, and carried off a number of prisoners, The duke hurried into the midst of the camp on foot and attempted to restore order. It was too late: there was an end to all subordination A few of the officers treated him with respect, but they formed the exception, the rest declared that they were befooled and betrayed, that they had been there too long, and would continue there no longer. The common soldiers threw off all semblance of restraint, and when the duke entreated

[1] Shortly after this shameful flight, the admiral of the fleet, Jean de Hornes, accidentally falling into the hands of some of the infuriated Flemings, was murdered by them. Monstrelet, ii. xcviii.

them to preserve at least some semblance of military discipline, promising that if they would do so, he would accompany them in their march homewards, they told him to his face that they needed neither his advice nor protection. During the night the camp was one scene of uproar. The Flemings struck their tents, packed up such of their effects as they could remove, and attempted to destroy the remainder.[1] The booty which they left behind them was enormous, and as they fled they threw away their armour, for the cry was raised that the English were in hot pursuit. Their first halt was at Gravelines, where the duke attempted once more, but without effect, to restore order. Here the last shadow of discipline vanished; the army broke up into separate companies, as convenience or caprice suggested, and each man took his road homewards.[2]

§ 9. The duke of Gloucester still lingered in London; lingered even when there was no excuse for lingering. He did not cross the Channel until he was roused into

Campaign of the duke of Gloucester in France and Flanders

[1] Among the stores thus left behind was "unum magnum cannon de aere et cupro factum, nuper ducis Burgundiæ, vocatum Dijon." See the Calais Accounts, 28 Nov. 1 Feb. 18 Hen. IV. upon the Foreign Roll of the Pipe. This was probably one of the large siege-pieces brought from Dijon, mentioned at § .

[2] Monstrelet, in describing this expedition, which continued from 11 June to 26 August, cost the town of Bruges alone 31,2 l., as appears by an account preserved at Lille. See Kervyn von Lettenhove, Hist. de Flandres, iv. 282.

The chronology of the duke of Gloucester's expedition into Flanders has not been accurately ascertained. It appears, however, from documents printed in the Fœdera (x. 654, 655) that he was at Canterbury on 27 July and on the 30th of that month it was said of him that he was employed in active service in the parts of Calais (Id. 654). The Hennegs broke up their encampment during the night between Saturday the 28th and Sunday 29 July, and at that time Humphrey had not arrived. He entered Flanders 3 August and remained in that country for nine days (William of Worcester, p. 761). His expedition therefore, according to this chronology, may be said to have extended from the 1st to the 15th of August.

A contemporary chronicle in

activity by the intelligence that the victory which he had promised to himself had fallen to the lot of his subordinates. Had he left England a few days sooner than he did, he might have had some share in the pursuit of his retreating enemy, but even that inglorious triumph was denied him. Marching from Calais, he followed the duke's track as far as Gravelines, but again he was too late, Philip was beyond his reach. He took an undignified revenge by pillaging the unprotected country and murdering the unresisting peasantry. The demoralised Flemings durst not meet him in the field, and it did not suit him to lay siege to any fortified town. He might have marched to Lille or Arras, and punished the duke most effectually by provoking him to battle at disadvantage, or compelling him to decline the challenge in which latter case Philip would have been humbled in the eyes of all Europe; but Humphrey lacked the discretion or the courage to adopt this measure. The whole expedition now degenerated into a mere marauding foray. The English could not carry off their plunder, and the cattle which they attempted to drive to Calais died by the road-side from fatigue and want of water. The duke of Gloucester returned home shortly afterwards, personally he had gained little renown, and no real advantage resulted from the campaign. Admitting that the duke of Burgundy had been defeated, he persuaded the world that it was by the defection of his friends rather than by the skill or enterprise of his enemies

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the Digby MS. 169 gives a somewhat different account. According to this authority it was not until 2 August that the English council commanded that Humphrey should cross over, whereupon he embarked at Sandwich. His army entered Flanders on August 9, and remained for eleven days in that country seeking the duke of Burgundy. Failing to find him, they returned by Saint Omer's to Calais, where they embarked on the 25th. The Digby MS. 201 and the Ashmole, 790, also extend the duke's stay in Flanders to eleven days.

The siege of Calais had proved a failure, but it had cost him little; he had played his game with borrowed men and money, and he left his allies to pay the forfeit. He still had a large disposable force in Picardy, French Flanders, Burgundy and Champagne.[1] The real sufferer was England. She had exhausted herself in an unprofitable warfare, and had given a breathing-time to Charles, of which that monarch had not neglected to avail himself.[2]

The war in France and Normandy neglected by the English.

§ 10. So entirely had the attention of England become engrossed in the defence of Calais and the raid into Flanders, that in the meantime the interests of France and Normandy were forgotten. No successor to the duke of Bedford was appointed until several months after his decease, and during the interval things were allowed to run their own course. The war became a series of petty skirmishes, there was no unity of design, no consistency of action. Expeditions were compromised according to the caprice or the zeal of each commander; if successful, the country was embittered against the invader; if they failed, they brought the English power into contempt.[1] It is impossible to inquire by which side the first provocation was offered or the first blow stricken. The administration which for more than ten years had endeavoured without success, yet without cessation, to soften the antipathies

Not more than two or at most three thousand of the duke's own soldiers accompanied him on this expedition. Basin, i. 127.

[1] I have entered thus fully into the history of this campaign because it is the type of those which followed. They were nearly all conducted upon the same system: there was no want of zeal upon the part of the leaders, often enough with their usual bravery, but the balance of advantage still lay with the enemy, and no definite advantage resulted to England, although for the time she might be the victor in the field.

[2] The policy of the war is then conducted, required that fortresses which could not be retained by an English garrison should be destroyed. See the Appendix to his Preface, No. ix.

and to blend the interests of the invader and the invaded, was now no more, and it had effected no permanent result. The passions which had been held under some appearance of control now burst into acts of undisguised violence. There was no longer any wish for a compromise, victory, vengeance, extermination were now the only ideas which found acceptance with the infuriated nationalities.[1]

§ 11. The tide of success set in steadily in favour of France. When it was known that Burgundy had withdrawn from alliance with Henry, the entire population showed itself ripe for revolt;[2] all that was needed was the guidance of a few bold leaders competent to direct the outbreak. Nor were they long wanting, men in whom the people had confidence were speedily in the field. Even before the Conference at Arras had broken up, La Hire had announced his intention of attacking our fortresses in Normandy,[3] and he kept his promise. Dieppe, so important by reason of its easy communication with England, was stormed by the marshal de Rieux, and its fall led to the surrender of Fécamp, Harfleur, Tancarville, Granville,[4] and the other

[1] Bua describes this state of affairs as "feralis illa odiorum et "inimicitiarum rabies." i. 95.

[2] A curious illustration of the popular feeling of the districts between Arras and Paris is afforded by a document preserved in the Archives of France. It appears by a writ of Henry VI., dated 11 October 1435, that three of his commissioners wishing to return from the Conference of Arras were compelled to adopt the following circuitous route in order to reach the capital. Setting out from Arras, they went to Calais; from Calais they went to Boulogne, where they took shipping for Treport; from Treport they went by land to Caudebec, and thence on the Seine to Rouen. The journey from Rouen to Paris was partly by water, partly by land in consequence of the bridge of Meulan being in the hands of the French.

[3] A muster roll, dated 2 October 1435, in the same depository at Paris, is the authority for this statement.

[4] Monstrelet, in extenso. On the disturbed state of Normandy at this time, see the documents printed in the Appendix to this Preface, Nos. iii. and iv.

chief towns on both sides of the Seine. The mischief did not end here, it extended into Champagne,[1] and gradually drew nearer and nearer to Paris itself. During the temporary absence of the bulk of the English garrison of Pontoise, the inhabitants rose in arms, and having without much difficulty overpowered the guard left in charge of the town, they delivered that important fortress to the marshal l'Isle Adam.[2] Gradually but surely the circle narrowed round the capital. Creil, Saint Germain-en-Laye Vincennes, and Saint Denis surrendered or were carried by assault, and thus the road was opened for a more decided measure, an attack upon Paris itself.

Paris taken

§ 12. Early one morning, during the Easter week of the year 1436, the English garrison left that city for the purpose of intercepting some supplies intended for the use of the towns which had lately fallen into the hands of the French. Near Saint Denis they were surprised and defeated by a large body of troops, partly French, partly Burgundians, under l'Isle-Adam. Intelligence of their overthrow was conveyed to Paris by a few of the English who escaped; but it speedily became known that by far the larger number had with difficulty found refuge in a neighbouring tower, where they were so closely blockaded that return was impossible. The garrison of Paris was thus reduced to a mere handful of men, who, whatever might be their courage or discipline, could not hold the city against an assault from without or an insurrection within. The inhabitants, who cordially hated the English, thought it best to employ both these modes of operation. They despatched a messenger to the marshal l'Isle-Adam, informing him that if he would appear

[1] Ch. cxxiv.

[2] Jehan Chartier, ch. cxiv., Monstrelet, ch. cxiv.

before the walls, the gates would be thrown open to him. He promised the citizens that they might depend upon his co-operation, and early on the morning of the next day his troops effected an easy entrance into Paris[1] They were immediately joined by the entire French population, who had expected their arrival, and the air rang with the shouts, "Long "live king Charles and the duke of Burgundy" It was a happy deliverance. Basin feelingly depicts the miseries to which Paris had been reduced by the English rule. The city was in a state of continual blockade by one party or the other, who endeavoured to starve out their adversaries The neighbouring districts yielded neither cattle nor corn; the only supplies which arrived came from Normandy by water, under the escort of a body of armed men[2] Four hundred English soldiers, whose wages had not been paid, deserted at one time, and scattering themselves as robbers over the county, plundered and murdered the inhabitants[3] No wonder then that the citizens of Paris hated the rule of the invaders; no wonder that they welcomed the troops who came to deliver them from such a thraldom

§ 13 The English garrison was at this time commanded by lord Willoughby of Eresby, a brave and cool soldier, who had served under Henry the Fifth at Azincourt and the duke of Bedford at Vernuil[4] He now proved himself equal to the difficulty of his

The following extract from the MS Fontanieu 117–118, fixes the date of this event

"L'an de grace m.cccc.xxxvj le
"Vendredy matin, treizieme jour
"d'Avril, apres Pasques, les gens du
"roy, notre souverain seigneur,
"desquelz estoit chief et con-
"ducteur haut et puissant prince
"monseigneur Artus de Bretagne
"comte de Richemont, connestable
"de France, par le moyen des bour-
"geois et habitans de la ville
"de Paris entrerent en icelle ville
"de Paris"

[2] Basin, i 94
[3] Journal de Paris p 706
[4] Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 85.

position He had found time to concentrate his troops in the Rue St Antoine, near the Bastille, which he had amply provided with stores and ammunitions As it was impossible to resist the overpowering force which hemmed them in on every side, the English had no alternative but to shut themselves up within the walls of that fortress. Their position was desperate; the Bastille was tenable indeed for a time, but lord Willoughby was aware that he could not expect to be relieved, as no available force was sufficiently near at hand He gladly surrendered, therefore, upon honourable terms, which were honourably observed; and the English troops were permitted to embark on the Seine on their way back to Rouen

The English fall back upon Normandy.

§ 11 The English were safe in Normandy, if anywhere. It was the earliest conquest of Henry the Fifth, and the troops which he brought with him had here gained their surest footing. From the time that he had landed the experiment had been made in that province to identify the interests of the conquerors with the conquered, and to blend them, if possible, into one nation[1] The idea had also been a favourite one with the duke of Bedford, and he set himself to exercise it with uniform consistency. Although he had parcelled out the fairest lands of Normandy among his own followers, to whom he assigned the great fiefs vacated by their previous feudal lords, he encouraged the sub-tenants and humbler occupants to remain upon the soil, and he afforded them

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[1] Jean Chartier thus describes the policy of Henry the Fifth:—'Tous les nobles et autres gens de tous estats qui voulurent demeurer sur leurs terres dans les pays obeissans audit roy d'Angleterre, en luy faisant le serment, il les receyoit à aucuns il rendit leurs terres, les autres les vendit et osta de ceux à qui ce roy d'Angleterre les avoit données, les prenoient à ferme; ce qui fit que plusieurs y demeurerent specialment les gens d'Eglise et du commun," p 90, ed 1 31

all the protection that the irregular legislation of the period and the locality would admit He familiarised them with the advantages of a representative government, he respected their peculiar customs and precedents, and he endeavoured to convince them that he desired to administer an even-handed justice He went further: he proved that he wished to trust them, and he believed *that they might be trusted* Having originated a system of local police drawn from the native population, he permitted it to be armed and disciplined so as to become an effective militia He employed it in repressing the violence and bloodshed which was so rife throughout the land It was a hazardous experiment, and required delicate manipulation So long as the duke of Bedford was alive, ready to direct and if necessary to curb and control the working of his system, it was successful; but experience proved that he had created a power which might at any time turn against its author As the English government in France grew weaker after his death, so in proportion grew the strength of the Norman population, and with its strength increased its resolution to follow the example of the inhabitants of Paris, and to shake off the yoke which galled it so heavily[1]

Their intended line of action

§ 15. The English yoke did press heavily, and we cannot wonder that they attempted to cast it off With the duke of Bedford expired the theory of an union of interests ending in an union of nationalities The idea of the conqueror and the conquered again revived Immediately upon the death

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[1] "Hinc cognoscere licet," (writes Polydore Vergil, in reference to the popular insurrections of the time in Normandy), "primus Æthiopem posse "mutare pellem, ut dictum, quam "qui terram incolunt Galliam, "valde multum diligere Anglos "Quippe Normannus diu par fit "Anglo bene acceptus, qui nunc "oblitus offendi, non oblitus odit, non "cupivit venire contra suos principes," p 611

of the duke was inaugurated a new system of policy, in which it was laid down as a fundamental principle "that the French having been rebels to "Henry VI, must in no wise be spared," and it was recommended that the leaders of the troops should "burn and ravage the country as they go, sparing "nothing." Orders were to be given "both to spoil, "waste, and subdue the countries of Anjou, Maine, "the Chartraine and Bretagne;" in other words, the districts from Normandy to the Loire were to be devastated. In his sternest mood Henry the Fifth had always respected the asylum which the feelings of the age universally conceded to churches and other places dedicated to religion, but it was now proposed "that "no sanctuary should serve traitors, conspirators, or "rebels," that is, that no such privilege should hereafter be extended to the French.

Normandy the stronghold of the English power.

§ 16. Despite these disadvantages, the English flattered themselves that Normandy afforded them a stronghold which was still impregnable. The communication between it and England was still uninterrupted, easy and rapid, and so long as it was master of the Seine, it could never suffer from the want of reinforcements, stores, and provisions. Both upper and lower Normandy were studded with castles garrisoned by a disciplined soldiery, which curbed, without difficulty, the irregular hostility of the neighbourhood. Courts of law, civil and criminal, were established over the whole province, the ramifications of which extended into the remotest parishes, and these afforded a machinery which could be enforced or suspended at the pleasure of the dominant party. The English persuaded themselves, therefore that in falling back upon Normandy they had entrenched themselves in a stronghold all but impregnable, and that they had but to await the arrival of reinforcements from England in order to recover possession of the capital of France.

Popular insurrections

17 Such, however, was not the case. The Norman population had, from the beginning, steadily refused to coalesce with the invaders, and many of them had preferred to leave house and home rather than hold them under the English domination. Those who remained upon the soil, although they submitted to the pressure of circumstances, evinced a determination to throw off the yoke whenever the opportunity should present itself, and that opportunity had now arrived

§ 18 This being the position of affairs, we need not wonder that one insurrection after another broke out, and that each, though crushed for the time with a heavy hand, tended to the ultimate result by embittering yet more and more the spirit of the Normans against the invaders Shortly before the English garrison, which had been driven from Paris, established itself at Rouen, the population of Lower Normandy, variously estimated as having consisted of from twelve to sixty thousand men, rose against their oppressors[1] Few or many they were little better than a disorderly mob; they were without arms, without discipline, without a leader. The earl of Arundel led them into an ambuscade as they were approaching Caen, and falling upon them with his men at arms, cut them down without mercy. Those who escaped took refuge in the woods, where many of them perished miserably from cold and hunger.[2]

§ 19. From Lower Normandy the spirit of resistance passed to the upper districts of the province In the month of August 1435 Rouen was alarmed by the approach of La Hire, and in the following autumn Dieppe[3] had fallen into the hands of the insurgents. This was an

[1] The lower calculation is that of *Monstrelet*, vol *iv*, *f. 103* (ed. 1603); the higher, that of Chartier, p 65 (ed 1661)

[2] The details of certain executions at Caen, may be seen in the Appendix to this Preface, No. v

[3] Chartier, p 66; Monstrelet i 121.

important acquisition, for it afforded a safe port to the cruisers who hovered round the English coasts and intercepted the supplies which were in the course of transit to France Rue and Crotoy, the two seaports of Picardy, situated at the mouth of the Somme,[1] passed at the same time into the hands of the enemy, and even Calais itself was threatened Hemmed in on every side, dispirited, disorganised, defeated, and without a head, the dominion of the English in France seemed to be drawing to a close, and it became obvious, from the date of the loss of Paris, that their retention of Normandy would have a speedy and an ignominious termination.

§ 20. The arrival of the duke of York, the newly appointed governor, for a time arrested this calamity, and restored the drooping spirits of his countrymen. His high rank checked and brought into submission the various subordinate leaders, each of whom, safe for the time in his own castle, and supreme in his own district, cared little for any authority but his own The administrative powers of the duke appear to have been considerable, and his military talents were equal to the emergency of his position Ivry was regained, so were Pontoise and Luzarches, important steps towards the recovery of Paris itself. The navigation of the Seine was kept open by an armed vessel, which conveyed troops and stores from home and there is reason to believe that if the council at Rouen had been supported by the council at London, Normandy might have continued for some time longer to be an English province

§ 21. England, however, had neither the power nor the inclination to continue the war in France, or to carry England unable to carry on the struggle.

[1] Monstrelet p. 124

into execution her theories of conquest or extermination. Crippled by the exactions which she had recently made to avenge herself upon the duke of Burgundy not only was the Treasury exhausted of its ready money but payments not yet due had been anticipated In order in some degree to meet the applications for help which poured in from France, the king pawned the crown jewels, and entreated the assistance of his grand-uncle, the bishop of Winchester. The cardinal lent ten thousand marks, and consented to allow the king to postpone the payment of various sums in which he was indebted Two thousand five hundred marks were raised upon the security of the fifteenths granted by the Commons, due next Whitsunday, and the staple of Calais lent twenty thousand marks The archbishop of Canterbury contributed one thousand pounds, and loans and benevolences swelled the amount to a considerable sum Thus provided with troops and money, the duke of York had crossed over into France as the successor to the duke of Bedford, and had set himself to the execution of the task which he had undertaken. His administration was marked by activity and prudence, and had he been adequately supported from home, it is possible that he might for a time have arrested the progress of the French; but he had speedily discovered that his difficulties were insuperable He could have contended with the open hostilities of the French in France; but he could not neutralise the growing influence of a powerful faction in the court at home As the king advanced towards manhood the weakness of his character became more and more conspicuous Feeble mentally, it was obvious that he would become the tool of the boldest spirit with which he should come into contact, feeble bodily, it was doubtful how long he might survive The house of York stood near the throne, nearer, in the opinion of many, than the house of Lancaster; but the house of

Lancaster was represented by the duke of Gloucester, the king's uncle, and it was his object to keep his rival of York at a distance Letters accordingly were addressed to him by the Privy Council, urging him to continue at his post beyond the time specified in his indentures of military service[1] He refused to prolong his stay, and he returned to the court. His successor was the earl of Warwick, who was appointed lieutenant general and governor of France and Normandy on 16 July 1437.[2] He was provided with a liberal allowance of troops and money, by his commission he enjoyed powers equal to those which had been given to the duke of York, and a flattering letter was written to him expressive of the king's confidence in his administration[3] But as he did not cross over until 6 November, the interval between the expiration of the lieutenancy of the duke of York and the arrival of the new governor was being spent by the English in a state of inactivity,[4] while the French under Charles conquered the important town of Montereau. Without having accomplished any success, he sank under the weight of the charge, and died at Rouen on the last day of April 1439.[5]

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[1] Privy Council, v 6 7.

[2] Fœd x 647 In the Appendix to the Preface No vii may be seen the arrangements entered into by the English government with the earl respecting the administration of Normandy

[3] Hall, 187, says of the duke of York, that he returned into England neither wholly pleased, nor fully content For he secretly learnt that some men privily disdained his advancement and envied his promotion, yet (like a wise man) he kept his tongue close, whatsoever his heart thought

[4] An interesting document showing [illegible] of the negociations which were in progress at this time may be seen in the Appendix to this Preface, No x

[5] Dugdale, Baron i 217. So low had the English finances sunk, that when the duke of York was again solicited to act as the governor of Normandy, the government was compelled to place in his hands a large quantity of the crown jewels, which he was empowered to sell in event of his stipend remaining unpaid [illegible] following Easter See the Appendix to his Preface No viii.

§ 22 From this period the French war became more and more unpopular Disgusted at the way in which so much treasure had been expended, the nobility refused to embark in any similar undertaking; and when the appeal was made to the nation, the answer was that the funds which were necessary could no longer be provided. England had enough to do at home, and she soon found herself in the midst of a civil war of more than ordinary duration and ferocity, which engrossed all her energies, and prevented her from looking across the Channel.

England the loser by the French wars

§ 23 In every sense these French wars were prejudicial to the true interests of England. They drained off her treasure and her population at the period when both were essential to the development of her resources, and consequently retarded the progress which otherwise she might have made in the road of civilization The wealth, the genius, and the energies of the nation were directed almost exclusively to warfare, while agriculture, manufactures, and commerce were neglected. And this warfare, conducted at such a costly sacrifice, gradually degenerated into a savage strife and lost all the redeeming features of a conflict waged between two generous antagonists; all humanity was gone, all courtesy, all respect for conquered valour, all gentleness in dealing with the wounded, the aged, and the helpless Yet if England had sown the wind, she soon reaped the whirlwind. The men who had served in these wars returned debased and brutalised, familiar with the sight of bloodshed, indifferent to human suffering regardless of the rights of property, defiant of all law save that of the stronger hand, and ripe, by the mere force of habit, for any atrocity of blood Hence the peculiarly revolting character of the wars of the Roses, for the scenes enacted at St. Alban's and at Wakefield were but the repetition of numberless tragedies performed in France and Normandy and applauded in England.

§ 24 France, on the other hand, was emerging from the abyss of misery in which England was becoming engulphed, and had gradually been acquiring an immense accession of strength, morally and materially, from the trials through which she had passed There was much to encourage her in the effort which she was now making, and she had but to persevere in order to be ultimately successful It united the king and the clergy, the nobles and the commonalty, by a firmer bond than they had hitherto known[1] She had no cause to upbraid England with the result of these wars, although in themselves they were most disastrous. They strengthened the character of the people by calling into exercise those feelings of patriotism which are essential to the existence of any great nation They nerved men to fight for their country, for their homes, for their wives and children, for all that is dearer than life itself. The Norman held a much deeper stake in the war than the Englishman did, and he played the game better and was successful. This was not done without a sacrifice, and every sacrifice ennobles and sanctifies not only the victim, but those who partake in his sufferings Of the people some were slain in battle, some were murdered by their firesides, some were butchered on the scaffold; but the spirit thus evoked was undying Rather than submit to the yoke of the invader they became exiles, but wherever they went they were welcomed as the apostles of liberty

France the gainer.

§ 25 Such is an outline of the general current of events connected with the wars of the English in France during the reign of Henry the Sixth. When

Minor details Illustrative of the art of war

[1] There were many instances among the Treaty documents, which will be cited, in which Charles took for the release of such prisoners as fell into the hands of the English. One of these is printed in the Appendix to this Preface, No. [illegible].

we examine in detail the documents which are here printed, we find that they elucidate a variety of points of different degrees of interest as regards not only the general history of France and Normandy, civil and ecclesiastical, but also their genealogy, and chiefly their topography. The capture and recapture of the various towns and fortresses in these localities, which changed hands during the struggles here described, the troops furnished for their defence or attack, the military stores which were required, and the precautions which were adopted for their security, form the subject matter of a large number of our documents It would neither be easy nor expedient to specify these in detail; but an exception may be made in favour of a few articles of peculiar interest The first of these is a list of the military stores which were found in the castle of Rouen, upon the death of the duke of Bedford, a document which, among other reasons, is curious as illustrating the early history of artillery It appears from this inventory that some of these pieces were of considerable size, carrying[1] a ball of six inches in diameter. None of them appear to have been loaded at the muzzle, the charge having been placed in a moveable chamber, was inserted in the breech. Each cannon was provided with several of these chambers, in order to facilitate rapidity of firing. Hand guns, probably wall pieces, were also in store in the same place, they were of brass, and were mounted, some upon stands called trivets (although they had four feet), some upon moveable frames, called wooden horses, which run upon wheels Among the same stores also figures an instrument called a bricole, which had been used by the

[1] In the Archives at Paris is a certificate, dated ■ October 1431, respecting the siege of Louviers, in which mention is made of the preparation of cannon's made of stone, each of the height of 30 inches This size of shot is almost incredible there is either some error in the numerals, or a confusion between the diameter and the circumference

French at the siege of Louviers, and which was imperfect at the time when the inventory was taken, a portion of it having been left behind when the besiegers had hurriedly abandoned their attack upon that town.[1]

Marriage of Henry VI with Margaret of Anjou.

§ 26. A document of considerable interest here printed[2] furnishes us with a detailed account of the expenses incurred by the English government during the journey of Margaret of Anjou into England immediately previous to her marriage with Henry the Sixth. She was not the first princess to whom he had offered his hand, and had invited to share with him the waning glory of the throne of England. Arrived at maturity, it became important for the interests not only of the reigning family, but of the country at large, that the sovereign should become a husband and a father. In 1412 an alliance with the family of Armagnac was in contemplation. Thomas Beckington, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, who was instructed to visit the court of Lectoure, where the family of the count resided, to examine with great care the personal appearance of the two young princesses, and to report upon them with all speed to the king at London. The description which he transmitted was sufficiently captivating to induce Henry to proceed; and his next step was to despatch a portrait painter, named Master Hans (probably a Fleming), to execute a likeness of his intended consort. The progress, however, of the arms of Charles in Guyenne effectually thwarted

[1] See Ti. Basin. i. 69.

[2] Vol. i. p. 113.

[3] This Master Hans had arrived at Bordeaux from England in Nov. 1442. He was the bearer of a letter to *De Bituris* (Archdeacon of Rhodez, the chief councillor to the count of Armagnac in which he is described as a very competent artist and that he was instructed to execute his commission with all possible haste, so as to return on 22 Nov. Nothing is known of the future history of this artist, nor of the portrait which he is said to have been employed. Possibly it was never transmitted to England.

this alliance, and Henry was compelled to look elsewhere for a bride[1]

§ 27 In the negociations which were resumed with France in the beginning of 1414, Henry attempted to unite diplomacy with matrimony, and to secure at once the double advantage of a truce and a wife An embassy was sent, consisting of the earl of Suffolk, Adam Moleyns, bishop of Chichester, Sir Robert Roos, the English chancellor for France, Thomas Hoo, and others[2] They landed at Harfleur, and proceeding by Rouen and Le Mans, reached Vendôme, where the conference was opened on 8th April It proceeded to the satisfaction of both parties, and the most favourable results were anticipated from these amicable negociations. A week afterwards the English commissioners sailed down the Loire from Blois (where the duke of Suffolk had visited his former prisoner, the duke of Orleans), and joined the royal family, at that time resident in Tours. At the gates of the city the king of Sicily, his son, the duke of Calabria, the dukes of Bretagne and Alençon, and a splendid retinue of nobles welcomed the envoys of Henry On the following day they were presented to Charles, who received them at his castle of Montils, near Tours, and showed a ready anxiety to confirm the preliminaries which had already been agreed upon by his commissioners.

Festival at Tours

§ 28. Early in May the royal party was joined by the duke of Burgundy, and on the following day the queen of Sicily, accompanied by her daughter, Margaret of Anjou

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[1] See "A journal by one of the "suite of Thomas Beckington dur "ing an embassy to negociate a "marriage between Henry VI and "a daughter of the count d'Armag "nac AD 1442" with notes and illustrations by N H Nicolas, 1831 8vo Lond. 1828

[2] Fœd x 63 The instructions given by Charles to the French Commissioners to treat in the present work, p 7

arrived at Tours. Shortly afterwards a treaty[1] of abstinence from war was concluded between France and England, which, although for a limited period, was intended ultimately to form the basis of a final peace. On May 21 Margaret was affianced in the church of S Martin of Tours as the bride of the king of England, who was represented on this occasion by the marquis of Suffolk

§ 29 A contemporaneous and unpublished account of this ceremony, drawn up by one of the English retinue, is preserved in one of the manuscripts at Oxford,[2] it contains some interesting details Among other amusements, a trial of skill between the archers of France and England was agreed to at the suggestion of Suffolk and Pierre de Brézé, the chief minister in these negociations Contrary to what might have been anticipated the prize, 1,000 crowns, was gained by the French, they having put forward some choice marksmen selected from the Scottish guard, who had obtained letters of naturalization, and consequently were regarded as denizens of France On 1 May, in the afternoon, the queen and the dauphiness Margaret of Scotland, accompanied by three hundred noblemen and other knightly attendants, rode into the county to collect the May and carry it home At the feast which succeeded the betrothal the august company was entertained by the entry of two giants, carrying each a large tree in his hands These were followed by two camels bearing towers on their backs, in each of which was an armed man, who fought the one with the other These festivities continued until 29 May, when the English embassy returned home-

[1] See Rymer, xi 60

[2] Bodley MS. Digby 100 f 151 An analysis of this narrative is given by M A Vast in his Histoire de Charles VII roi de France, in 4to (8vo Paris, 1863), a work which, uniting conscientious research with clearness of diction and justness of perception, is a model of historical narrative

wards On Monday, June 8, the earl of Suffolk was received by the inhabitants of Rouen with the most rapturous rejoicing[1] His route towards the coast was one continued triumphal procession

§ 30 The intelligence of this alliance and the truce by which it was succeeded was every where received with the greatest joy The inhabitants of the oppressed districts of France and Normandy were so sanguine as to believe that their calamities were now ended. The people, so long shut up within the fortified towns, now ventured into the country, the husbandman began to till his long-neglected land, and the tradesman resumed his interrupted business Intercourse between the English and the French was now conducted upon more equitable terms, and their commodities were interchanged to their mutual advantage[2] This kindly feeling was further strengthened by the festivities which attended the departure of the young queen to her husband's home After the usual display of feasts and tournaments at Nancy, the royal cavalcade set out from that city, the former capital of Lorraine It was graced by the presence of three queens, the youthful bride being accompanied by those of Sicily and France Her father escorted her as far as Bar-le-Duc, where she was entrusted to the care of the marquis of Suffolk, who conducted her to Paris.[3] A document which is given in this work here takes up the narrative and furnishes us with some interesting particulars illustra-

[1] Beaurepaire, Les États de Normandie p 88, has printed an interesting extract from the Register of the cathedral of Rouen, in which is given an account of the festivities which were celebrated on this occasion It concludes with these expressive words "Et ipso "domino comite de Suffolcia monte "per vicos et plateas universas "populus cum gaudio et fletu "e amaritudine *Noel, Noel*

[2] See Basin, i 171, and Mathieu d'Escouchy i, 5, ed G du Fresne de Beaucourt, 8vo Paris, 1863.

[3] Hist de Charles VII par Gobelinus, i 126

tive of her proceedings until she joined her ill-fated husband in England.

The queen's journey into England.

§ 31 The account which is here printed contains an abstract of the expenditure incurred by the embassy sent upon the part of the royal bridegroom, and extends from 17 July 1444 to 16 October 1445. Two clerks of the king's household were entrusted with the outlay, and on their return their accounts were audited by the officers of the exchequer In addition to 4,233*l.* 12*s* 9*d*, which they received from the lord treasurer, they drew 995*l* 9*s.* 2*d* from other sources Their expenditure commenced on 17 March, when the queen (for Margaret had been betrothed, as we have seen, though not actually married to the king) entered the English dominions at Pontoise The outlay is arranged under heads, the first of which relates to the offerings made by her at mass in France, Normandy, and England, and these reached only the moderate sum of 4*l* 10*s* She was more liberal in her private almsgiving. In her journey between Mantes and Harfleur she gave 22*s* 4*d* to various poor people, in addition to which she distributed fourteen dresses with hoods of grey cloth, and as many pairs of shoes to fourteen women, together with a present of fourteen pence. This benefaction took place on Maundy Thursday, the number fourteen being chosen as corresponding with the queen's age This act of liberality cost 8*l*

§ 32 The royal party embarked on the Seine at Mantes and proceeded to Rouen While in that city Margaret purchased certain pieces of plate which had belonged to the cardinal of Luxemburg, lately deceased; his arms were removed from it and hers were substituted A vessel called the Cock John was specially assigned for the personal use of the young queen, while her household embarked in another called the Mary of

Hampton They then proceeded towards England. While on the voyage between Portsmouth and Southampton, two Genoese galleys passed the royal squadron; and seven trumpeters who were on board having serenaded the party, were presented by the queen with 23*s* 4*d*.

§ 33 In addition to the retinue who accompanied Margaret from Orleans and Lorraine, the party consisted of the marquis of Suffolk, three barons, two baronesses, nine knights, two ladies, six damsels, four chaplains, fifty esquires, and 182 valets, or serving men, besides various retainers of an inferior rank.

§ 34 When the marriage ceremonial was concluded at Tichfield a strange gift was presented to the queen, namely, a lion, the keep of which, along with his travelling expenses to the Tower of London, cost the sum of 3*l* 6*s*. 4*d*. The total outlay incurred by the embassy reaches 5,533*l* 1*s* 11*d*

Journal of the French embassy to London in 1445.

§ 35 It had been decided by the treaty of Tours that there should be a temporary cessation of hostilities in the hope that out of such an arrangement might arise a final adjustment of the long dispute between the two nations A truce which might be speedily followed by a renewal of hostilities upon an extended scale was no advantage It gave the combatants time to recover their breath, to recruit their exhausted finances, to bring up new troops and stores to the future scene of action, and to nerve themselves for a prolonged struggle It was clearly, then, for the interest of both parties that this state of uncertainty should be ended, and that a peace upon fair and reasonable terms should be concluded. Such at least was the opinion of Charles, and in furtherance of his design he sent an embassy to discuss the matter with

his nephew of England The French ambassadors kept a journal of their proceedings, and from this document, which is fortunately extant, we gain some insight into the state of the English court as it existed in the year 1445.

§ 36 The narration commences with the arrival of the French commissioners at Calais They were there honourably received by Garter king-at arms and the lieutenant of the town, and on the next day the archbishop of Rheims, one of their number, carried his cross and held a confirmation of the children of the inhabitants They crossed to Dover in safety, and reached Canterbury on Monday, July 5. Early on the following morning the archbishop received a visit from the prior, who in the name of the metropolitan and the other clergy requested him to say the office for the Translation of S. Thomas, which was to be celebrated on the following day He complied with this request, and on Wednesday celebrated mass, and after a sumptuous dinner in the prior's hall, he again officiated at vespers Their journey was not resumed until Friday, when they arrived at Rochester; they passed Sunday at Maidstone, and on the subsequent Wednesday they entered London Their reception was gratifying About a league from the city they were met by the earls of Suffolk, Dorset, Salisbury, and Shrewsbury, who were followed at a short distance by the dukes of Exeter and Warwick, four bishops, and about three hundred and fifty mounted knights and esquires, "all of whom," says the narrative, "were "dressed most richly in cloth of gold, and silk and "goldsmiths' work, and their horses had trappings of "silver gilt and goldsmiths work, and some of cloth "of gold." Crossing the bridge they entered the city, when the different guilds and companies, each in its own picturesque costume, greeted the strangers, who

were conducted to their lodgings, favourably impressed with the welcome which they had experienced.

§ 37 On July 15 they had their first interview with the king It took place at Westminster. They found him in a large hall, he was seated on a chair covered with cloth of gold, and was dressed in a long robe of red and gold, trimmed with fur, which reached the ground. The drapery of the furniture was of blue diaper, embroidered with the livery of the late King Henry the Fifth; it bore the representation of seed-pods and the motto *Jamais*. With more than questionable taste the tapestry represented a lady offering the arms of France to a lord, the meaning of which the embassy could not fail to interpret There was nothing objectionable, however, in the demeanour of the young king; he came forward to meet the deputation, and uncovered his head to the count de Vendôme and the archbishop. The negociation was carried on through the English chancellor; it extended from 15 July to the end of the month. The proceedings, which are detailed at some length, ended without any definite result; either party being unwilling to yield to the claims of the other. The French were encouraged by the intervention of the duke of Burgundy, from whom they received more than one despatch during these proceedings. Shortly after their return the line of conduct pursued by the duke of Somerset, the governor of Normandy, gradually embittered the contending parties, until the smouldering embers burst out into an open flame, and the capture of Fougères by François de Surienne led to the results which have been detailed with so much accuracy and vigour by Blondel, an eye-witness of the strife, in the interesting volume lately published in this series of historical materials under the auspices of Sir John Romilly.

§ 38 The sources indicated in the Preface to the former volume of this work have furnished the documents contained in the present.[1] For free access to the treasures of the Imperial Library at Paris I am under increased obligations to M Claude and M. Léopold Delisle, who with unvarying kindness aided my researches in that rich collection of historical literature. I am indebted to the courtesy of Sir Charles Young, Garter king of arms, for the use of the Arundel manuscript of Worcester's Collections, which has furnished so many curious papers to these volumes, and to the archbishop of Canterbury for access, through his Grace's librarian, the Rev W Stubbs, to a kindred volume now in the library at Lambeth. In the arrangement and elucidation of these documents I have derived important assistance from the recently published works of M. Vallet,[2] one of the professors in the École des Chartes at Paris, of M. Charles de Beaurepaire,[3] keeper of the Archives at Rouen, and to M. G Du Fresne de Beaucourt, editor of the Chronicle of Mathieu D'Escouchy,[4] whose labours, singly and collectively, throw much light upon the history of the wars of the English in France

Sources whence these documents have been derived

March 1864 JOSEPH STEVENSON.

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[1] See Preface, p lxxi and seqq

[2] Histoire de Charles VII roi de France, et de son époque 2 voll. 8vo Paris 1862, 1865 (Renouard)

[3] Les États de Normandie sous la domination Anglaise, 8vo Paris 1859 (Durand)

[4] Published by Société de l'Histoire de France, 2 voll 8vo Paris, 1863 (Renouard).

APPENDIX TO THE PREFACE.

No. I.

Warrant for the payment of four pounds Tournois to Guillem Bonnse, for the transcription of certain documents.[1]

A.D. 1495. Oct. 15

Warrant for payment for copies of papers respecting

Jehan de Monsomm, chevalier, bailli de Caux, au vicomte d'Arques, ou a son lieutenant, salut.

Par la deliberacion des conseillz et procureur du roy, nostre seigneur, en dit bailliage nous avons tauxe a Guillem Bonnse clerc, pour sa paine et salaire d'avoir fait et escript les exemplaires de certaines lettres closes de nos seigneurs du conseil du roy nostre seigneur, en Normendie, estans a Rouen, escriptes le v. jour de present moys d'Octobre, esquelles lettres est incorporees certaines autres lettres closes, escriptes par nos dits seigneurs le conseil par mes seigneurs l'evesque d'Ely, les evesques de Lisieux, Norwith et Saint David les contes de Huntington et Suffolk, et monseigneur de Hungerford

[Translation]

Jehan de Montgomery, knight, bailly of Caux, to the vicomte of Arques, or to his lieutenant greeting.

By the deliberation of the counsellors and procutor of the king, our lord, in the said bailliwick, we have made an award to Guillem Bonnse, clerk, for his pains and wage in having made and written official copies of certain close letters of the council of the king, our lord, in Normandy, being at Rouen, written on the v day of this present month of October, in which letters are incorporated certain other closed letters, written to the said lords of the council, by my lords the archbishop of York, the bishops of Lisieux, Norwich and Saint David's, the earls of Huntingdon and Suffolk, and my lord

From the Additional Charter No 12...

ffoid, et autres ambaxadeurs du roy, notre dit seigneur estans a Arras, escriptes ▬ dit lieu d'Arras le v jour de Septembre, derrain passe, esquelles lettres rescriptes par les dits ambaxadeurs estoit contenu au long les choses qui avoient este communiquees ▬ la convention d'Arras assemblee pour la traitie de la paix d entre le roy, notre souverain seigneur, et son adversaire Lesquelles lettres contenoient deux fueilles de papier Et par icelles lettres de nos dits seigneurs du conseil nous estoit mande que la copie ou vidimus d icelles lettres envoyassons par les bonnes villes de notre dit bailliage, et le contenu en icelles faire exposer au peuple en sermons generaulx, et autrement, par certains notables clercs de bonne voulente, afin que le peuple peust veoir et cognoistre clerement le devoir en quoy le roy notre dit seigneur, s'estoit mis, pour la reverence de Dieu, notre Createur, et le relievement du povre peuple, de traitier la dite paix Le quel Guillem Bourse a escriptes et doubles icelles lettres par sept foiz, dont l'un d'iceulx doubles, deuement collationne a l'original des dites lettres, et scelle du grant seel aux causes du dit bailliage, a este envoye aux baillis, bourgoiz, manans et habitans, de la ville de Dieppe, le second ▬ ceulx du Neufchastel de Limeux,

the proceedings of the conference at Arras,

of Hungerford, and the rest of the ambassadors of the king, our said lord, they being at Arras, written in the said place of Arras on the v day of September last past; in which letters, written by the ambassadors aforesaid, is contained a long a the matters which had been brought forward in the convention of Arras, which had not about a treaty of peace between the king, our sovereign lord, and his adversary. These letters contained two leaves of paper. And by these letters of our said lords of the council we were commanded to send a copy, or vidimus of the ▬ letters throughout the good towns of our said bailywick, and to cause the substance of the same to be made known to the people in public sermons, and elsewhere by certain notable clerks of good will, to the end that the people may see and understand clearly, how our lord, the king, has done his duty, out of reverence to God, our Creator, and the relief of the poor people in treating for the said peace. The said Guillem Bourse has written and copied these letters seven times, ▬ of which transcripts, duly collated with the original of the said letters, and sealed with the great seal used for the ▬ of the said bailiwick has been sent to the bailly, burgesses, residents and inhabitants of the town of Dieppe, the second ▬ the people of Neufchastel de Limeux,

le tiers aux collioge et bourgoiz de Godmay, le quart aux religieux et bourgoiz de Deseamp, le vme [redacted] bourgoiz, manans et habitans de Monstrevillier, le v. aux cappitaine et bourgoiz de Hanefleu, le vj aux viconte, bourgoiz et habitans de Candebec, esquelz execution en avoit xiiij fueilles de papier.

Item, pour avoir semblablement doubles deux autres pairs de lettres closes de nos dits seigneurs du conseil a nous adreschans, escriptes a Rouen le x jour de ce present moys d Octobre, ainsi signees,

"Par les gens du conseil du roy, notre seigneur, en Normandie,

SERIER,"

faisans mention de entretenir en chacun viconte de notre dit bailliage lordonnance autresfoiz faicte, d avoir en chacun d icelles vicontes un chief Angloiz lance a chevel et xx archiers pour la conduite des gens du dit bailliage embastonnez, laquelle ordonnance avoit cesse par aucun temps a executer par l'ordonnance de nos dits seigneurs, et de present ont ordonne a le remettre sus, comme les dits lettres le contiennent Pourquoy a convenu envoyer de nouvel les executoires d icelles

and English troops in Normandy.

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the third to the college and burgesses of Gonmay, the fourth to the monks and burgesses of Déeamp, the fifth to the burgesses, residents and inhabitants of Montavilliers, the sixth to the captain and burgesses of Hanflem, the seventh to the vicomte, burgesses, and inhabitants of Candebec, which official copies contained xiiij. leaves of paper

Also for having in like manner copied two other pairs of close letters of the lords of the council addressed to us, written at Rouen, on the x day of this present month of October, thus signed,

"By the members of the council of the king, our lord, in Normandy,

SERIER,"

which mention that in each vicomté within our said bailliwick shall be observed the ordinance formerly made, namely, that in each of the said vicomtés shall be an English principal mounted lance and xx archers, to lead the people within the said bailliwick who are provided with arms, which ordinance by the direction of our said lords, had for some time past ceased to be put in force, but now they have decreed that it should be revived, as is continued in the said letters In consequence whereof it has become necessary to send anew

lettres, avec mandemens et commissions pour recevoir les monstres d'icelles lances et archiers aux vicontes de Caudebec, Monstreviller Arques, Neufchastel et Gournay pour une viconte et aux centeniers Centeniers ou pays de Caux; en quoy il a fallu escripre dix fueilles de papier, et en quoy il a grans escriptures Lesquelles escriptures veues par nous en la presence des dits procureur et conseil, avons pour ce faire taxe au dit Guillem Bourse la somme de quatre livres Tournois

Si vous mandons que des deniers de votre dit viconte du terme Saint Michiel dernainement passe vous paiez au dit Guillem Bourse la dite somme de iij livres Tournois Et par rapportant ces presentes, avec quittance du dit Guillem Bourse, comme vous lui aurez paie la dicte somme, ce vous sera alloue en vos comptes, et rabatu de votre dicte recepte par ceulx a qui il appartendra Ce faites si que deffault ny ait

Date Donne a Arques, le xv. jour d'Octobre, lan mil, iij c. xxxv.

Bour.

Dorso Pasques, cccxxxvj en deniers prins par mandement. Quittance de iij livres Tournois pour Guillem Bourse.

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authenticated copies of the said letters with commands and commissions to review the musters of the said lances and archers *archers* to the vicomtes of Caudebec, Montvilliers, Arques Neufchâtel and Gournay, for one vicomté, and to those persons who have charge of divisions of hundreds and places, in the Pays de Caux, for which it has been necessary to write ten leaves of paper, containing a great quantity of matter Wherefore we, having inspected these writings, along with the said proctor and council, have awarded to the said Guillem Bourse the sum of four pounds, Tournois

We therefore command you to pay to the said Guillem Bourse, out of the money of your said vicomté of the term of Michaelmas last past, the said sum of iij pounds Tournois And upon the production of these presents, along with the acquittance of the said Guillem Bourse, that you have paid him the said sum, it shall be allowed in your *accounts and deducted from* your said receipt by those persons whose duty it shall be so to do. Do this, in such manner that there be no failure herein.

Dated at Arques, the xv. day of October, in the year one thousand, iij c xxxv

Bour.

Dorse Easter cccxxxvj In money paid by order. An acquittance for iij pounds Tournois for Guillem Bourse.

No. II.

Expenses incurred by the English Government in the defence of Calais, when about to be attacked by the duke of Burgundy [1]

A D 1436. — Payments to the duke of Gloucester and others for services rendered in the defence of Calais.

Humfrido duci Gloucestriæ, retento penes dominum nostrum regem per Indenturam inter ipsum dominum regem et prefatum ducem confectam, ad proficiscendum ad partes exteras ad ibidem dandum auxilium et rescussum ville sue Calesiæ per spatium unius mensis, in denariis sibi liberatis in persolucionem M^l M^l M^l D mj^xx xiij *l.* x *s.* quos dictus dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu consilii sui, eidem duci liberari mandavit, tam pro vadiis suis et unius ducis, utriusque ad xiij *s.* iiij *d.* per diem, et ducum comitum, utriusque ad vj *s.* viij *d.* per diem; vj baronum, cujuslibet ad iiij *s.* per diem, xvij^c militum, cujuslibet ad iij *s.* per diem, ccccxv hominum ad arma, cujuslibet ad xij *d.* per diem, quam pro vadiis iiij M xlv sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad vj *d* per diem, habendis per viam regardi ex causa predicta, per brevo generale de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino,

M^l M^l M^l D mj^xx xiij *l.* x *s.*

Ricardo, comiti Warrwici, retento penes dominum nostrum regem per Indenturam inter ipsum dominum regem et prefatum comitem confectam, ad proficiscendum ad partes exteras ad ibidem dandum auxilium et rescussum ville sue Calesiæ per spatium unius mensis, in denariis sibi liberatis in persolucionem Dc.xxvj.*l.* x.*s.*, quos dictus dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu consilii sui eidem comiti liberari mandavit, pro vadiis suis, unius baronis, ad iiij *s.* per diem, trium militum, cujuslibet ad iij *s.* per diem; lv. hominum ad arma, cujuslibet ad xij *d.* per diem, vj^c lvj sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad v *d.* per diem, habendis per viam regardi ex causa predicta; per brevo de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino,

Dc xxvj.*l.* x.*s.*

Humfrido, comiti Staffordiæ, retento per Indenturam ex causa ut supra, in denariis sibi liberatis in persolucionem cccc lxxiiij *l.* xvj *s.* viij.*d*, quos dictus dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu consilii sui, eidem comiti liberari mandavit, tam pro vadiis suis ad vj.*s.* viij.*d* per diem, inter militum,

[1] From the Issue Pell Roll, termino Paschæ, 14 Hen VI, m. 12.

cujuslibet ad ij *s* per diem, lxxij hominum ad arma, cujuslibet ad xij *d* per diem, quam pro vadiis D xxxij. sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad vj *d* per diem, habendis per viam regardi ex causa praedicta, per brevo generale de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino,

cccc lxxiij *l.* xvj *s.* viij *d.*

Thomæ, comiti Devoniæ, retento per Indenturam ex causa ut supra, in denariis sibi liberatis in persolutionem cccc.iij^xx^viij *l.* xiij *s* viij *d*, quos dictus dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, dicto comiti liberari mandavit, tam pro vadiis suis ad vj *s.* viij *d.* per diem, unius militis, ad ij *s* per diem, xxiij hominum ad arma, cujuslibet ad xij *d.* per diem; quam pro vadiis cccc lxx sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad vj *d.* per diem habendis per viam regardi ex causa praedicta, per brevo generale de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino,

cccc iij^xx viij *l.* xiij *s.* viij *d.*

Waltero, domino Hungerford, retento per Indenturam, ut supra, in denariis sibi liberatis in persolutionem cccc xx *l.* xij *s*, quos dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, dicto Waltero liberari mandavit, tam pro vadiis ducum bannerettorum, utriusque ad iij *s* per diem unius militis, ad ij *s* per diem; xxx hominum ad arma, cujuslibet ad xij *d* per diem, quam pro vadiis cccc lxxvij sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad vj *d* per diem, habendis per viam regardi; per brevo de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino,

cccc xx. l xij *s*

Leoni, domino de Welles, retento per Indenturam ut supra, in denariis sibi liberatis in persolutionem l *l.* viij *s*, quos dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, eidem Leoni liberari mandavit, tam pro vadiis suis, ad iij *s* per diem; viij. hominum ad arma, cujuslibet ad xij *d.* per diem; quam pro vadiis xlviij sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad vj *d.* per diem, habendis per viam regardi, per brevo generale de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino,

l *l* viij *s.*

Johanni, domino de Beaumont, retento per Indenturam, ut supra, in denariis sibi liberatis in persolutionem iij^xx^xv *l* iij *s.* quos dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, eidem Johanni liberari mandavit, tam super vadiis suis, ad iij *s.* per diem; xx hominum ad arma, cujuslibet ad xij *d* per diem quam pro vadiis iij^xx^viij. sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad vj *d* per diem, habendis per viam regardi, per brevo de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino,

iij^xx^xv *l.* iij *s.*

Ricardo, domino Cromwello, retento per Indenturam, ut supra, in denariis sibi liberatis in persolutionem [illegible], quos dominus rex de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, dicto Radulpho liberari mandavit, tam super vadus unius militis, ad ij *s.* per diem; xij hominum ad arma, cujuslibet ad xij *d.* per diem, quam pro vadus lxxv. sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad vj *d.* per diem, habendis per viam regardi, per brevo generale de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino,

c xlij *l.* iij *s.*

Johanni, domino Tiptot, retento per Indenturam, ut supra, ad mittendum ad partes exteriores homines ad arma et sagittarios ad dandum resistenciam et auxilium ville regis Calesie, in denariis sibi liberatis in persolutionem lxx *l.* xiij *s.*, quos dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, dicto Johanni liberari mandavit, tam pro vadiis xv^xx hominum ad arma, cujuslibet ad xij *d.* per diem, quam pro vadiis lxix. sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad vj *d.* per diem; habendis per viam regardi, per brevo de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino,

lxx *l.* xiij *s.*

Philippo Courtenay, militi, retento per Indenturam, ut supra, in denariis sibi liberatis in persolutionem lxxvij *l.* viij *s.*, quos dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, dicto Philippo liberari mandavit, tam pro vadiis suis ad iij *s.* per diem, xij hominum ad arma cujuslibet ad xij *d.*, quam pro vadiis iij^xx[1] sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad vj *d.* per diem, habendis per viam regardi, per brevo de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino, lxxvij *l.* vij *s.*

Johanni Denham, militi, retento per Indenturam, ut supra, in denariis sibi liberatis in persolutionem lxxj *l.* viij *s.*, quos dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, dicto Johanni liberari mandavit, tam pro vadiis suis, ad iij *s.* per diem, xj. hominum ad arma cujuslibet ad xij *d.* per diem, quam pro vadiis lxxj sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad vj *d.* per diem; habendis per viam regardi, per brevo de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino, lxxj *l.* viij *s.*

Johanni Stourtone, militi, retento per Indenturam, ut supra, in denariis sibi liberatis in persolutionem iij^xxvij *l.* x *s.*, quos dominus rex, de avisamento et [illegible] concilii sui, dicto Johanni liberari mandavit, tam pro vadiis [illegible] ad ij *s.* per diem, xij hominum et arma, cujuslibet ad xij *d.* per diem, quam pro

[1] iij^xx] These numerals are written [illegible] erasure

vadiis exj sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad vj.*d*. per diem, habendis per viam regardi, per breve de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino, xxxvj *l* xj.*s*.

Roberto Whityngham, armigero, retento per Indenturam, ut supra, in denariis sibi liberandis in persolutionem xxiiij *l* x *s*., quos dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, dicto Roberto liberari mandavit, tam pro vadiis suis de vj hominum ad arma, cuilibet ad xij *d* per diem, quam pro vadiis xxj sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad vj *d* per diem; habendis per viam regardi, per breve de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino, xxxiij *l* x *s*.

Ricardo Wodevyle et Willelmo Hauco, armigeris, retentis per Indenturam, ut supra, in denariis eis liberandis in persolutionem xxj *l*., quas dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, eisdem Ricardo et Willelmo liberari mandavit pro vadiis xxx sagittariorum, cujuslibet ad vj *d* per diem, habendis per viam regardi per breve generale de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino, xxj *l*.

Gilberto Pai, armigero, retento per Indenturam, ut supra, in denariis sibi liberandis in persolutionem xvj *l*. quas dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui dicto Gilberto liberari mandavit, tam pro vadiis suis ad xij *d*. per diem; quam pro vadiis xxj. sagittariorum, cuilibet ad vj *d* per diem, habendis per viam regardi per breve de Privato Sigillo inter mandata de hoc termino xvj *l* xj *s*.

Sampson Mombrone et Bylawe le Vyle, armigeris, retentis per Indenturam, ut supra, in denariis eis liberandis in persolutionem lvj *s*., quos dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, dictis Sampson et Bidawe liberari mandavit, habendis per viam regardi per breve de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino, lvj *s*.

Johanni Watforde, armigero, retento per Indenturam, ut supra in denariis sibi liberatis in persolutionem lvj *s*. quos dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui eidem Johanni liberari mandavit, tam pro vadiis suis ad xij *d* per diem, quam pro vadiis duorum sagittariorum, cuilibet ad vj *d*. per diem, habendis per viam regardi, per breve de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino, lvj *s*.

Roberto Passemer, armigero, retento per Indenturam, ut supra, in denariis sibi liberatis in persolutionem lxx *s*, quos dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, dicto Roberto liberare mandavit, tam pro vadiis suis ad xij *d*. per

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RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

diem, quam pro vadiis trium sagittariorum, cuilibet ad v *d.* per diem, habendis per viam regardi, per breve de Private Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino, lxx. *s.*

Thome Cumberworthe, militi, retento per Indenturam, ut supra, ad mittendum ad partes exteras hominos ad arma et sagittarios ad dandum auxilium et rescussum villo regis Calesie; in denariis sibi liberatis in persolutionem ix *l* xj *s*, quos dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, dicto Thome liberari mandavit, tam pro vadiis ducum hominum ad arma, utriusque ad vij*d* per diem quam vadiis ix sagittariorum, cuilibet ad vj *d* per diem, habendis per viam regardi, per breve de Private Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino, ix *l* xj *s*

Johanni Pulford et aliis quinque sociis suis, valettis corone domini regis retentis per Indenturam ut supra, in denariis eis liberatis in persolutionem iij *l* iiij. *s* quos dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, eis liberari mandavit super vadiis cujuslibet eorum ad v *d* per diem habendis per viam regardi, per breve de Private Sigillo, inter mandata de hoc termino, iiij *l* iij *s*

Johanni Hexham, in denariis sibi liberatis ad vicos; videlicet, in vico de Lumeas, et alio vico Lumeas, et alia vice cc *l* de prestito super solutione vadiorum diversorum navium et vasorum arestatorum tam pro salva custodia maris quam pro passagio ducum Gloucestrie et Norfolcie, comitum, baronum, militum, hominum ad arma et sagittariorum, profisciscentium versus Calesiam pro recessu ejusdem, per breve generale de Private Sigillo, inter mandata termino Michaelis ultimo, cccc mde respondebit

Johanni Hexham et Radulpho Ingoldesby, in denariis eis liberatis per manus Roberti Buttore, de prestito super solutione vadiorum diversorum magistrorum et marinariorum diversorum navium et vasorum arestatorum tam pro salva custodia maris quam pro passagio ducum Gloucestrie et Norfolcie, nec non comitum, baronum, militum, hominum ad arma et sagittariorum, profisciscentium versus Calesiam pro recessu ejusdem, per breve generale de Private Sigillo, inter mandata de termino Michaelis ultimo, ccc *l* mde respondebit

Radulpho Ingoldesby, in denariis sibi liberatis, videlicet, per manus propias cc *l*, et per manus Thome Gille cc *l* de prestito super solutione vadiorum magistrorum et marinariorum diversorum navium et vasorum, arestatorum tam pro salva custodia maris, quam pro passagio ducum Gloucestrie et Norfolcie, nec non comitum, baronum, militum, hominum ad arma

ot sagittariorum profisciscentium versus Calesiam pro custu ejusdem per brevo generale do Privato Sigillo, inter mandata do termino Michaelis ultimo,

ccc iij^{xx}viij *l.* unde respondebit

Willelmo Cantelowe, vitelliario ville Calesie, in denariis sibi liberatis, recepienti denarios de Radulpho Ingoldesby, de prestito super officio suo xiij *l* unde respondebit Et respondit inde in compoto suo, rotulo xvij Rotulo Compotorum.

Johanni Hexham, in denariis sibi liberatis per manus Ricardi Rowe de prestito super vadiis lx marinariorum in quadam balingera vocata Jhesus, quam pro vitellatione ejusdem ordinata de avisamento consilii regis per unum monachum pro salva custodia maris, per brevo generale do Privato Sigillo, inter mandata do termino Michaelis ultimo,

xxvij *l.* unde respondebit.

Eidem Johanni Hexham, in denariis sibi liberatis per manus Thome Pope de Wyncheslse, de prestito super solutione vadiorum magistrorum et mariniariorum diversorum navium et vasorum, ordinatorum pro salva custodia maris, per brevo generale do Privato Sigillo, inter mandata do termino Michaelis ultimo proterito,

xiij *l* vj *s.* viij *d.* unde respondebit

Eidem Johanni Hexham, in denariis sibi liberatis per manus Waltori Haymano, de prestito super carriagio diversarum ordinationum regis per mare versus Calesiam pro salva custodia ejusdem, per brevo generale do Privato Sigillo, inter mandata do termino Michaelis ultimo, xxx *s* unde respondebit

Roberto Buttono, in denariis sibi liberatis per manus Thome Gylle, de prestito super solutione vadiorum magistrorum et marinariorum diversorum navium et vasorum super mare existentium pro salva custodia ejusdem, per brevo generale do Privato Sigillo, inter mandata do termino Michaelis ultimo,

xlvj *l* xix *s* viij *d.* unde respondebit.

Thome Gille et Roberto Buttono, in denariis eis liberatis de prestito super solutione vadiorum diversorum magistrorum et marinariorum diversorum navium et vasorum super mare existentium pro salva custodia ejusdem, per brevo generale do Privato Sigillo, inter mandata do termino Michaelis ultimo,

viij *l* unde respondebit.

[1] *Willelmo . . . compotorum*] The whole of this entry is an addition made by a different hand

Willelmo Ederiche, in denariis sibi liberatis de regardo speciali pro lodemanage ordinationum regis de Londone usque Sandowicum, per brevo generale de Privato Sigillo, inter mandata de termino Paschæ, anno xj regis nunc,

xuj.s iiij d

No. III.

Warrant for the Payment of a Messenger employed in carrying Letters respecting the state of Normandy [1]

A tous ceulx qui ces lettres verront, Guillem Oldhalle, chivalier, bailly d'Alençon, salut. A D 1136. 30 April

Comme de nagaires nous eussions escript pluseurs lettres à noble homme, messire Johan Fastolf chevalier, cappitaine de Cren, faisants mention de lassemblé qui avoient faite les ennemis et adversaires du roy pour entrer ou pais de Normendie, comme len dit, et mesmement nous eussent escript noble et puissant seigneur, monseigneur de Scalles, grant seneschal de Normandie, et ce dit cappitaine, autres lettres que leur feissons savoir souvent lestat et puissance des dits ennemis, les lieux ou ilz soient, et les chemins quilz tendroient, affin de resister a leur entreprises, les quelles noz lettres eussent este portees de la ville dEssay en la ville de Caen, et celles de notre dit seigneur de Scalles, et du dit messire Johan Fastolf

On the insurrections in Normandy.

[Translation.]

To all those persons who shall see these present letters, William Oldhalle, knight, bailly of Alençon, greeting.

Whereas of late we have written many letters to the noble man, messire Johan Fastolf, knight, captain of Cheu, making mention of the gathering which had been made by the enemies and adversaries of the king, with the intention of entering upon the country of Normandy, as it is reported; and also whereas the noble and powerful lord, my lord of Scales, grand seneschal of Normandy, and the said captain, have written to us other letters requiring us to send frequent intimation to them of the condition and force of the said enemies, the places where they are, and the roads they are taking, in order that their enterprises may be resisted, which letters of ours had to be conveyed from the town of Essai to the town of Caen, and those of our said lord of Scales, and of the said messire

[1] From the Addit Charter, 3770.

apportees du dit lieu de Caen devers nous au dit lieu d'Essoy par Nicolas Clare, Anglois, lequel en portant icelles lettres oust fait deux voyages du dit lieu d'Essoy au dit lieu de Caen hastivement de nuit et de jour, et pour iceulx faire, par nous mandement lui eussent este baillez et delivrez, ou fait bailler et delivrer, en la ville d'Argenthon par Richard Salins, vicomte du dit lieu, deux chevaulx, lun appertenant a Nicolas Hok, Anglois, et lautre appertenant a Michel Cussalley, savoir faisons que au jour duy, dernain jour Davril, lan mil iiij c xxxvj. se presentent devant nous les dits Nicolas Hok et Cussalley, requerans que pour les journees de leurs dits chevaulx qui avoient vacquees en faisant les dits voyages chacun deux jours, et empirement des dits chevaulx ont occasion ceulx voyages, leurs voulsissions faire taxacion et pourvon de payement ainsi que de raison. Pourquoy nous feismes venir devant nous plusieurs notables personnes, bourgois et demourans en la ville d'Argenthan, lesquelx disent avoir veu baillir et livrer les dits chevaulx au dit Clare pour faire les dits voyages, et aussi disent les avoir veuz alors quils les avoit rendus et baillez a son retour des dits voyages, les quelx nous feismes jurer et enchargasmes de rapporter verite

John Fastolf, had to be conveyed from the said place of Caen to the said place of Essai, by Nicolas Clare, anglicum, who, in conveying the said letters, has made two journies from the said place of Essai to the place of Caen aforesaid, lastly, travelling by night and day; and to do this, there were given and delivered to him by our command, or there were caused to be given and delivered to him, in the town of Argentan, by Richard Salins, vicomte of the said place, two horses, the one belonging to Nicolas Hok, Englishman, and the other belonging to Michael Cusalley,—we make known that upon this day, being the last day of April, in the year one thousand iiij c. xxxvj., the said Nicolas Hok and Cusalley presented themselves before us, asking that, for the days' work of their said horses, which have each been employed two days in making the said journies, and also for the damage done to the said horses by occasion of the said journies, we would be pleased to make an award and provide reasonable payment for the same. Whereupon we caused to come before us several respectable persons, burgesses and residents of the said town of Argentan who said that they had seen the said horses given and delivered to the said Clare to make the journies aforesaid, and also said that they had seen them when they were restored and given up, upon his return from the said journies, which persons we caused to be

en leurs consciences sur savoir combien il povoit bien appartenir par raison aux dits Hok et Cussalley des iommees de leurs dits chevaulx et empruements ensi en iceulx [redacted] icelle cause, lesquelx nous rapporterent [redacted] leurs consciences que il leur povait bien appartenir par raison a chacun la somme de vingt soulz Tournois, qui vallent pour tout la somme de quarante soulz Tournois Veu lequel rapport ainsi fait, et auxi atendu la necessite hastive qui estoit de porter les dits lettres, donne sur ce en mandement au dit vicomte d Argenthon, que la dicte somme de xl s Tournois des deniers de sa recepte il face paiement aux dits Hok et Cussalley, chacun en son regard, en prenant quittance deulx, et de ce fait ut mencion sur ses comptes, ainsi qui est acoustume en tel cas

Donne au dit lieu d Argenthon en lan et jour dessus dits

(*Dorso*) Lan mil cccc xxxvj, le premier jour de May, pardevant moy Jehan Bint clerc, tabellion du roy notre seigneur, en siege d Argenthon, furent presens Nicolas Clare Anglois, et Michiel Cussalley, denommez au blanc, les quelx confessent

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sworn, and charged them to speak the truth upon their conscience that it might be known how much should fairly and reasonably be given to the aforesaid Hok and Cussalley for the work of men and horses, and for the injury which they have consequently sustained, and they reported to us, upon their consciences, that there might well and reasonably be awarded to each of them the sum of twenty sols, Tournois, which amounts, in all, to the sum of forty sols, Tournois. Having regard to this report thus made, and also taking into consideration the necessity that there was for a speedy despatch of the said letters, we have hereupon given orders to the said vicomte of Argentan that, out of the money which he has on hand, he make payment of the said sum of xl s, Tournois, to the said Hok and Cussalley, each for his own share, taking an acquittance from them, and making mention of the same in his accounts, as in such case is usual.

Dated at the same place of Argentan, in the year and day above specified

(*Dorso*) In the year one thousand cccc xxxvj. the first day of May, before me, Johan Bint, clerk, notary of the king, our lord, at the siege of Argentan, were present Nicolas Clare, Englishman, and Michael Cussalley, named in the warrant, who acknowledged that they have had and received of Richart

avoir eu et receu de Richart Salng, esquier, vicomte d'Argonthen et d'Exmes, la somme de quarante soulz, Tournois, par qui doubz leur estoient, cest assavoir, à chacun vingt soulz Tournois, pour les causes contenues et declarees au dit blanc. De la quelle somme de xl s Tournois les dits Nicolas Hek et Cusalley quittent le roy, notre seigneur, le dit vicomte, et tous autres à qui quittance en appartient.

Tesmoing, le signe de moy, tabellion dessus dit, cy mis le jour et an dessus dit

J Biart.

Saling, esquire, vicomte of Argentan and of Exmes, the sum of forty soldz Tournois, of the person by whom they were due to them that is to say, to each of them twenty sols Tournois, for the reasons contained and declared in the said warrant Of which sum of 40s. Tournois, the said Nicolas Hek and Cusalley acquit the king, our lord, the said vicomte, and all other persons to whom an acquittance is due.

In witness whereof, here is the signature of me, the notary above said, placed hereto on the day and year above said

J Biart

No. IV.

Certificate for the Payment of certain Money to Jehan Levesque and others, employed in the service of Henry the Sixth.[1]

A D 1436 8 Sept

On the loss of Paris and the insurrection in Normandy

Robert Josel, lieutenant-general de noble homme Hue Spencer, escuier, bailli de Costentin, au vicomte de Valongnes, ou a son lieutenant, salut.

[Translation.]

Robert Josel, lieutenant general of the noble man, Hue Spencer, esquire, bailly of the Côtentin, to the vicomte of Valognes, or to his lieutenant, greeting.

[1] From the Addit Charters 3787. Another copy, omitting the indorsement, is contained in the MS Fontanieu, 117–118

Nous, pâr ladvis, deliberacion, et conseil de noble et puissant seigneur, messire Raoul le Sage chevalier, seigneur de Saint Pierre, conseillour du roy, notre seigneur, et de pluseurs autres officiers dicelluy seigneur en dit bailliage, [redacted] tauxe a venerable et discrepte personne, maistre Johan Lovesque, maistre en theologie, pour sa paine et salaire de dun voyage par lui naguores fait de Valongnes en royaume d'Engleterre, ung religieux et ung clerc en sa compaignie, par devers le roy, notre dit seigneur, messeigneurs les cardinal d'Engleterre, monseigneur le duc de Glocestre, et aultres notables seigneurs du grant conseil du roy, notre dit seigneur, porter certaines lettres closes depar mon dit seigneur de Saint Pierre et depar *messeigneurs de Scalles et de Pastol, touchantes le fait du roy, notre dit seigneur, la rebellion de la ville de Paris, et la venue des enemis assembles a Granville,[1] et exposer [redacted] mes dits

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We by the advice, deliberation, and counsel of the noble and powerful lord, messire Raoul le Sage, knight, lord of Saint Pierre, counsellor of the king, our lord, and of many other officers of the same lord in the same bailiwick, have allowed to the discreet and venerable person, master Johan Lovesque, master in theology, for his trouble and wage in [redacted] journey by him lately made from Valognes into the kingdom of England, with a monk and a clerk in his company, to the king, our said lord, and to my lords the cardinal of England, my lord the duke of Gloucester, and other noble lords of the great council of the king, our said lord, to carry closed letters from my said lords of Saint Pierre and from my lords Scales and Pastol, touching the affairs of the king, my said lord, the rebellion of the city of Paris, and the arrival of the enemies assembled at Granville, and to state to my said lords of

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[1] *Granville*] This passage is illustrated by the following extract from a letter of Hugh Spencer dated 26 May, 1436, preserved in the Archives of France:—'To 'Martin Donblet who set out from [redacted] Coutances on the 12. of May to " go to the town of Caen, to messire " Johan Pastolf to carry closed " letters written by messire Richard " Harrington knight baily of Caen " and lieutenant of the said town of " Coutances, to the effect that news " had reached them from lieutenant ' and vicomte of Avranches that ' the person who styles himself the " duke of Alençon, Charles of Anjou, and the count of Perdriac, " the enemies of the king our lord, ' were coming to join themselves " with the sires of Lohéac La Roche " Lebret and other adversaries, " who had arrived at Granville. " There were also other news, to the ' effect that the said enemies were ' at Granville aforesaid and were " making fortifications round their ' quarters '

seignems d'Engleterre certaines choses de bouche qui enchargies envoient este [redacted] dit mestre Jehan [illegible] le tout pour le fait du roy, notre dit seignem, et de ses seignemie de France et de Normendie

Lequel voyage faisant le dit mestre Jehan vacque tant en allant sejournant au dit lieu d'Engleterre, en attendant ses expeditions, que en retournant au dit lieu de Valongnes, et aussi du dit lieu de Valongnes allant pardevers les lieutenans des villes de Carenten et Saint Lo, aux quelz le roy, notre dit seigneur rescripvoit ses lettres closes, le dit mestre Jehan vacquera, le dit religieux et clerc en sa compaignie, espasse de cinquante et ung jour, commenchant le xx jour d'Avril, dernier passe, ainsi que le tout nous a este certifie par mon dit seigneur de Saint Pierre, par lequel advis et deliberacion nous avons taxe au dit mestre Jehan, pour chacun jour qu'il a vacque en dit voyage pour lui et sa dite compaignie, la somme de vingt solz Tournois avecques la somme de dix neuf saluz dor pour ses passages dallez et retournez, qui vallent en somme toute la somme de [illegible] cinquante six sept livres, xviij *s.* iij *d*, Tournois

Sy vous mandons que, des deniers de votre recepte, vous

England certain matters verbally, with which the said master Jehan has been entrusted the whole [illegible] g[illegible] [illegible]nsuce of the king, our said lord, and his lordship in France and Normandy

In accomplishing which journey the said master Jehan has been employed, as well in going, tarrying, until said place of England, waiting for his despatches, as in returning to the said place of Valognes, and also going from the said place of Valognes to the lieutenants of the towns of Carentan and Saint Lo, to whom the king our said lord, has written his closed letters, the said master Jehan has been engaged, in the company of the said monk and the clerk, for the space of fifty-one days beginning on the xx day of April last past, as the whole has been certified to us by my said lord of Saint Pierre; by whose advice and deliberation we have awarded to the said master Jehan, for each day that he has been employed in the said journey, for himself and his said company, the sum of twenty sols Tournois, with the sum of nineteen saluz of gold for their passage in going and returning; which amount, in the whole, to seventy-seven livres, eighteen *s*, four *d* Tournois

Wherefore we command you to pay and deliver the said

paioz et deliv[illegible] au dit mestre Johan la dicte [redacted] Et non rembant ces presentz en vos comptes, avecques quittance du dit mestre Johan, icelle somme vous sera deduite et rabatue sur vo re dicte recepte par messeigneurs de la chambre des comptes

En tesmoing de ce nous avons scelleez ces presentes du seel dont nous usons en dit office, le viij jour de Septembre, lan mil, quatre cens, xxxvj.

Josef.

(*Dorso*) Lan mil iiij c xxxvj, le x jour de Septembre, devant Pierres Moreau, tabellion a Vallonges fut present maistre Johan Levesque maistre en theologie, qui confessa avoir eu et recen de Guillem Osber, vicomte de Vallonges, la somme de soixante dix sept livres xviij.s iiij *d* pour les causes contenues en blanc; dont il se tint content, et en quitta le roy, notre seigneur, le dit vicomte, et tous autres.

Morrau

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sum out of the money which you have received to the said master Johan, and upon the production of these presents, together with the discharge of the said master Johan, this sum shall be deducted and allowed from your receipts, in your accounts, by the lords of the chamber of accounts

In witness hereof, we have sealed these presents with the seal which we use in the said office, the viij day of September, in the year one thousand, four hundred, thirty and six.

Josel.

(*Dorso*) In the year one thousand iiij c. xxxvj, the x day of September, before Pierres Moreau, notary of Vallognes, was present master Johan Levesque, master in theology, who acknowledged that he had had, and received of Guillem Osber, vicomte of Vallognes, the sum of seventy-seven livres, xviij *s*, iiij *d* for the causes contained in the certificate; whereof he holds himself satisfied and thereof he requits the king, our lord, the said vicomte, and all others

Morrau.

No V.

WARRANT for the payment of x *l.* i *s.* vj.*d* for the execution of certain criminals at Caen.

A D 1436
27 Sept

Warrant for payment of certain executions at Caen.

Tuspace Quemin lieutenant general de noble homme, messire Richart Waryngton chevalier Bailli de Caen, au vicomte du dit lieu ou a son lieutenant salut

Pour ce que par sentence et condempnation de justice Guet Tricquet, maistre executeur de la haulte justice du roy, notre seigneur, es vicontes de Caen et Baieux a executez et mis a mort les personnes denommees et par la forme cy apres; cest assavoir Guerlot Lorier de Fille, Guillem le Petit de Brevillo, traistres larrons et ennemis du roy, notre dit seigneur, decappitez, et leurs corps pendus au gibet Johan du Bois natif de Perche Johan Radigues, natif Danjou larrons et dessobeurs en chemins publiques, pendus au gibet, et Guillem le Maistre, dit Loschorie, traistre, larron, murdrier, ennemi et adversaire du dit seigneur tuyre, le poing coppe, decapite, et le corps pendu au gibet, et que le dit Tricquet nous a sur ce requis lettres et ordonnance

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[TRANSLATION

Tuspace Quemin, the lieutenant general of the noble man, messire Richard Waryngton, knight Bailly of Caen or the vicomte of the said place or to his lieutenant, greeting

Since, by the sentence and judgment of the law Guet Tricquet, master-executioner of the capital punishments of the king, our lord, in the vicomtés of Caen and Baieux, has executed and put to death the persons designated, and by the form specified as under, that is to say, Guerlot Lorier of Fillé, Guillem le Petit of Bréville, traitors, robbers, and the enemies of the king, our said lord beheaded, and their bodies hanged on a gibbet; Johan du Bois, a native of Perche, Johan Radigues, a native of Anjou, thieves and robbers on the public highways, hanged upon a gibbet, and Guillem le Maistre, surnamed Loschorie, traitor, thief, murderer enemy and adversary of the said lord, who was drawn, had his hand cut off, and his body hanged upon the gibbet; whereupon the said Tricquet has requested of

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From the Add t Charter, 3789.

de paiement, et mesmes pour une olace prinse pour faire la trayn et execution du dit Lescherie, nous a icellui Triequet, pour son droit et salaire diceles executions, avons taxe par ces presentes, cest assavoir, pour le dit trayn dix soulz, Tournois, pour le poing coupe dix solz, pour chacun decapitacion xx solz, pour chacun pendu xl solz et pour la dite olace iij s. vj d, Tournois. Valent toutes icelles paiemens la somme de quatorze livres, quatre solz, six deniers, Tournois

Si vous mandons et commandons que des deniers de votre recepte vous paiez, bailliez, et delivres au dit Triequet le dit somme de xiij l iij s vj d, laquelle, par rapportant ces presentes avecques quittance suffissant du dit Triequet, vous sera alouee en voz comptes et rabatue de votre recepte par tout ou il appartient, sans aucun contredit ou difficulte

Donnee a Caen, le vingt sephiesme jour de Septembre, lan mil, iij c. xxxvj Date.

N Hulu

(*Dorso*) Lan mil, iij c. xxxvj, le xxvij jour de Septembre fut present Girot Triequet, maistre de la haulte justice du roy, nostre seignour, en baillage de Caen, qui confessa avoir

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us that he might have his allowance and order for payment, as also for a hurdle required in drawing and executing the said Leschorie; we by these presents have awarded to the said Triequet as his due and payment for the said executions, that is to say, for the drawing aforesaid ten sols Tournois, for cutting off the hand ten solz, for each beheading xx sols, for each hanging xl sols, and for the said hurdle iij s. vj d, Tournois. All these payments aforesaid amount to the sum of fourteen livres, four sols, six deniers Tournois

Wherefore we order and command you that out of the money which you have on hand, you pay, give and deliver to the said Triequet, the said sum of xiiij l iij s vj d, which (upon the production of these presents, along with a sufficient acquittance of the said Triequet,) shall be allowed to you in your accounts, and be deducted from your receipt wherever shall be fitting, without any contradiction or difficulty.

Dated at Caen, the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year one thousand, iij c. xxxvj

N Hulu.

(*Dorso*) In the year one thousand, iij c xxxvj, on the xxvij. day of September, was present Girot Triequet, chief executioner in the capital jurisdiction of the king, our lord, in the bailliwick of Caen, who acknowledged that he had had

en et receu de honnourable homme e sage Jehan Randulf, vicomte de Caon, la somme de quato ze livres cinq sols, six cornois, dourois, contenues en la dite cedule pour les causes contenues en blanc lad cedule dessus

N. Huet.

and received from the honourable and discreet man John Randulf, vicomte of Caon the sum of fourteen livres four sols and four deniers, Tournois which had been awarded to him for the reasons contained in the paper given as above.

N. Huet.

No. VI.

MANDAT, by Charles the Seventh, for the payment of 4,200*l.* Tournois, to Poton de Santrailles.[1]

A.D. 1437. May 1

Grant to Poton de Santrailles towards the payment of his ransom

CHARLES, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France, a nostre amé et feal president de nos comptes, levesque de Laon, general conseillier sur le fait et gouvernement de toutes nos finances en pais de Languedoc, salut

Nous voulons et vous mandons expressement que, par nostre amé et feal conseillier, maistre Maco Heron receveur general de nos dites finances en dit pays de Languedoc, vous des deniers de la recepte, faictes prier, bailler et delivrer a nostre bien amé Poton, seigneur de Santrailles, premier escuier de corps et maistre de nostre escuirie la somme de cinq mil deux cens livres, Tournois, pour partie de la somme de six

[TRANSLATION.]

CHARLES, by the grace of God, king of France, to our beloved and faithful president of our accounts, the bishop of Laon, counsellor-general on the business and management of all our finances in the county of Languedoc, greeting.

We will and command you expressly that, by our beloved and faithful counsellor, master Maco Heron, receiver-general of our said finances in the said county of Languedoc, you, out of the money which you have on hand, cause to be paid, given, and delivered to our well-beloved Poton, lord of Santrailles, chief esquire of the body and master of our horse, the sum of four thousand two hundred livres, Tournois, on

[1] From the Addit. Charter, 3804.

mil reaulx que ia piece nous lui avons donnee et octroyee, tant pour la recompensation des pertes et dommaiges qui avoit eues a cause de la detention et emprisonnement faite par noz anciens ennemis et adversaires, les Anglois, de sa personne, comme pour lui aidier a paier la grant finance et rancon a quoy ilz lont mis. Et par rapportant ces presentes, avec quittance souffisant sur ce du dit Poton, nous voulons la dicte somme de iiij.M vj c. livres, Tournois, estre alloues es comptes et rabatue de la recepte du dit receveur par noz amez et feaulx gens de noz comptes, auxquelz nous mandons que ainsi le facent sans aucun reffuz ou contredit, non obstant quelzconques ordonnances, mandemens, ou deffences a ce contraires.

Donne a Pezenas, le premier jour de May, lan de grace Date. mil, cccc trente et sept, et de notre regne le quinziesme, sous notre seel ordonne en labsence du grant

Par le roy, en son conseil.

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part of the sum of six thousand reals which we have formerly given and granted him, as well in recompense for the losses and damages which he has sustained in consequence of the personal detention and imprisonment which he has undergone from our ancient enemies and adversaries, the English, as also to assist him in paying the heavy charge and ransom which they have fixed upon him. And upon the production of these presents, along with a sufficient acquittance hereupon made by the said Poton it is our pleasure that the said sum of iiij.M vj c. livres, Tournois, shall be allowed in the accounts and deducted from the receipt of the said receiver by our beloved and faithful officers of our accounts, whom we command that they do this without any refusal or gainsaying, notwithstanding any ordinances, commands, or injunctions to the contrary whatsoever.

Dated at Pezenas, the first day of May, in the year of grace one thousand ccc. thirty and seven, and the fifteenth of our reign, under our seal used in the absence of the great

By the king, in his council

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[1] It appears from the Additional Charter 3805, that upon the same day the king made a grant of 1,000*l* Tournois to Jehan de Vendosme vidame de Chartres, "pour lui aidier "a soy requitter de la finance et "rancon a la quelle il a este mis "par [redacted] anciens ennemis, les "Anglois, de les quelles il a este par "long temps prisonnier, pour la "quelle prison il a encores de ses "hostages et des seelez [redacted] mains de "nos dis ennemis."

No. VII.

Questions submitted to Henry the Sixth by Richard, earl of Warwick, respecting the government of France and Normandy; with the king's answers thereto.[1]

A.D. 1437 11 May.

Agreement to the government of France and Normandy by the earl of Warwick

Henricus, Dei gratia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem

Inspeximus quosdam articulos nobis per carissimum et fidelem consanguineum nostrum, Ricardum comitem Warwici, administratos, ac responsiones eorumdem articulorum per nos datas, in hec verba

First, sithen it hath liked your highness to wille and desire me to doe you service in youre realme of France and duchee of Normandie, as your lieutenant there, like it unto your grace that I may be answered in my demands of certain articles following, as well longing for the weel and conservation of your lordships and lands on that side, as to have your good and gracious answer in other articles following longeyng to myself; the which I trust to God shall not be thought unto your highness unreasonable, *considering that it may wele be conceived of reason in youre good lordship that my said going over at this time is full fure from the ease of my yeres and from the continuall labour of my person att sieges and duly occupation in the warre seeing the longh eth yme that have belonged in the service off nobull kinges of good memory, your grandsire and fadere, and dom yerely, as well in youre wars as about your noble person.*

Item What power and auctoritie it like your highness that I should have in exercising the said service?

Responsio. The king will that you have as large and ample power as the duke off Yorke had, using hit after the forme of an instruction that shall be given therupon unto him

Item To wete what puissance off men of armes and archers and what payement, shall be sent overe at this present unto?

Responsio. He shall have *payement for my c speres* and the bowes thereto, that shall goo with him, and *he vnj. c speres* and the bowes thereto that beth beyond the sea shall be paid and contented in monoye and merchandise there.

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[1] From the MS Harl 6980, fol 1.

Item. To know what estate it like you of youre grace that I shall have for my person?

Response. The king will that he have yearly, for his estate, during such his absence, xx m frankes, and to be about his person xxx speres and the bowes thereto.

Item To write in what wise, and for how long, it shall like your said highness to purvey for your lande there at this time?

Response. The king hath appointed at this time provision for the keeping of the land for a yere and an half, and before the end thereoff to purvey therefore for the time to come as the necessity shall require, in the manner and fourme conteigned more at large in an acte by the kings commaundment made on the same, remaigning in the kings counsail.

Item That the lords that be sent after, that is to say, Beaumont, Willoughby, and Bourgchier, mowe be entreated to doe youre highnesse service in this present armie, or at least ij. of hem

Response Willoughby is agreed to goo, and another shall be entreated to goo also.

Item If it like your highness, I desire to have certain stuff of artillerie, that is to say, for my m. bowes and x ■ sheafs of arrowes, my c. grece of strings, and a m. spere shafts, and that it like youre said highness to purvey stuff off gonnes, gonne powdere, stones and othere artillerie and habillments for the warre, such as shall think unto youre lordship necessarie and sufficient for the defence and safeguarde off youre townes and castles in your said reaume and duchee

Response The king sent over bot late agoo by Gloucestere grete stuff of such necessaries and habilments for the werre, the which he supposeth both not as yet spended, and over that, my said lord off Warwicke shall have with him xv c. bowes and mj m shefs of arrows a c grece off strings, my c. spere shafts; and moo spere shafs may be purveyed in Normandie, whereof the prices be better there than here. And as towards gonnes, the king is not advised to spare any from hence Matter for powder he shall have xl c with him, and stones he may have in Normandy. and he shall have more off the abovesaid things from tyme to tyme ■ the cas shall require

Item. That all manner off process made, ■ ■ be made, ageinst me, your said humble liege man, in your Exchequier,

for appreates, whatever they be waiges of warre, receit reliof, commissions made to me and to others me reserved, nor thestates thereof brought into Exchequier . . . . al other processes made, or to be made, against me in the foresaid Exchequer, except the sommons of the Pipe for yerely formes which I owe to pay to you, be put in respite for the time of my said abiding in your service, and thereupon warrantes under *your prive or grete seal, as the case shall require*, be maad sufficient from tyme to tyme, direct to the tresorere and barons for the time being, to respite the said processes and to sucese in making of hem during the said time.

Responsio. Hit is granted

Item. That if any lordships, manoures, lands or tenements holden of you by chief discend, remaigne, revert, or in any wise falle unto [me] afore my coming home into this reaume, that after the inquisition thereoff returned in the chancellarie in the fourme accustomed, I may have lyverie off hem at suyt off one off my generall atournes, afore myne homage done unto you, if any be due therefore, and that the said homage, and all process to be maad therefore, be reputed unto my coming agen into this land, without fyne making for the same respite.

Responsio Hit is granted.

Item If I die in youre said service, or be soo letted by sickness, or other cause agaynst my will, soo that I may noght performe fully your content touching the said service duryng the terme that I shall be witholden fore, that neither I, nor myne heires, ne executors, be not compelled to restore the moneye the which I shal receive of you for my self and my retinue byecause of your said service, nor noon account to make therefor in any wise.

Responsio Hit is granted as it is desired, provided alway that if the case so happen that he die, (that God forbode) before the end of the terme of his witholding and that after his death any off his retinue within the said terme withdraw him, that in that case his executors shall make, att the kings cost, the suyts to the kings behove agaynst him that so withdrawed him.

Item That it like your highness to grant to me, or to other persons by me hereafter to be named, your lettres patentes off lycence in due forme under your grete seal, without fyn, to give and graunt to the dene and chapitre off the church collegiate of Our Lady of Warwick, lands, tenements, or other possessions, to the yerely value off xl *l* over all charges and

reprises, and the same deane and chapiter to receive the same lands and tenements, or othe possessions, to have and to hold to hem and to her successors for evermore, to fynd, sustain and augment divine service in the [redacted] churche, and to praye for the good estate of you and other that they be bound to pray for, after the ordinance of me, or of other persons of me to be named

Responsio The king hath graunted this [redacted] it is desired.

Item Forasmuch as there is due unto me certain sommes of moneye, as for mome lente and service doon unto you, ye being in your remme of Fraunce; that is to say, for moneye that I borowed for the safeguarde of Meaulx, xj c vj *l.* xiij *s* iij *d*, also for the wages of xx spe es and lx bowes for two moneths, the time of your coronation in Fraunce, an c iij^xx xij *l*, and by a bill of debenture of Hotoftes, that time tresorer of the warres, as it appeareth by the seid debenture, an c iij^xx xviij *l* vij *s* iij *d* ob., I beseech you that I may have paiment in hand off the seid sommes, the which amounteth in all the somme of xv c iij *l.* vij *d.* ob, to the end to make me redy to doo your highnesses service within this present viage, and considering that it is right owe dueto unto me that I ask.

Responsio The king wole that off the sommes aboveseid my seid lord of Warwicke have a m^l mare in hand and that for remenent off the seid sommes over the seid m^l mare that he have sufficient assignment, or else for the same sommes there be laid and delivered unto him, for his suretee thereof, certain of the kings jowulx to wedde for the space of iij yere from the feste off S. Michell next, and that thereupon there be maade a warrant to the tresorer and chamberlains to paie and assigne, or else to leye to wedde as above

Item That there is as due unto me and my souldeours a grete and notable somme off moneye for the safeguard off your town of Challeys, the tyme that I was capitain there, I beseech you that be any off your counsail it like your highness to purvey some way how I shall mowe rathest negbe payment, or agreement, of the said somme

Responsio The king considereth well by the report of my said lord that, as he saith, there is and shall be founde due unto him for the foresaid cause the summ off v m^l. c lxxv *l* ix *s* xj *d* ob, and for the same cause to his said souldiors the summ off vij m^l. ccc iij^xx xv*l*. xviij *s* iij.*d*. is also and shall be found due by the king, the [redacted] off the which souldiors, and also the sommes off moneye that both due unto everich of hyem, my said lord wol doo the king to

be certified be credible writing, to the intent that he shall mowe entre hem for theire duty in that party as that him shall seem most best and profitable for his wele, and also the king considereth that my said lord hath graunted to release unto him, off the abovesaid some of v m o lxxv *l.* ix *s* xj *d.* the some of m *l* on the condicion that off the remenant off his said duetee he may have payment, or sufficient assignement, for somoche the king will and commandeth that there be made a warrant sufficient under his privie seal, directed to the tresorer and chamberleins of his Exchequer, commanding him that my said lord, releasing a m *l* unto the king of such somes off moneye as both and shall be found due unto him for *the cause byforsaid, that off the remanent off the same somm*es, that soo both and shall be foundo due unto him over the said m *l*, they doo make unto him payement, or sufficient assignement off such good as shall growe and come unto the kings use.

Item. That if any off the appointments maad here by you, our sovereigne lord, be any oft your counsaile be broken, and ye certified and notified thereoff, that I may in such caas then be free to return agene into this reaume with your good lordship, without any charge or blame to be laid upon me therefore in any wise, beseeching furthermore your said highness thoose said matters aforesaid longing to the wele and conservation of your lands and lordships to have for your owne wele and tenement so recommanded that they be likelod off men unos reason stand and abide in your obeisance; for elles it should cause you a grete displeasure off good of this time and not the conclusion that ye desire, which God defende. Wherefore I beseech youre good lordship in my most humble wise to abridge myne answers in the demaunds aforesaid and elles accepting my trew devoir and acquitable hold me fully excused that I dare not aventure so grete a losse as might fall to you, and to me also, off my poor worship.

Response. If there be lacke off any off the covenants unto my *said lord of Warwick, he may send unto the king* and certifie thereoff for to purvey therefore and after such certificate, if that the king purvey not in that partie within v. wekes after that he is so certified, if that wynde and weder lete it not that then it may be lowfull for him to returne, without charge or blame to be laid upon him in my wise; and if he happen, the king holdeth him fore discharged, and so dischargeth him

Nos autem tenorem articulorum et responsionum predictorum, ad requisitionem predicti comitis, duximus exemplificandum per presentes.

In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes

Teste meipso, apud monasterium nostrum de Kennington, xj. die Maii, anno regni nostri quinto decimo

Per brevo de Privato Sigillo.

Examinatum per RICARDUM WYMBYSSHE, et THOMAM SMYTHE, } Clericos

No VIII.

Memorandum of proceedings in Council respecting the payment of certain sums due to the duke of York.[1]

The x day of Feverer, the xvj. yere etc in the Ster Chamber at Westminster, my lord, the due of York desired by mouthe of my lordes of the kynges counseil that there as to the kynges behove he delivered late to therle of Suffolk in Fraunce xj c l marcs, the whiche was beseth on the kynges werres there, of the whiche somme, by promesse made by the seid erle and other of the kynges counseil there, parcell shuld have been made to the same due in the feste of Seint Martin in wynter, the xv. yere of the kynges regne, and the whiche as yit is unpaied, that he myght have thereof prest parcell, as reason wol

To the whiche his desire it was answered by my seid lordes that, as touchyng prest parcell of this tyme of the seid sommes, as it is above desired, it myght not godely be doon, considryng the grete charges that the kyng must at this tyme of necessitee bere But thone advis was, yf it like the kyng, that certain of the kynges jowalx were leide in plegge to the seid due for the saide somme of x c l marcs, by the kynges lettres patentes, unto the terme of Seint Michel next comyng and the feste of Pasque therto next folwyng, by the yliche lettres patentes, the seid due shuld have power, that yf it soo happened that he were not paied of the seide somme at the seide feste of Pasque, that thenne it shulde be leveful unto hym to kepe the seide jowelx as his owen propre good, with sufficeant power in the same lettres patentes to alene the seid

Jewels to be pledged to the duke of York in security for payment of his services in France and Normandy

[1] From Rymer's Collections contained in the MS Sloane, 4607, fol 281.

joialx, yf that hym shulde like, withoute distourbance or empeschement of the kyng, or of his hems or executours for evermore. Purveid alwey that suche joialx as he shold so take sholde nowe be praised by joust and indifferent men, that is to say, oon chosen for the kynges and another for the partie of my said lord of York, and that hereupon the keper of the kynges prive seal have poair to make sufficeant warantz under Prive Seal to the tresorer and chamberleins of the kynges Descheqier, to leve unto the said due, for the seide cause certain of the kynges joialx to weddo, suche as theim shal seme good, by the commaundement of the kyng, as other sufficeant warrant to the chancellor of Englande to make upon theffect of thabovesaide matiere unto the said due sufficeantes lettres patentes as mencion is made of above

The xxiij. *day of Fevrer above writen, the kyng, our* souverain lord, in his secree chambre withynne his castelle of Windesore, commanded that thabovesaid acte sholde be executed, after theffect, purport and contenue of hit

Presente, my lordes the chancellor and therle of Suffolk[1]

By the Kyng.

Ryght trusty and right welbeloved cosin. We sende to yow at this tyme oure lettres of poair and commissione, as for your lieutenancie and governaille in oure behalve in oure reaume of France and duchie of Normandie, and with hem we sende to yow oure answeres yeven to certein articles late mistrited by yow to us and oure conseil, with other articles of instruction avised by us and oure said conseil, the whiche we wole that ye observe in the office committed unto you Praying yow that, (considering the great jupardie that the said contrees standen in, and thenterprise that dayly fallen there by oure ennemyes, and also the grete hurt and losse that daylye renneth upone us, as wele for youre longe abode as for the costes of shippes which, as it [is] nolit unknowen to you, standen us to grete charge,) withouten longer del ye yow with youre retenue take your passage into oure said reaume and duchie, to the consolation and comfort of oure trewe subgettes there

And, right trusty and right welbeloved cosin, for asmuche as oure welbeloved secretaire, maister Laurence Calot, disposeth hym at this tyme for to passe with yow into oure said duchie there for to abide and for to do to us and to yow such service as he can in his best wyse, as I owe with to do,

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[1] Sewed to the above is the document which follows.

wo prayo ypw tha ye havê hym specially recommended, as well to som lyflode as to his wages pteignyng to his office. after theffect of a cedule whiche we sende to yow closed withynne these And God have yow in His kepyng

Yoven under oure Prive Seel, at Westminster the xxj. day of May.

To oure right trusty and right welbeloved cosin, Richard due of York, oure lieutenant of oure roume of France and duchie of Normandie.

No. IX.

Mandate from Henry VI. for the Destruction of the Fortresses of Longchamp and Neufmarché [1]

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et d'Angleterre a noz amez et feaulx le tresorier et generaulx gouverneurs de toutes noz finances, tant de France comme de Normendie, salut et dilection

A.D. 1438 19 March

Certain fortresses to be dismantled

Comme, par le plaisir et voulente de Dieu, notre Createur, et la grant diligence que y ont mise noz beaulx cousins, les seigneurs de Talbot et de Fauconberge, et autres plusieurs noz vassaulx et subgiez, les fortresses de Longchamp et Neufmarchie sont mises en notre obeissance, les quelles places ne sont pas neccessaires a tenir, voulans obvier aux inconvenients qui pa le moyen des dessus dites places pour-

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[TRANSLATION]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and England, to our beloved and faithful the treasurers and governors-general of all our finances, as well in France as in Normandy, greeting and love

Since, by the pleasure and will of God, our Creator, and by the great diligence employed herein by our good cousins, the lords of Talbot and Fauconberg, and many others, our vassals and subjects, the fortresses of Longchamp and Neufmarché are reduced under our power, the occupation of which places is not necessary: we, wishing to prevent the dangers which might arise by means of the said places, if it should happen

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[1] From the Addit. Charter, 133

roient advoue, so davantmo lune bonnes places, estoit puse par .os dus emeniz, confonnablement en vos sens, vuillu, o, loynulte, et bonne diligence, nous, par ludviz et deliberacion de notre tres chier et tres ame cousin Richart, conte de Warrewyk, notre lieutenant general et gouverneur de nos dis royaume de France, pais et duchie de Normandie, vous avons commis et ordonnez, commettons et ordonnons par ces presentes, que les places dessus dictes faictes, ou faictes faire par autres telz que verrez a ce commettre et ordonner, tantost et incontinent demolir, abatre et mettre par le pie en pieez de terre entierement, et tellement que aucun lieu en avan ny puisse trouver refuge logeiz ne retrait. Et de par nous faire assembler, employer, et en besongnier, gens de guerre, pyonniers, manouvriers et autres a ce neccessaires et requiz, leur ordonner et faire payer salaires telz que verrez et trouverez appartenir pour le dit abatement et demolicion faire et parfaire soit par assiettes de deniers sur le pays ou autrement de nos dits finances de Normandie, comme adviserez estre affaire pour le plus convenable et moins dommagable, voulans que les dits assiettes et payemens qui par vostre ordonnance auront este faiz en cette partie, soient dautel

that other of them should be taken by the said enemies, trusting fully in your discretion, courage loyalty and good diligence, by the advice and deliberation of our very dear and well beloved cousin Richard, earl of Warwick our lieutenant general and governor of our said kingdom of France and country and duchy of Normandy, have committed and appointed you, and do commit and appoint you by these presents, by yourselves or such others as you may please to commission and appoint hereto, immediately and without delay entirely to demolish, overthrow, and level them with the earth by the pickaxe, and in such wise that no one henceforth may find refuge, lodging nor retreat therein. And for this end, to cause to be assembled, employed, and engaged soldiers pioneers, labourers, and other persons necessary and requisite for the same and to appoint for them and cause to be paid to them such wages as you shall see and find to be fitting for the doing and accomplishing of the said overthrow and demolition, whether it be by assessments of money upon the country or otherwise out of our said finances of Normandy as you shall decide shall be done for the greatest convenience and the least damage, it being our pleasure that the said assessments and payments, which shall have been made by your direction in this behalf, shall be of the same effect and weight as all

effect et valeur en toutes choses en employement et allouement de comptes et autrement, en quelque manière, comme se fussent faites par vertu et auctorite de noz lettres et mandemens propres. De ce faire vous donnons plain pouvoir, auctorite, et mandement especial par ces presentes. Mandons et commandons a tous nos justiciers, officiers, et subgiez, que a vous et voz commis et deputez en ce faisant, obeissent et entendent diligemment, comme ainsi nous plaist il estre fait.

Donne en notre ville de Rouen, le xix jour de Mars, lan de grace mil cccc trente sept, et de notre regne le seizieme.

Par le roy, a la relation de monseigneur le conte de Warrewyk, lieutenant general et gouverneur de France et Normandie

CATOR

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respects in the employment and allowance of accounts, and otherwise, in any way whatsoever, as if they had been done by virtue and authority of our letters and direct commands. To do this we give you full power and authority, and our especial command by these presents. We order and command all our justices, officers, and subjects to obey and diligently to assist you and your commissioners in so doing, for it is our pleasure that this it should be done.

Dated in our city of Rouen the xix day of March, in the year of grace one thousand cccc thirty-seven, and of our reign the sixteenth.

By the king, at the relation of my lord, the earl of Warwick, lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy.

CATOR.

No. X.

Account of the Expenses of Sir John Popham, in an Embassy into Bretagne.[1]

Auditores { Robertus Frampton, baro / Rogerus Appelton, clericus }

A.D. 1438. 10 March

Computus Johannis Popham, militis, thesaurarii hospitii domini regis Henrici sexti, tam de denariis per ipsum receptis, quam de vadiis et custibus suis, missi in ambassiata ipsius

Expenses of sir John

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[1] Of the two documents which follow, the former is taken from the Foreign Roll of the Pipe, 13 16 Hen VI, m xxj, membrane E, collated with another copy in the bundle 'Nuncii, 637, in the custody

Popham'in Bretagne

regis ad prædilectum consanguineum suum, comitem Warwici, locum tenentem regis prædicti et gubernatorem regni sui Franciæ et ducatus sui Normanniæ, et ad alios in eodem ducatu et etiam ad alia loca in munera ipsius domini regis, per breve regis Henrici sexti de Privato Sigillo suo, datum xiij° die Februarii anno regni sui xvij° thesaurario, baronibus et camerariis hujus scaccarii directum, et irrotulatum in memorandis de anno xvij inter brevia directa baronibus de termino Sancti Hillarii eodem anno, rotulo xxj. ex parte Remembratoris regis In quo quidem brevi, inter cætera, continetur quod monstravit regi et concilio suo prefatus Johannes Popliam, chivalier, thesaurarius hospitii regis, quidam eidem domino regi nuper placuit ipsum Johannem transmittere ad prædilectum consanguineum regis, comitem Warwici, locumtenentem suum et gubernatorem regni sui Franciæ et ducatus sui Normanniæ, et ad alios infra eundem ducatum, et etiam ad alia loca in diversis nuncios ipsius regis; qua de causa prefatus Johannes recepit certam summam pecunie ad Receptam Scaccarii regis de prestito

Quapropter rex considerans premissa, de avisamento et assensu dicti concilii sui, mandavit prefatis thesaurario et baronibus quod debite computent cum prefato Johanne Popham, aut cum alia idonea persona nomine ipsius Johannis, per sacramentum alterius eorum, de omnibus denariis sic per ipsum ex causa predicta receptis faciendo eidem Johanni debitam allocationem per sacramentum predictum de xl s per diem, juxta statum unius baronis, videlicet, a die quo idem Johannes ex causa predicta recessit extra civitatem suam Londonie versus partes transmarinas, usque ad diem redditus sui ad eandem civitatem; una cum custibus rationabilibus pro passagio et repassagio suis maris Et de eo, quod per dictum compotum prefato Johanni invenietur fore debitum, prefati thesaurarius et camerarii eidem Johanni faciant liberam solutionem, aut sufficientem assignationem prout ratio exigit et requirit; videlicet, de hujusmodi receptis, vadiis, et custibus suis, ut infra

RECEPTA DENARIORUM

Idem reddit compotum de c l. per ipsum receptis, xxij die Januarii, termino sancti Michaelis anno xvj° de thesaurario

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of the Master of the Rolls. The second is from the bundle 'Nuncii, "637" the original statement by Sir John Popham, it is written upon paper, of which the water-mark is couple of crossed keys.

[1] *xxij*] Namely, 4 Feb. A.D. 1439.

[2] *xvij*] His embassy extended from 19 March A.D. 1438, to 29 June, and again from that day until October 2), in the same year

et camerarius ad Receptam Scaccarii regis predicti de prestito sibi per ipsum regem misso in nundinis Sancti Ruphi Romis, versus eundem Warwici locumtenentem et gubernatorem regni Francie et ducatus Normannie, et ad illos in ducatu predicto, et etiam ad alia loca in nundinis ipsius domini regis, quos dictus dominus rex, de avisamento et assensu concilii sui, prefato Johanni Popham ex causa predicta prefatis thesaurario et camerariis de prestito per breve suum liberare mandavit, sicut continetur in Pello Memorandorum ad eandem Receptam Scaccarii regis de eisdem termino et anno, et etiam in quodam rotulo ipsius Johannis Popham de particulis inde hic [illegible] thesaurio liberati

Summa recepte, [illegible]

VADIA ET EXPENSA

Quas idem computans in vadiis suis, videlicet per diem, per ipsum regem de avisamento et assensu concilii sui missus in nundinis predictis domini regis usque Rothomagum, in partibus Normannie ad prefatum comitem Warwici, locumtenentem et gubernatorem regni Francie et ducatus sui Normannie, et ibidem manendo cum eodem domino rege per [illegible] dies, et deinde redeundo per Burgundiam ad dictum dominum Britannie per [illegible] dies quousque pacem finalem inierunt cum Ludovico de Orliens et aliis ambassiatoribus domini ducis Orliensis ibidem existentibus regis Anglie et ambassiatoribus de partibus Francie ibidem habendo et tento juxta tenorem cujusdam instrumenti tam magno quam privato sigillis et signeto regis consignatis, prefato comite Warwici, archiepiscopo de Rothomagum, cancellario Francie, ac Johanni Popham et aliis de consilio regis tunc ibidem existentibus directo, et penes quem Calaunum remanentis, videlicet, a xx die Maii dicto anno VII[1] quo die idem Johannes Popham recessit de civitate regis Londonie versus partes predictas, usque xxmj diem Junii tunc proximo sequentem, quo die rediit usque Cherbourgh ad rediendum in Angliam, ad faciendum domini regi relationem de materiis predictis, ac per prefatos comitem et alios de consilio domini regis in partibus transmarinis [illegible] per prefatum Johannem Popham finitis et conclusis scilicet, eundo, morando, et redeundo per [illegible] dies prout idem Johannes dicit super sacramentum suum ultimo die et non primo computato, et [illegible] per breve regis predictum, supra in titulo hujus compoti annotatum, et pro hujusmodi vadiis allocantur Johanni

[1] [illegible] His embassy extended from and again from that day until 13 March, A D 1438, to 23 June, [illegible] October 20, in the same yea

Tpoft, banoerio, super mesio [illegible] pates extenas totalo cumto rotulo compotorum, et dominum Co'tum, [illegible] ambasiata rogis usque partes Francie, [illegible] tortio regis Richardi secundi, rotulo compotorum, sicut [illegible] tmotatur in dicto rotulo de pannulis

Item consimilibus vadiis ejusdem Johannis Popham, xl s per diem, existentis apud Cherborgho predictum predicto xviij die Jun, quo die recepit [illegible] de privato sigillo suo ad expectandum ulteriorem consilium domini regis superventuris de Anglia ad tractandum alias de [illegible] materiis cum consilio adversarii domini regis [illegible] Francie, quo tempore magister Johannes de Vyvyle [illegible] veniebat ex mandato domini regis, premissum Johannem [illegible] informando per aliud breve ejusdem regis de privato sigillo suo, et secum deferendo quandam novam communionem ex parte domini regis [illegible] de Vincennes et [illegible] Popham ac alias infra commissionem predictum specificatas directam, ad tractandam novam pacem cum consilio D Vyvyn Francie pro pace habenda inter ipsum dominum regem et predictum Dolfynum, adversarium suum; et sic redeundo de Cherborgho predicta usque Roana, ad consulendum cum consilio Francie et comite Warrewici, et aliis de consilio domini regis tunc ibidem existentibus; quo quidem [illegible] ibidem finito et responso per consilium Francie, [illegible] redeundo usque Hondefete pro recipiendo suo, [illegible] equorum et hernesio suorum [illegible], [illegible] deundo usque civitatem regis Turonensis [illegible], [illegible] do hujusmodi vadiis suis a predicto xxij die [illegible] anno xv, usque xx. diem Octobris [illegible], eo quo idem Johannes redit ad civitatem regis [illegible] supradictam, [illegible] novo commissionis predicta, scilicet, eundo morando, et redeundo, per xix. dies, ut dicit super sacramentum suum, ultimo die et non primo computatis, [illegible] per breve regis supradictum, in rotulo hujus compoti annotatum, et prout consimilia vadia allocantur [illegible] Johannis Tiptoft et [illegible] in rotulo proxime precedenti annotata, sicut continetur ibidem

Item repassagio maris ejusdem Johannis Popham, xiij hominum, servientium suorum, et xvj equorum et [illegible] suorum cum secum venerunt ultra mare et exierunt apud Honefleto in Normannia [illegible] de Sandewyche conducta pro xxj / in grossa, precepto mento penes Johannem, hominum et equorum predictorum cum hernesiis suis, eorum [illegible]

inf rma enem dominꝰ regi e comalo sun de t
i lue par i fuerondun el liberundum; lion id
d el supꝑ sacramun sunu, xv. l, verulo
pr nlich, supra ii tabli lup comiche mucle i
tuctur ibidem.

Summa vadiorum prædictorum, quæ ou n reparc
cccc xlvj l.

Et habet superplus cccc xlvj l.

De quibus habitantes ead solutionem vel q
ad mundo, prætextu brevis domini regis de priuilegio
annotati sup e in tilo hujus compot Quod q
liberatur thesaurario et camerar'is ad Receptam
xxv j die Aprilis, anno xvj. regis prædicti

Memorandum, that one Johnne Poplam, the-grace of the
kyngdom home, dyuelid the londone the xvj day
to Zero of the kynge who xeth, to gyo in o
my londe of Wurwyke and by me i bel wyn
Bre h yne, i contine to do me i w h l
Oblyuer, and all of the dhlo of Oblyuer con
der with i hiero ymbesse one o the l'ene (pu
el wel he playn ly by Jo n sh ceus Zouno (pu
I nde the kynge, unde the seith su do ne Poplam
which the lyeseone and I bow i uforesaid in johne
ocenj i ointe the xxvj. day of Juin nex, folowyng
come to Coventre for to have commo home to Lu
uwo made relacions to the kynge how he had d
me one that he was sende fore, whereis he receved the same
day i Pyyvo Solos die he kyng, by the wheche
comm undeb hym to abyde stylle in that conte th
over o centene of hys comeple, the which o he w
over, that the forsaide johne Poplam nal they
in glode and chuge whe mistoes for the kynge un
like as he showede more playnly by the saide lette
Pyyvo Coille. And so he abode there and at Coo
comynge of thesyme that the kynge sholde sende
as he was commundeb by the Pyyvo Coilles, unto
day of Auguste next folowyng, he whiche thyme
Bury yl ▪ come hedere out of Thyg londe for the kynge
Lymme that they sholde comme no mem o out of
hise (he kynge I old wy yrly (Pyyvo Coilles, hi hrese

1 [illegible] 2 [illegible] 3 [illegible] 4 [illegible] 5 [illegible] 6 [illegible] 7 [illegible] 8 [illegible] 9 [illegible] 10 [illegible] 11 [illegible] 12 [illegible] 13 [illegible] 14 [illegible] 15 [illegible] 16 [illegible] 17 [illegible] 18 [illegible] 19 [illegible] 20 [illegible] 21 [illegible] 22 [illegible] 23 [illegible] 24 [illegible] 25 [illegible] 26 [illegible] 27 [illegible] 28 [illegible] 29 [illegible] 30 [illegible] 31 [illegible] 32 [illegible] 33 [illegible] 34 [illegible] 35 [illegible] 36 [illegible] 37 [illegible] 38 [illegible] 39 [illegible] 40 [illegible] 41 [illegible] 42 [illegible] 43 [illegible] 44 [illegible] 45 [illegible] 46 [illegible] 47 [illegible] 48 [illegible] 49 [illegible] 50 [illegible] 51 [illegible] 52 [illegible] 53 [illegible] 54 [illegible] 55 [illegible] 56 [illegible] 57 [illegible] 58 [illegible] 59 [illegible] 60 [illegible] 61 [illegible] 62 [illegible] 63 [illegible] 64 [illegible] 65 [illegible] 66 [illegible] 67 [illegible] 68 [illegible] 69 [illegible] 70 [illegible] 71 [illegible] 72 [illegible] 73 [illegible] 74 [illegible] 75 [illegible] 76 [illegible] 77 [illegible] 78 [illegible] 79 [illegible] 80 [illegible] 81 [illegible] 82 [illegible] 83 [illegible] 84 [illegible] 85 [illegible] 86 [illegible] 87 [illegible] 88 [illegible] 89 [illegible] 90 [illegible] 91 [illegible] 92 [illegible] 93 [illegible] 94 [illegible] 95 [illegible] 96 [illegible] 97 [illegible] 98 [illegible] 99 [illegible] 100 [illegible] 101 [illegible] 102 [illegible] 103 [illegible] 104 [illegible] 105 [illegible] 106 [illegible] 107 [illegible] 108 [illegible] 109 [illegible] 110 [illegible] 111 [illegible] 112 [illegible] 113 [illegible] 114 [illegible] 115 [illegible] 116 [illegible] 117 [illegible] 118 [illegible] 119 [illegible] 120 [illegible] 121 [illegible] 122 [illegible] 123 [illegible] 124 [illegible] 125 [illegible] 126 [illegible] 127 [illegible] 128 [illegible] 129 [illegible] 130 [illegible] 131 [illegible] 132 [illegible] 133 [illegible] 134 [illegible] 135 [illegible] 136 [illegible] 137 [illegible] 138 [illegible] 139 [illegible] 140 [illegible] 141 [illegible] 142 [illegible] 143 [illegible] 144 [illegible] 145 [illegible] 146 [illegible] 147 [illegible] 148 [illegible] 149 [illegible] 150 [illegible] 151 [illegible] 152 [illegible] 153 [illegible] 154 [illegible] 155 [illegible] 156 [illegible] 157 [illegible] 158 [illegible] 159 [illegible] 160 [illegible] 161 [illegible] 162 [illegible] 163 [illegible] 164 [illegible] 165 [illegible] 166 [illegible] 167 [illegible] 168 [illegible] 169 [illegible] 170 [illegible] 171 [illegible] 172 [illegible] 173 [illegible] 174 [illegible] 175 [illegible] 176 [illegible] 177 [illegible] 178 [illegible] 179 [illegible] 180 [illegible] 181 [illegible] 182 [illegible] 183 [illegible] 184 [illegible] 185 [illegible] 186 [illegible] 187 [illegible] 188 [illegible] 189 [illegible] 190 [illegible] 191 [illegible] 192 [illegible] 193 [illegible] 194 [illegible] 195 [illegible] 196 [illegible] 197 [illegible] 198 [illegible] 199 [illegible] 200 [illegible] 201 [illegible] 202 [illegible] 203 [illegible] 204 [illegible] 205 [illegible] 206 [illegible] 207 [illegible] 208 [illegible] 209 [illegible] 210 [illegible] 211 [illegible] 212 [illegible] 213 [illegible] 214 [illegible] 215 [illegible] 216 [illegible] 217 [illegible] 218 [illegible] 219 [illegible] 220 [illegible] 221 [illegible] 222 [illegible] 223 [illegible] 224 [illegible] 225 [illegible] 226 [illegible] 227 [illegible] 228 [illegible] 229 [illegible] 230 [illegible] 231 [illegible] 232 [illegible] 233 [illegible] 234 [illegible] 235 [illegible] 236 [illegible] 237 [illegible] 238 [illegible] 239 [illegible] 240 [illegible] 241 [illegible] 242 [illegible] 243 [illegible] 244 [illegible] 245 [illegible] 246 [illegible] 247 [illegible] 248 [illegible] 249 [illegible] 250 [illegible] 251 [illegible] 252 [illegible] 253 [illegible] 254 [illegible] 255 [illegible] 256 [illegible] 257 [illegible] 258 [illegible] 259 [illegible] 260 [illegible] 261 [illegible] 262 [illegible] 263 [illegible] 264 [illegible] 265 [illegible] 266 [illegible] 267 [illegible] 268 [illegible] 269 [illegible] 270 [illegible] 271 [illegible] 272 [illegible] 273 [illegible] 274 [illegible] 275 [illegible] 276 [illegible] 277 [illegible] 278 [illegible] 279 [illegible] 280 [illegible] 281 [illegible] 282 [illegible] 283 [illegible] 284 [illegible] 285 [illegible] 286 [illegible] 287 [illegible] 288 [illegible] 289 [illegible] 290 [illegible] 291 [illegible] 292 [illegible] 293 [illegible] 294 [illegible] 295 [illegible] 296 [illegible] 297 [illegible] 298 [illegible] 299 [illegible] 300 [illegible] 301 [illegible] 302 [illegible] 303 [illegible] 304 [illegible] 305 [illegible] 306 [illegible] 307 [illegible] 308 [illegible] 309 [illegible] 310 [illegible] 311 [illegible] 312 [illegible] 313 [illegible] 314 [illegible] 315 [illegible] 316 [illegible] 317 [illegible] 318 [illegible] 319 [illegible] 320 [illegible] 321 [illegible] 322 [illegible] 323 [illegible] 324 [illegible] 325 [illegible] 326 [illegible] 327 [illegible] 328 [illegible] 329 [illegible] 330 [illegible] 331 [illegible] 332 [illegible] 333 [illegible] 334 [illegible] 335 [illegible] 336 [illegible] 337 [illegible] 338 [illegible] 339 [illegible] 340 [illegible] 341 [illegible] 342 [illegible] 343 [illegible] 344 [illegible] 345 [illegible] 346 [illegible] 347 [illegible] 348 [illegible] 349 [illegible] 350 [illegible] 351 [illegible] 352 [illegible] 353 [illegible] 354 [illegible] 355 [illegible] 356 [illegible] 357 [illegible] 358 [illegible] 359 [illegible] 360 [illegible] 361 [illegible] 362 [illegible] 363 [illegible] 364 [illegible] 365 [illegible] 366 [illegible] 367 [illegible] 368 [illegible] 369 [illegible] 370 [illegible] 371 [illegible] 372 [illegible] 373 [illegible] 374 [illegible] 375 [illegible] 376 [illegible] 377 [illegible] 378 [illegible] 379 [illegible] 380 [illegible] 381 [illegible] 382 [illegible] 383 [illegible] 384 [illegible] 385 [illegible] 386 [illegible] 387 [illegible] 388 [illegible] 389 [illegible] 390 [illegible] 391 [illegible] 392 [illegible] 393 [illegible] 394 [illegible] 395 [illegible] 396 [illegible] 397 [illegible] 398 [illegible] 399 [illegible] 400 [illegible] 401 [illegible] 402 [illegible] 403 [illegible] 404 [illegible] 405 [illegible] 406 [illegible] 407 [illegible] 408 [illegible] 409 [illegible] 410 [illegible] 411 [illegible] 412 [illegible] 413 [illegible] 414 [illegible] 415 [illegible] 416 [illegible] 417 [illegible] 418 [illegible] 419 [illegible] 420 [illegible] 421 [illegible] 422 [illegible] 423 [illegible] 424 [illegible] 425 [illegible] 426 [illegible] 427 [illegible] 428 [illegible] 429 [illegible] 430 [illegible] 431 [illegible] 432 [illegible] 433 [illegible] 434 [illegible] 435 [illegible] 436 [illegible] 437 [illegible] 438 [illegible] 439 [illegible] 440 [illegible] 441 [illegible] 442 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[illegible] 629 [illegible] 630 [illegible] 631 [illegible] 632 [illegible] 633 [illegible] 634 [illegible] 635 [illegible] 636 [illegible] 637 [illegible] 638 [illegible] 639 [illegible] 640 [illegible] 641 [illegible] 642 [illegible] 643 [illegible] 644 [illegible] 645 [illegible] 646 [illegible] 647 [illegible] 648 [illegible] 649 [illegible] 650 [illegible] 651 [illegible] 652 [illegible] 653 [illegible] 654 [illegible] 655 [illegible] 656 [illegible] 657 [illegible] 658 [illegible] 659 [illegible] 660 [illegible] 661 [illegible] 662 [illegible] 663 [illegible] 664 [illegible] 665 [illegible] 666 [illegible] 667 [illegible] 668 [illegible] 669 [illegible] 670 [illegible] 671 [illegible] 672 [illegible] 673 [illegible] 674 [illegible] 675 [illegible] 676 [illegible] 677 [illegible] 678 [illegible] 679 [illegible] 680 [illegible] 681 [illegible] 682 [illegible] 683 [illegible] 684 [illegible] 685 [illegible] 686 [illegible] 687 [illegible] 688 [illegible] 689 [illegible] 690 [illegible] 691 [illegible] 692 [illegible] 693 [illegible] 694 [illegible] 695 [illegible] 696 [illegible] 697 [illegible] 698 [illegible] 699 [illegible] 700 [illegible] 701 [illegible] 702 [illegible] 703 [illegible] 704 [illegible] 705 [illegible] 706 [illegible] 707 [illegible] 708 [illegible] 709 [illegible] 710 [illegible] 711 [illegible] 712 [illegible] 713 [illegible] 714 [illegible] 715 [illegible] 716 [illegible] 717 [illegible] 718 [illegible] 719 [illegible] 720 [illegible] 721 [illegible] 722 [illegible] 723 [illegible] 724 [illegible] 725 [illegible] 726 [illegible] 727 [illegible] 728 [illegible] 729 [illegible] 730 [illegible] 731 [illegible] 732 [illegible] 733 [illegible] 734 [illegible] 735 [illegible] 736 [illegible] 737 [illegible] 738 [illegible] 739 [illegible] 740 [illegible] 741 [illegible] 742 [illegible] 743 [illegible] 744 [illegible] 745 [illegible] 746 [illegible] 747 [illegible] 748 [illegible] 749 [illegible] 750 [illegible] 751 [illegible] 752 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a new comicion to ho kynge unto the foresaide Sr John Pophum by the whoche the kyng commaundyde hym and charged hym to bygynne a new fre e withe the Dolfyn pur ed for a trew to by takyn bytwyne he kynge and the saide Dolfyn like as the kyng wrote more playnly to my lorde of Warwyke and to he Chancelor of Fraunce and as shew the playnde by he dowble comicione Whereopon my saide lorde of Warwyke and the Chancellor wrotene m alle hast to the Lorde of Orlyance and othm of the Dolfyns counselle praying them o send them word of the dispositione o the Dolfyne in that mater, and where and whome the ymbassatours might assemble for to trea opone the foresaide trew, like as the duke o Orlyance hadde lyhyte to the kyng Whereopone the Lorde wro e unto my lorde of Warwyke sayne and lat hym wo te that he hadde spokyne with the saide Dolfyne of thys mater and that the saide Dolfyn wolde geve an answere without avyse of counsello, and that he wolde in alle hast take avice of hys counsello, and hereopone the foresaide Baylorde wold send to my lorde of Warwyke playnly hys entent in the mater, to whiche answhere come not to my lorde of Warwyke nor to the foresaide Sr Johne Pophum unto the last day of Septembre the whiche day there comme letters fro the saide bastarde of Orlyance, the whoche were wrytyn the xx day of Septembre at Bloys/ like as it ys showede playnly by the dowbles o the letters that the Dolfyn the whoche ha he calle he ys kynge, hadde takyn avice of thys mater by hys counsello, and wolde not in noo wyse trete o trew neitor of peisse unto the hyme he hadde sende hys embassatours into Ingelonde o the duke o Orlyance and that he hadde answere again fro hym Wherefore my lorde of Warwyke and he Chancellor o Fraunce and others of he kynges counselle at Roone thenne that the tarrynge there of the saide Sr Johne Pophum was redfulle no longure: wherefore ys seme as that might by delivered of thame there and at Roone he shope hymme into Engelondewarde in the goodliest hast that he might, and spede hymme accho wyse that blest by God he comme to Londone agene the xx. day of October last past, the whiche ambassathe that the foresaide sir John Pophum hath hyme out in that vyage in the kynges servyce for to accompte fro the xix day of Marche that last was, that he departede fro Londone, unto the xx. day of October that last was, that he comme agane to Londone, ccc. dayes and xvij

LETTERS AND PAPERS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

REIGN OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

VOL. I

LETTERS AND PAPERS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF [redacted]

REIGN OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

1423.

SECURITY granted by the duke of Bedford to the duke of Bretagne, about to come to Paris.[1]

JEHAN, regent le royaulme de France, duc de Bethfort, scavoir faisons a tous a qui il appartient, comme tres haut et tres excellent prince feu de bonne memoire, le roy de France dernierement trepasse (que Dieu absolve), et nous ayons envoye nos ambassadeurs par devers hault et puissant prince, nostre tres chier et tres ame frere, le duc de Bretagne, pour icelluy prier et requerir que, pour le bien public du

A.D. 1423 Feb. 12.

A previous meeting had been arranged, but interrupted by the death of the late king.

[TRANSLATION]

WE, JOHN, regent of the kingdom of France, duke of Bedford, make known to all whom it concerns that the late most high and most excellent prince, of good memory, the king of France lately deceased (whom God pardon) and we have sent our ambassadors to the high and powerful prince, our very dear and well-beloved brother, the duke of Bretagne, to pray and require him that, for the

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[1] From the Portef Fontanieu, 118–114, where it is given [redacted] having been obtained from the "Titres du chasteau de Nantes, armoire Q, cassette D cotte xxiii" A pendent seal in red wax remains.

royaulme de France, et pour entendre a besogner au bien et [illegible]servation de la seigneurie dicelluy, il voulsist venir pardevers monseigneur le roy et nous; et depuis la partie des dits embassadeurs, mon dit seigneur le roy soit allé de vie a trepassement, par quoy soit plus grand besoin de pourveoir au gouvernement dicelluy quonques mais, auquel gouvernement la presence de notre dit beau frere de Bretaigne est tres profitable. Pourquoy desirons autant, et plus que paravant, que notre dit beau frere veigne en la bonne ville de Paris; ou se nous, nostre beau frere le duc de Bretagne, ou lun[1] de nous, ne puisse estre ou aller au dit lieu de Paris par exoine de maladie, ou autrement, en autre ville de ca Paris aussi pres ou plus pres que nest Paris, ou nous et luy aviserons estre convenable, afin que par son moyen et avisement

public good of the realm of France, and with a view to employ himself in the good and preservation of the lordship of the same, he would be pleased to come to my lord the king and us; and since the departure of the said embassadors, my said lord the king has departed from this life, in consequence of which there is still greater necessity than ever to provide for the government of the same, for which government the presence of our said good brother of Bretagne is very advantageous. Wherefore we desire as much, and more than hitherto, that our said good brother should come to the good city of Paris; or if we, or our good brother the duke of Bretagne, or either of us, cannot be in, or go to, the said place of Paris, by reason of sickness or otherwise, in some other city on this side Paris, as near, or nearer, than Paris, where we and he shall agree upon as fitting; in order that by his means and

Jan [illegible] M9

nous puissions dun meme vouloir proceder et be-
soigner au gouvernement du dit royaulme

Et pour ce que nous avons entendu que aucuns de son pays, non bien informez des amities et bien veiullances dentre nous et lui, ont fait aucuns doubtes quil peust encourir aucun peril ou danger, ou ses gens et biens estans au dit voyage, quon les voulsist contraindre a faire aucuns promesses ou octroys outre leurs griez et volontez; et aussi quaucuns autres de son pays, quil pouvoit amener avec lui, se pouiroient estre armez de party contraire et faict aucuns exploits, par quoy ils doubteroient davoir empeschement en corps ou en biens; combien que nous tenons que de toutes ces choses nostre dit bon frere ne fait aucun doubte, neantmoins pour satisfaire aux doubtes dessusdits, et autres opinions et imaginations soupconneuses quon pouvoit penser en ceste matiere, et pour monstrer notre bonne intencion aux doubtes et imaginans, pour

Dangers now anticipated,

deliberation we may proceed by one will and attend to the government of the said kingdom.

And since we have heard that there are some persons in his country who, not being well informed respecting the friendship and goodwill which exist between us and him, have been somewhat apprehensive that he might incur some peril or danger, or his people and goods, which should be in the said journey, that they might be compelled to make some promises or grants contrary to their inclination and will; and also that some others of his country, whom he might bring with him, might arm themselves against the opposite side, and some exploits be done by which they are apprehensive that they might be injured in body or goods; although we are persuaded that on all those points our said good brother has no apprehension, nevertheless to satisfy the fears above-mentioned, and other suspicious opinions and imaginations, which people might surmise in this matter, and to show our good intention in regard to these fears and conjectures,

and obviated by the present safe conduct.

ce que voulons que nostre d t f ere et ses gens aillent le dit voyage et retournent seurement et sauvement avec leurs biens, avons donne et octroye par ces presentes, donnons et octroyons, pour et au nom de mon dit seigneur le roy de France et Dangleterre et de nous, de ses subjects, de nous et de tous autres tenans le party de mon dit seigneur le roy et le nostre, bonne et loyalle seurete et ferme asseurance a nostre dit beau frere le duc de Bretagne, et a tous ses gens qui voudra amener avec lui, tant de son sang que autres, soient prelatz, barons, et autres, de quelconque etat ou condition quilz soient, venus ou dit voyage, armez ou desarmez, avec leurs chevaux, harnois, joyaulx, et autres biens quelconques, en venant, sejournant et retournant du dit voyage, tant de jour que de nuit, a pied ou a cheval, par mer, eau douce et par terre, sans ce qui leur soit mesfaict en corps ny en biens, ny autrement, ny donne empeschement,

because we wish that our said brother and his people should go upon the said journey and return surely and safely with their goods, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, for and in the name of my said lord the king of France and England, and of us, of his subjects, of us and of all others who belong to the party of my said lord the king and ours, good and faithful security and firm assurance to our said good brother the duke of Bretagne, and to all his people whom he may please to bring with him, as well those of his own blood as others, whether they be prelates, barons, and others, of what estate or condition soever they be, who shall come in the said journey, armed or unarmed, with their horses, harness, jewels, and other goods whatsoever, coming, remaining and returning from the said journey, as well by day as by night, on foot and [redacted] horseback, by sea, fresh water, and land, that they be not misused either in body or goods, nor otherwise, nor that they experience any hinderance or incom-

ny destourbier en aucune maniere ; ny que nostre dit beau frere, ou ses dits gens, ny aucuns deulx, soient aucunement contrainctz a faire aucuns octroiz ou promesses outre leur liberalle voulonte, ains que lui et ses dits gens avec leurs biens, ensemble ou par partie, toutes voyes quil plaira a notre dit beau frere, en puissent retourner franchement et liberallement en son pays Et ce promettons et jurons tenir loyaulment, en bonne foy et parolle de prince, sans jamais aller encontre. Et si aucune chose estoit attentee, ou innovee par aucun des subjets de mon dit seigneur le roy, ses alliez et les nostres, a lencontre de ceste presente asseurance (ce que Dieu ne veuille), promettons incontinant et sans delay le faire reparer bien et deubment

Pourquoy nous mandons et commendons a tous et chacuns les dits subjets de mon dit seigneur le roy et les nostres, soient capitaines de villes, chasteaux,

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venience in any manner ; nor that our said good brother, or his said people, nor any of them, should be in any wise compelled to make any grants or promises against their free will ; but that he and his said people, together with their goods, may return freely and unrestrainedly to their own country, together or severally, provided always that this shall please our said good brother. And this we promise and swear to keep truly, in the good faith and upon the word of a prince, without ever violating it And if anything be attempted or altered by any of the subjects of my said lord the king, his allies and ours, in opposition to this present security (which may God forbid!), we promise that immediately and without delay we will cause it to be amended well and duly.

Wherefore we order and command all and each of the said subjects of my said lord the king and ours, whether they be captains of towns, castles, fortresses, ports or passages,

[1] *La reparacion* [illegible] et reparer, MS

fortresses, ports, passa'ges, gens darmes et de trait, et autres quelconques, nostre present nouvelle et assurance tenir fermement sans enfraindre en aucune maniere, et faire franche entree et issue es villes, chasteaux, fortresses, ports et passaiges soubz lobeissance de mon dit seigneur le roy et de nostre, a nostre dit frere de Bretaigne, ses gens et leurs biens; et leur donner conseil, confort, ayde et assistance, si mestier est, et sils en sont requis

Date Donne devant Meulent, en nostre siege, le douziesme jour de Fevrier, lan de grace mil, quatre cens vint deux.

Ainsi signe,

Par monseigneur le regent le royaulme de France, duc de Bethfort[1]

MILET.

mon st-arms and suchers, and all others whomsoevo, to observe firmly our present security and assurance, without violating it in any manner; and to give free entrance to, and issue from, the towns, castles, fortresses, ports and passages which are in obedience o my said lord the king, and us, to our said brother of Bretagne, his people, and their goods; and to give them counsel, comfort, aid, and assistance, if need be, and they be here required.

Given before Meaux, in our siege, the twelfth day of February, in the year of grace, One thousand, four hundred and twenty-two

Thus signed,

By monseigneur the regent of the realm of France, duke of Bedford.

MILET.

[1] Philip duke of Burgundy issued a document exactly similar to that given above, with the exception only of the necessary alterations of style at the beginning It concludes thus: "Donne en nostre ville de Lille, le vint cinquiesme jour de Fevrier, l'an de grace mil quatre cens, vingt et deux, so bs no te seel secret, en labsence du grand" "Ainsi signe Par monseigneur, le duc, en son conseil" A copy of this document occurs in the Portefeuilles Montfaucon 113 111.

1423

RECEIPT by Robert Jolivet, abbot of Mont Saint Michel, for various sums received by him while in the service of the duke of Bedford.[1]

SAICHENT tuit que nous, Robert, par la permission divine, humble abbe du Mont Saint Michiel, chancellier et garde du seel prive de monseigneur le regent le royaume de France, duc de Bedford, confessons avoir eu et receu de Pierre Surreau, receveur general de Normandie, la somme de deux cens deux livres, dix solz, Tournois, par trois voiages par nouz faiz en la compaignie de mon dit seigneur le regent

A.D. 1423 July 3. Receipt for money allowed

Le premier, de Rouen a Amiens,[2] en lassemblee illec faite de mon dit seigneur, et de messeigneurs les ducs

for these several journeys

[TRANSLATION.]

KNOW all men that we, Robert, by the divine permission, the humble abbot of Mont Saint Michiel, chancellor and keeper of the privy seal of my lord the regent of the realm of France, duke of Bedford, acknowledge that we have had and received of Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of Normandy, the sum of two hundred and two pounds, ten solz, Tournois, for three journeys by us made in the company of my said lord the regent.

The first, from Rouen to Amiens, in the meeting there made by my said lord, and my lords the dukes of Burgundy

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[1] From the original in the MS Gaignieres, 266, fol 13

[2] This entry is further illustrated by the following extract from the Account of the Receiver-General of Normandy, contained in the Supplement Français, 9136 4, p 350.

"A . . . monseigneur Raoul le Saige, chevalier, conseillier du roy, notre seigneur, [illegible] quel ont este paiez, par le dit receveur general des deniers de la dite recepte, la [illegible] de ij cens, lxij livres Tournois, pour xliij jours quil a affermé avoir vacquez ou voyage par lui fait, par lordonnance de mon dit seigneur le regent, avecques les autres conseilliers du roy et de [illegible] dit seigneur, de la

de Bourgoigne et de Bretaigne; ou nous avons vacquo par lespace de dix sept jours, commenceans le vj. jour Davril, derniorement passe

Le second, de Rouen a Paris, ou nous avons vacquo par lespace de trois jours, commenceans le xxviij jour du dit mois Davril

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and Bretaigne; where we were employed for the space of seventeen days, beginning on the vj day of April last past.

The second, from Rouen to Paris, in which we were employed for the space of three days, beginning on the xxviij day of the said month of April

ville de Rouen a Amiens, et dilec en Pontieu, [illegible] Crotoy et ailleurs pour estre et assister [a] certaine journee tenue au dit lieu Damiens par monseigneur le regent et monseignem le duc de Bourgoigne, pour plusieurs grosses besongnes touchans lonneur, bien, et prouffit du roy et de [illegible] royaume, lesquelx jour commenceans le derrenier jour de Janvier mil, cccc xxiij et finans le xij. jour de Mars ensuivant tous meins, au pris de vj livres Tournois, [illegible] pour chacun jour qui chevauche pour les besongnes et affaires du roy, comme dit est cy dessus

"Pour ce roy, par deux quittances de lui faites la premiere le xxij jour de Janvier, cccc xxiij. et laultre le xviij jour de Mars ensuivant, cy rendus

vj c lxiij. livres Tournois'

To . . . monseigneur Raoul le Saige, knight, conseillor of the king our lord, to whom have been paid, by the said receiver-general of the finances of the said receipt, the sum of vj c lxiij livres Tournois, for xliij days which he states that he has employed in a journey by him made, by the direction of my said lord the regent, along with the other counsellors of the king and of my said lord, from the city of Rouen to Amiens, and thence to Pontieu, to Crotoy and elsewhere to be present and assist at a certain meeting held in the said place of Amiens by my lord the regent, and monseigneur the duke of Burgundy, for various great matters touching the honor the good and the profit of the king and of his realm, the said days commencing on the last day of January one thousand cccc xxiij, and ending on the xiij day of March following, both included, at the rate of vj livres Tournois, to him allowed for each day that he shall be on his journey, for the business and affairs of the king, as is said above

"Wherefore here, by two acquittances by him made, the first on the xxiij day of January, cccc. xxiij, and the other the xviij. day of March following here given up

"vj c lxiij pounds Tournois.'

Et le tiers, de Paris a Troyes, pour le mariage de mẽn dit seigneur, ou nous avons vacque par lespace de xxv. jours entiers, commencans le iiij. jour de May ensuivant.

Lesquelz font xlv. jours entiers, au pris de deux nobles par jour, a nous tauxes par mon dit seigneur le regent, qui est le double de noz gaiges ordinaires; le noble compte pour xlv. s. Tournois. De la quelle somme de ij c ij li x s Tournois nous nous tenons pour content, et en quittons le roy, mon dit seigneur, le regent, le dit receveur general et tous autres.

En tesmoing de ce, nous avons seelle ces presentes de notre seel et signe de notre main, le iij^me. jour de Juillet, lan mil, cccc, vint et trois.[1] Date

Ita est,
R ABBAS MONTIS.

And the third, from Paris to Troyes, for the marriage of my said lord, on which we were employed for the space of xxv. whole days, beginning on the iiij. day of May following.

The which make xlv. entire days, at the rate of two nobles by the day, to us allowed by my said lord the regent, which is double our ordinary wages, the noble computed at xlv. s. Tournois Of the which sum of ij c ij. li x. s. Tournois we hold ourselves content, and thereof we acquit the king, my said lord, the regent, the said receiver-general, and all others.

In testimony whereof, we have sealed these presents with our seal and signed them with our hand, the iiij. day of July, in the year one thousand, cccc. twenty and three.

So it is,
R. ABBAS MONTIS

[1] The remainder of the receipt from this point ■ in the autograph of the abbot

Lesquelx xlv jours nous affermons avoir vacquez es dits trois voyaiges

R ABBAS.

The said xlv days we affirm that we were employed in the said three journeys

R. ABBAS.

1423

WRIT from Henry the Sixth, ordering the collection of 80,000*l.* Tournois, being a portion of 200,000*l* granted by the Three Estates of Normandy [1]

AD 1128 Dec 19. The Three Estates living granted 200 000*l* Tournois,

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, a nos amez et feaulx, Hemon de Belenap, escuier, tresorier general, gouverneur de nos finances de France et commis au pays de Normandie, et Pierre Surreau, receveur general ou dit pays, salut et dilec-tion

[TRANSLATION.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and England, to our beloved and faithful Hemon de Belenap, esquire, treasurer-general, governor of our finances of France, and commissioner for the country of Normandy, and to Pierre Surreau, receivor-general of the said country, greeting, and love

From the MS. Lords Library, No. 1

Comme pour pourveoir a la garde, seurte et deffence de notre duchie de Normandie et pays de la conqueste faicte par feu notre tres chier seigneur et pere (cui Dieux pardoint), au recouvrement des places du Mont Saint Michel, Ivry, et autres, voisines de notre ditte duchie, que occupent noz adversaires, ■ entretenir et soustenir justice, et extirper les brigans, qui en divers lieux de notre ditte duchie ont fait ou temps passe, et font, plusieurs maulx, pilleries et roberies, notre tres chier et tres ame oncle Johan, regent notre royaume de France, duc de Bedford, se soit transporte en notre ville de Caen, et en icelle ait fait assambler les gens des Trois Estas de noz diz duchie et pays de conqueste, lesquels gens des Trois Estas nous aient liberalment octroye et accorde la somme de deux cens mille livres Tournois, pour convertir et employer es choses dessus dictes; de la quelle somme nous, par ladviz de notre dit oncle, avons ordonne presentement

Since, in order to provide for the keeping, safety, and defence of our duchy of Normandy and the country which was conquered by our late very dear lord and father (whom God pardon!), for the recovery of the places of Mont-Saint Michel, Ivry, and others, contiguous to our said duchy, which are occupied by our said adversaries, for the preservation and support of justice, and the extirpation of the brigands who, in divers places of our said duchy, have committed in time past, and do commit, many evil deeds, thefts, and robberies, our very dear and well-beloved uncle, John, regent of our realm of France, duke of Bedford, has betaken himself to our town of Caen, and therein caused to be assembled the members of the Three Estates of our said duchy and conquered country, and those members of the Three Estates have liberally granted and accorded to us the sum of two hundred thousand pounds Tournois, to spend and employ on the matters above-said. And of this sum, we, by the advice of our said uncle, have at

et hastivement estre cueillie et levee la somme de quatre vins mille livres Tournois pour fournir, convertir et employer ou paiement des gens darmes ordonnez pour la garde, seurte et deffence dicelle notre duchie et autres choses dessus dictes

80 000*l* of that sum is hereby required now to be raised.

Si vous mandons, commandons et expressement enjoingnons, en commettant, se mestier est, et a chacun de vous, que, appellez des gens notables, nos officiers et autres, acoustumez estre appelez en tel cas et en ce congnoissans, vous asseez et imposez la dicte somme de nij^xx mil livres Tournois en et sur les villes, vicontez et receptes de nos diz duchie de Normandie et pays conquis; en commettant de par nous en chascune ville et viconte et recepte personnes souffisans pour asseoir et imposer particulierement sur les habitans du diz lieux a ce contribuables, le fort portant le foible, sans en ce comprendre les gens deglise, qui autrement y contribueront; les nobles frequentans les armes, ou

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the time appointed that there should be speedily collected and levied the sum of fourscore thousand pounds Tournois, to use, spend and employ it in the payment of the men-at-arms appointed for the keeping, safety, and defence of our said duchy, and the other things above-said.

Wherefore we order, command, and expressly enjoin you, appointing you, if it be necessary, and each of you, that, after you have summoned people of respectability, our officers and others, whom it is usual to summon in such a case, and who have cognisance thereof, you assess and impose the said sum of nij^xx thousand pounds Tournois on and upon the towns, vicomtés, and divisions of our said duchy of Normandy and conquered country, appointing, on our part, in each town, vicomté, and division, persons qualified to assess and impose it in detail upon the inhabitants of the said places who ought to pay thereto, the rich helping the poor, without comprehending therein ecclesiastics, who contribute thereto in another way; nobles who follow arms, or persons who from bodily infirmity are

qui par impotence de corps sont excusez, selon la coustume du pays, et les miserables personnes, en maniere telle que icelle somme de iij^{xx} mil livres Tournois puist venir ens et estre levee franchement, entierement, et sans aucune diminucion, a notre prouffit, pour estre convertie et employee a la garde, seurte et deffence de nos dits duchie et pays conquis, au recouvrement et delivrance des dits places, entretenir et soustenir justice, et extirper les diz brigans, et non ailleurs; et en ce que dit est procedez et faictes proceder tellement et si diligemment que dedens le xv jour du moys de Janvier prochainement venant la dicte somme de iiij^{xx} mil livres Tournois puist estre cueillie, levee, et apportee par devers vous, recevour, a la quelle recevoir nous vous avons commis, et par ces presentes commettons, en contraingnant et faisant contraindre tous ceulx qui pour ce seront imposez, a paier leur impost; et ceulx qui particulierement seront

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excused, according to the custom of the country, and the people who are in distress, in such wise that this sum of iij^{xx} thousand pounds Tournois may accrue and be levied honestly, entirely, and without any diminution, for our profit, to be spent and employed upon the keeping, safety, and defence of our said duchy and conquered country, for the recovery and deliverance of the said places, to keep and maintain justice, and extirpate the said brigands, and not otherwise. And in this matter afore said you shall proceed, and cause to be proceeded, in such wise and so diligently, that before the xv. day of the month of January next coming, the said sum of iij^{xx} thousand pounds Tournois shall be collected, levied, and conveyed to you, the receiver, to receive which we have commissioned you, and by these presents we do commission you; compelling and causing to be compelled all those persons who shall be taxed for the same to pay their impost; and those persons who are severally commissioned and

1424

ARRANGEMENTS made by Charles the Seventh for the payment of the ships which conveyed troops from Scotland into France.[1]

CHARLES, par la grace de Dieu roy de France, a tous ceulx qui ces presentes lettres verront, salut

Comme des lannee derrenierement passe, nous eussions envoye ou pais et royaume Descosse notre tres chier et tres ame cousin le conte de Bouchan,[2] connes

A D 142 April 28.

Charles VII recites the issue of his efforts to procure troops from Scotland,

[TRANSLATION.]

CHARLES, by the grace of God king of France, to all those who shall see these present letters, greeting.

Since, during the year last past, we sent into the county and realm of Scotland our very dear and well-beloved cousin, the earl of Buchan, constable of France, and in his com-

From the MS. Fontanieu, 111–114.

[2] An account preserved in the Gaignières MS. 772–1, p 541 (being the thirteenth and last account of master Hemon Raguier, the treasurer of the wars of Charles VII) extending from 1 March 1421 to the last of September 1433, contains a few particulars about these Scottish auxiliaries which are worth notice, as giving authentic information of the troops which Charles had at his disposal at this time

"DESPENSE

"Premierement, le fait dune armee mise [redacted] par le roy alencontre de son dit adversaire Dingleterre, et [redacted] a luy rebelles et desobeissans, estans en son royaume;

'Premierement;

'Gens darmes et de trait sous messeigneurs les contes Douglas et de Bouchan connestable de France du pays et royaume Descosse;

'Cest assavoir, que le roy, par lettres donnees a Bourges, le 21 Avril, 1424, apres Pasques, retint mes dits seigneurs Douglas et Bouchan ensemble au nombre et charge de 2,500 hommes darmes et de 1,000 archers du dit pais Descosse

'Le roy, par lettres donnees a Chinon, le [redacted] Mars, 1424, retent monseigneur le conte de Richemont connestable de France, au

table de France, et en sa compaignie nos amez et feaulz maistre Johan de Cammach, eslou gouferne de Cathenes, Francois seigneur de Grignaulx, chevalier, et maistre Guillaume de Quesdeville, noz conseilliers, Guillaume le Boucher, nostre escuyer descuierie, et Nicolas de Voismes, nostre secretaire, avec grant nombre de navires, pour charger et amener pardeca notre treschier et tresame cousin le conte de Douglas, et les gens darmes et de trait du dit pais Descosse,

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pany our beloved and faithful master John de Cammach, [bishop] elect and confirmed of Caithness, Francis lord of Grignaulx, knight, and master William de Quiesdeville, our councillors, William le Boucher, our esquire of the horse, and Nicolas de Voismes, our secretary, with a great number of ships to carry and convey hither our very dear and well-beloved cousin the earl of Douglas, and the men-at-arms and archers of the said country of Scotland, who at this

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nombre et charge de 200 hommes darmes et mil hommes de trait.

"Monsr'gneur Jehan Stewart chevalier banneret, connestable de larmee Descoce, un chevalier bachelier, 150 hommes darmes, du pays Descoce de sa charge de la compaignie du dit conte.'

Extract.

'In the first place, in the matter of an army raised by the king against his said adversary of England and others in rebellion and disobedience to him, being within his realm;

"In the first place:

"Men-at-arms and archers under my lords the earls of Douglas and Buchan, constable of France, of the country and realm of Scotland,

'That is to say, that the king, by letters dated at Bourges, the 21 April 1424 after Easter, retained my said lords Douglas and Buchan together with the number and charge of 2,000 men-at-arms and 1,000 archers of the said country of Scotland

'The king, by his letters dated at Chinon, the 3 of March 1424, retained monseigneur the count of Richemont, constable of France, with the number and charge of 200 men-at-arms and one thousand archers

'My lord John Stewart, knight banneret constable of the army of Scotland, one knight bachelor, 150 men-at-arms of the country of Scotland of his charge in the company of the said earl."

qui sont de present venuz en ce royaume soubz la charge et conduitte de noz dis cousins de Douglas et de Bouquen, lesquelz navirez estoient fretez jusques a certain terme, comme il appert par les lettres daffretement sur ce faictes; et pour les doubtes et adventures de la mer qui tous les jours peuent avenir, nous, doubtans que plus longuement que le dit terme prins avecques les maistres du dit navire, noz dis cousin de Bouquen et ambaxadeurs, et aussi les dits navires ne demourassent par vent contraire ou autrement; et affin que par faulte de paiement, ou bonne seurte dicelluí, les maistres ne s'en retournassent par deca, se il advenoit que il faulsit que ilz demourassent plus que le dit terme, eussions donne pouvoir à noz dits cousin et ambaxadeurs de trailter de nouvel avec les dits maistres sur le fretement des diz navires, et de nous obliger a iceulx de leur paiement, se le cas advenoit quilz demourassent plus que le dit terme, lequel cas est advenu. Et pour ce nous aient nos dis cousins et

and arranges for the payment of the ships in which they were conveyed

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time have come into this realm, under the charge and leading of our said cousins of Douglas and of Buchan, the which ships were hired for a certain time, as appears by the letters of hire hereupon made; and in consequence of the dangers and accidents of the sea, which may occur at any time, we, being apprehensive that not only our said cousin of Buchan and the ambassadors, but also the said ships, might be detained by contrary winds, or otherwise, longer than the said term agreed upon with the masters of the said fleet; and lest by default of payment, or good security for the same, the masters would not return hither should it happen that they were compelled to remain longer than the said term, have given power to our said cousin and the ambassadors to treat afresh with the said masters respecting the hire of the said ships, and to bind us to them for their payment, if it should so happen that they should remain longer than the said term, which event has happened. And in consequence of this our said cousins and

ambaxadeurs oblige en grans sommes de deniers a les paier yceulx maistres xxxij jours apres ce quilz seroient arrivez en ce royaume es pays a nous obeissans, lequel terme est desja passe, et neantmoins pour les grans affaires que nous avons a present, navons pu paier ce qui du estoit aus diz maistres, mais leur avons fait requerir que ilz voulsissent attendre leur dit paiement jusques [illegible] la feste Saint Michiel prouchain venant et que les peines contenues es dits lettres obligatoires neussent aucun cours jusques au dit terme de Saint Michiel, ce quilz ont accorde bien et voulentiers, parmi ce que nous leur avons promis de conformer, ratifier, et approuver toutes et chacunes les obligations a eulx faites par nos diz cousin et ambaxadeurs, et nous obligier de leur faire baillier bonnes et seures assignations jusques a la somme a eulx due pour leur paiement, et de ycelles faire cueillir et lever a noz propres coustz et despens; et en oultre que ou cas que faulte

ambassadors have bound us in great sums of money to be paid to these masters xxxij days after they shall have arrived in this realm or the dominions which are obedient to us, which term is already passed, and nevertheless, in consequence of the great business that we have at present, we have not been able to pay what was due to the said masters, but we have caused a request to be made to them that they would be pleased to wait for their said payment until the feast of Michaelmas next coming, and that the penalties contained in the said letters obligatory should have no force until the said term of Michaelmas, which they have granted well and willingly, provided that we would promise them to confirm, ratify, and approve all and each the bonds to them made by our said cousin and the ambassadors, and oblige ourselves to cause good and sure assignations to be given to them to the extent of the sum to them due for their payment, and to cause them to be collected and levied at our own proper costs and expenses; and moreover, that in case there were any default

y auroit au dit terme de Saint Michiel, en toute ou en partie, nous sarions daccord que les peines contenues es dits obligacions faictes par nos dits cousin et ambaxadeurs eussent adonques cours pour la part et portion qui leur en seroit deu; savoir faisons que, considere les grans services qui nous ont ainsi fait les diz maistres et ceulx du dit navire, nous, par ladvis et deliberation de notre conseil, leur avons accordé et ratiffie, accordons et ratiffions toutes les choses dessus dites.

Et premierement, louons, ratiffions et accordons toutes et chascunes les obligacions ainsi faictes aus dits maitres par noz diz cousin et ambaxadeurs, lesquelles nous voulons tenir de point en point le dit terme de Saint Michiel venu, tant au regard du principle que des peines en cas de faute de paiement total. Et se faulte y avoit en aucune partie seulement, nous voulons les dits peines avoir cours *pro rata*, selon la portion qui seroit deue

at the said term of Michaelmas, in the whole or in part, we should agree that the penalties contained in the said obligations made by our said cousin and ambassadors should then have effect as regards that part and portion which thereupon should be due to them:—we made known that, considering the great services which the said masters and those of the said fleet have thus rendered us, we, by the advice and deliberation of our council, have granted and ratified to them, and do grant and ratify, all the things which follow.

And in the first place, we approve, ratify, and grant all and each of the bonds thus made to the said masters by our said cousin and ambassadors, which we are willing to observe from point to point upon the arrival of the said term of Michaelmas, as well as regards the principal [redacted] the penalties, in the event of the failure of the entire payment. And if there be a failure in some part only, we are willing that the said penalties should have effect *pro rata*, according to the portion which should be due.

Et aussi leur avons promis et accordé, promettons et accordons, faire bailler lettres et semez assignations pour le recouvrement de ce qui leur est deu, et les faire cueillir et lever a noz propres coustz et despens, et porter a La Rochelle au dit terme de Saint Michiel, pour destribuer a chacun de sa part et portion; cest a scavoir,—

A Cosmes Aires de Ribdieu,[1] pour reste de ijM xvj c. escuz dor du coing de France, seize cens soixante quatre escus et demy.

A Lobbes Cheppy, pour reste de xix c xliij escus, seize cens quinze escus.

A Pierre Yvaignes, de reste de xj. c. lxiij. escus, neuf cens quarente trois escus dor

A Peruche de Lassau, du reste de M. lij. escus, quatre cens trente trois escus dor

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And also we have promised and granted them, and do promise and grant, that we will cause to be made and delivered to them good and sure assignations for the recovery of what is due to them, and to cause the same to be collected and levied at our proper costs and expenses, and to be conveyed to La Rochelle at the said term of Michaelmas, in order to distribute to each his own part and portion, that is to say:

To Cosmes Aires of Ribdieu, for the balance of ij. M. xvj. c. crowns of gold, of the currency of France, sixteen hundred and sixty-four crowns and a half.

To Lobbes Cheppy, for the balance of xix. c xliij. crowns, sixteen hundred and fifteen crowns.

To Pierre Yvaignes, for the balance of xj. c. lxiij. crowns, nine hundred and forty-three crowns of gold.

To Peruche de Lassau, for the balance of M. lij. crowns, four hundred and thirty-three crowns of gold.

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[1] *Ribdieu*] Or, Kibdieu

A Parrotis do Boulmar, de reste do ij. M. c liij escus, dix huit cent vingt huit escus, trois quarts dor

A Jehan Landedo, de reste do xviij c. lxiiij escus, quinze cens quarente neuf escus dor, un quart.

A Othona do Lance, do reste de xvj c xliij escus, treze cens cinquante quatre escus dor.

A Jehan Fanches, de reste de xiij c. iiij^{xx}xviij. escus, onze cens cinquante deux escus et demi dor

A Perrot Loppes, pour Sanches Martines, de reste de xvj c xxiiij escus, neuf cens dix sept escus dor, trois quarts.

A Jehan do Lassau, de reste de xj c xxiiij escus, neuf cens trente neuf escus dor, trois quarts

A Othona Loppes de Sacielle, de reste de xj. c. xxiij. escus, huit cens soixante trois escus et demi dor.

To Parrotis do Boulmar, for the balance of ij. M c. liij. crowns, one thousand eight hundred crowns and three-quarters of gold.

To Jehan Landedo, for the balance of xviij. c. lxiij. crowns, one thousand five hundred and forty-nine crowns of gold and a quarter.

To Othona do Lance, for the balance of xvj. c. xliij. crowns, one thousand three hundred and fifty four crowns of gold.

To Jehan Fanches, for the balance of xij. c. iij^{xx}xviij. crowns, one thousand one hundred and fifty-two crowns and a half of gold.

To Perrot Loppes, for Sanches Martines, for the balance of xvj. c. xxiiij. crowns, nine hundred and seventeen crowns of gold and three-quarters.

To Jehan de Lassau, for the balance of xj c. xxiiij crowns, nine hundred and thirty-nine crowns of gold and three-quarters.

To Othona Loppes de Saciolle, for the balance of xj. c. xxiiij. crowns, eight hundred and sixty-three crowns and a half of gold.

A Othona Dariolle, pour Johan Gacio de la Cosne, de reste de xij.c xlviij. escus, mil soixante escus et demi dor.

A Berthelemy de Saint Vincent, pour reste de vj. M. vj c. liij. escus Tournois, trois mille quatre vingts quatre escus dor.

A Johan Go, pour reste de vij. c. iiij^{xx}xv. escus, six cens onze escus trois quars et demi dor

Au dit Johan Go, pour autre reste xj. c. escus, huit cens cinquante huit escus dor.

Et a Tassin Pestel, pour reste de xvij c escus, scav cent vingt huit escus dor, deux tiers.

Et montent ensemble les dits restes a la somme de vingt mille cinq cens quatre escus dor.

Toutes lesquelles choses, et chacunes dicelles, nous avons promis et accorde, promettons et accordons par ces presentes, en bonne foy et parolle de roy, tenir

To Othona Dariolle, for Johan Gacio of La Cosne, for the balance of xij. c. xlviij. crowns, one thousand six crowns and a half of gold.

To Berthelemey de Saint Vincent, for the balance of ij M. vj c. liij. crowns Tournois, three thousand four score and four crowns of gold.

To Johan Go, for the balance of vij c. iiij^{xx}xv. crowns, six hundred and eleven crowns, three-quarters and a half of gold.

To the said Johan Go, for another balance of xj. c crowns, eight hundred and fifty-eight crowns of gold.

And to Tassin Pestel, for the balance of xvij c. crowns, one thousand six hundred and twenty-eight crowns of gold and two-thirds.

And the said balances amount together to the sum of twenty thousand five hundred and four crowns of gold.

All which things, and each of them, we have promised and agreed, and do promise and agree by these presents, in good faith, and upon the word of a king, to hold firm

formes et estables, et ycelles entretenir et accomplir tout par la forme et maniere que dessus, et mesmement paier au dit terme de Saint Michiel ce que reste a paier des dittes sommes, sans aller ne venir au contraire de ce ne des autres choses devant dittes en quelque maniere que ce soit. Et quant a nous, avons obligie et obligons par ces dits presentes au dit maitres, et a chacun deux pour sa part et portion, tous nos biens, meubles et immeubles, presens et a venir Et oultre, pour ce que chacun des dits maitres pourroit avoir ■ faire de ces presentes pour la seurete de son paiement, nous voulons que par vertu du Vidimus de ces presentes fait soubz seel royal, avec la lettre daffretement et obligacion sur ce faicte par nos dit cousin et ambaxadeurs, soit paie a chacun des dits maitres ce qui lui sera deue, comme sil avoit ce present original Auquel Vidimus ainsi fait, voulons pleine foy estre adjoustee. En tesmoing de ce nous avons fait mettre notre seel a ces presentes.

and secure, and wholly to observe and fulfil the same in the form and manner above-said, and especially to pay at the said term of Michaelmas what remains to be paid of the said sums, without opposing or contravening this or the other matters before-said in any way whatsoever. And as for ourselves, we have bound, and do bind ourselves by these said presents, to the said masters and to each of them for his part and portion, in all our goods, moveable and immoveable, present and to come. And moreover, in order that each of the said masters may have an interest in these presents for the security of his payment, we will that by virtue of the Vidimus of these presents made under our royal seal, with the letters of freight and the obligation thereupon made by our said cousin and the ambassadors, there be paid to each of the said masters what shall be due to him, the same as if he had this present original, to which Vidimus, thus made, we wish that full faith should be given. In testimony whereof we have caused our seal to be put to these presents.

Date. Donne ■ Bourges, le xxviij. jour de Avril, apres Pasques, lan de grace mil, cccc. vint et quatre, et le second de notre regne

Par le roy en son conseil,

Signe, Le Picart, *avec paraphe*

Dated ■ Bourges, the xxviij. day of April, after Easter, in the year of grace one thousand, cccc. twenty and four, and the second of our reign [illegible]

By the king, in his council.

Signed, Le Picard, *with a flourish.*

1424

MANDATE for the muster of troops to meet at Vernon on 3d of July, to proceed to raise the siege of Ivry.

A D 1424. June 26

John Salvain,

JEHAN SALVAIN, escuyer, bailly de Rouen, au vicomte du Pont del Arche, ou a son lieutenant, salut

Comme nagaires nous ayons receu certaines lettres du roy, notre sire, par les quelles il nous estoit mande que nous feissions crier et publier que tous contes, barons, chevaliers, escuiers, nobles et non nobles, tenans

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[TRANSLATION.]

JOHN SALVAIN, esquire, bailey of Rouen, to the sheriff of Pont del Arche, or to his lieutenant, greeting.

Forasmuch as we have of late received certain letters of the king, our lord, by he which we were commanded to cause it to be proclaimed and published that all counts, barons, knights, esquires, nobles, and non-nobles, holding

[1] From the MS. Portefeuille, 114-11

fiefz et ariere fiefz, et autres qui ont accoustume a poursuir armes, fussent pretz, montez et armez bien et souffisammment, pour servir le roy, notre dit seigneur, ou il leur seroit ordonne par tres hault et tres excellent prince, monseigneur le regent le royaume do France, duc de Bedford, lesquelles lettres nous ayons fait proclamei par tout le dit bailliage ou len accoustume a faire cris, et quilz fussent au xxviij jour de May derrenierement passe, montez et armez souffisammeut, selon les dictes lettres, devant nous a Rouen, et il soit ainsi que de nouvel nous ayons receu autres letties du roy, notre dit seigneur, des quelles la teneur ensuit

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, au bailli de Rouen, ou a son lieutenant, salut

by virtue of letters of Henry VI,

Pour aucunes nouvelles survenues a notre tres cher et tres ame oncle, Jehan, regent notre royaume de

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fiefs and arrere fiefs, and others who have been wont to follow arms, should be ready, mounted and armed well and sufficiently, to serve the king, our said lord, where it shall be appointed them by the most high and most excellent prince, my lord the regent of the realm of France, duke of Bedford, the which letters we have caused to be proclaimed throughout the whole of the said bailliwick where it is customary to make proclamations, and that they should be, on the xxviij. day of May last past, mounted and armed sufficiently, according to the said letters, before us at Rouen; and so it is that we have lately received other letters of the king, our said lord, the copy of which follows.

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and of England, to the bailly of Rouen, or to his lieutenant, greeting.

In consequence of certain news which have come to our well beloved and very dear uncle, John, regent of our king-

France, duc de Bedford, de la partie de noz ennemis et adversaires, eulx voulans vouloir venir briefment lever le siege mis devant la ville et forteresse Divry, et pour resister a leur puissance, et autres causes a ce nous mouvans, nous, par l'advis de notre dit oncle, vous mandons et expressement enjoignons par ces presentes que, incontinent ces lettres vues, vous faictes faire commandement a tous les nobles suyans et frequentans les armes, de quelque nacion qu'ilz soient, en votre bailliage, sur paine d'encourir notre indignacion et de perdre et forfaire leurs fiefz, qu'ilz soient montez, armez et arrayez souffisamment, tant hommes d'armes comme archers, pardevers notre dit oncle en notre ville de Vernon, dedans le xij jour de Juillet prouchain venant Et ce faictes, et faictes faire et accomplir par tout votre dit baillage, si diligemment et par telle maniere que en ce n'ait aucun delay ou deffaut; en nous certifiant suffisamment sur ce.

don of France, duke of Bedford, from the party of our enemies and adversaries, who lately have wilfully come to raise the siege which we have laid before his own and fortress of Ivry, and to resist their power, and for other causes us moving thereto, we, by the advice of our said uncle, command and expressly enjoin you by these presents that, immediately upon the sight of these letters, you cause orders to be given to all his nobles who follow and frequent arms, of what nation soever they be, within your bailiwick, under the penalty of incurring our anger and of losing and forfeiting their fiefs, that they be mounted, armed and equipped sufficiently, as well men of arms as archers, with our said uncle in our town of Vernon, by the xij. day of July next coming And this you shall do, and cause to be done and performed throughout the whole of your said bailliwick, with such diligence and in such wise that herein there be no delay to us or coming; certifying us sufficiently thereof.

Donne a Pontoise, soub notre seel ordonne en labsence du grant, le xxiij jour de Jung, lan de grace, M. cccc xxiij, et de notre regne le second

Et estoient ainsi signees, Par le roy, a la relation de monsieur le regent de France, duc de Bedford

J MILET

Date 1 24th 1424

Par vertu desquelles nous vous mandons que vous faictes commandement a tous les nobles suyants et frequentans les armes, de quelque nacion quilz soient, estant en votre vicomte, que, sur la peine contenue es dictes lettres, ilz soient montez, armez et arrayez souffisammont, tant hommes darmes comme archers, par devers nous, a Rouen, dedans le premier jour de Juillet prouchainement venant, afin de aller en notre compaignie devers mon dit seigneur le regent deluis le iij jour du dit mois de Juillet a Vernon Et ce faictes et faictes faire jouxte les dits lettres si diligamment que deffaut ny ait; en nous confiffian au vray de tout

on leis the muster of troops at Rouen

Dated at Pontoise, under our seal appointed in the absence of the great, the xxiij. day of June, in the yeu of grace m. cccc. xxiiij, and of our reign the second.

And they were signed thus: By the king, at the relation of my lord, the regent of France, duke of Bedford.

J MILLET.

By virtue of which we command you that you give ordens to all the nobles following and frequenting arms, of what nation soever they be, who are within your vicomté, that, under the penalty contained in the said letters, they be mounted, armed and equipped sufficiently, as well men-at-arms as archers, with us, at Rouen, by the first day of July next coming, in order to proceed in our company to my said lord the regent by the 3d. day of the said month of July to Vernon. And that ye will cause it to be done according to these letters, with such diligence that there be no failure therein, certifying, as truly of all that you

ce que fait en aurez, pour en certifier souffisamment mon dit sieur le regent, ainsi que mande nous est par les dites lettres.

Date Donne a Rouen, le xxvj jour de Juing, lan de grace mil, cccc vingt et quatre

COLLATION FAICTE.

Signe, DUBUST, *avec paraphe*

shall have done thereon, in order ha my said lord the regent may be sufficiently informed thereof, as we have been commanded to do by the said letters.

Date'd at Rouen, the xxvj. day of June, in the year of grace, one thousand cccc. twenty and four.

COLLATED

Signed, DUBUST, *with a flourish.*

1424

REGISTER of a writ from the Duke of Bedford relating to the musters of troops to be employed in the siege of Guise[1]

A.D. 1424 Aug. 8 Recital of

JEHAN DE LUXEMBOURG, seigneur de Beaurevoir, commis par monseigneur le regent a recepvoir les monstres et revues de la charge messire Thomas de

[TRANSLATION]

JEHAN DE LUXEMBOURG, lord of Beaurevoir, commissioned by my lord the regent to take the musters and reviews under the charge of messire Thomas de Rempston,

From the [redacted] Fontanieu, 113–114

Rompston, chevalier, a tous ceulx qui ces presentes verront, salut

Savoir faissons que a jourdhuy avons acertene des biens sens, loyaulte et bonne diligence de notre tres chier et bien ame chevalier messire Jaques de Louyn, gouverneur Doisi, par vertu et povoir a nous donne et commis par mon dit seigneur le regent, dont la teneur est telle ;

JEHAN, regent le royaume de France, duc de Bedford, a notre tres chier et tres ame cousin, Jehan de Luxembourg, seignem de Beaurevoir, salut et dilection

Nous vous mandons et commettons par ces presentes, de par monseignem le roy et de par nous, que les monstres, vues et revues des gens darmes et archiers

Writ by the duke of Bedford for musters for the siege of Guise.

knight, to all those persons who shall see those presents, greeting.

We let you know that to-day we have been informed of the good discretion, loyal y and good dil'gence of our very dear and well-beloved knight, messire Jaques de Louyn, governor of Oisi, by the authority and power to us given and committed by my said lord the regent, of which this is the copy:

John, regent of the realm of France, duke of Bedford, to our very dear and well-beloved cousin, Jehan de Luxembourg, lord de Beaurevoir, greeting and love

We command you, and we commit to you by these presents, on the part of my lord the king, and on our part, that you make and receive, or cause to be made and received by your commissioners and deputies, from month to month, during the time that they shall be along with you in the service of my said lord the king, and of us, the musters, inspections and reviews of the men-at-arms and

du pays Dangleterre estant en la charge de notre amé & feal conseiller et chambellan messire Thomas Rempston, chevalier, ordonne avec vous pour le siege de Cuse et autres places a lenvi on, pour mettre en lobeissance de mon dit seigneur le roy, vous faictes et recevez, ou faictes faire et recevoir, par vous commis et deputez, de mois en mois, durant le temps quilz seront en service de mon dit seigneur le roy et de nous, par devers vous; en recevant et passant en monstres, gens darmes et archiers souffisans bien montez, habillies et armez, selon quil appartient, et cassant les autres qui ne seroient souffisans; et les noms de ceulx qui seront passez et receus a monstres certifiez, ou faictes certifier, soubz vostre seel ou de vous commis, pour valoir et servir au paiement de nostre dit chambellan et diceulx gens darmes et de trait, comme il est accoustume, et pour valoir avecques ces presentes, en Vidimus dicelles, en descharge dicelui qui fera le dit paiement, comme il appartiendra pour raison. De

archers of the county of Bedford, which are in the charge of our beloved and faithful knight and chamberlain, messire Thomas Rempston, knight, ordained along with you for the siege of Cuse and the other places around that, to reduce them into the obedience of my said lord the king, to receive and pass in monstres sufficient men-at-arms and archers, well mounted, accoutered and arrayed, according to what is fitting, and rejecting such others as are not sufficient; and certifying, or causing to be certified, under your seal, or the seal of your deputy, the names of those persons who shall be passed and received at musters, that they may be effective and serve for the payment of our said chamberlain and of those men-at-arms and archers, as it is usual, and to be sufficient, along with these presents or the Vidimus of the same, for the discharge of the person who shall make the said payment, as it shall be fitting, by

ce faire nous vous donnons [1] a tous que ▪ vous et a vous commis et deputez en ceste partie obeissent et intendent diligement.

Donne a Paris, soubz nostre seel, le vj. jour de Juing, lan mil iij c vingt et quatre.

Avons commys, et commettons par ces presentes, le dit messire Jaques a voir et recevoir lesquelles monstres et revues, et aussi pouvoir de les passer et casser, et generalement de y autant faire en toutes choses que faire pouvons par vertu du dit pouvoir dessus transcriptz

Donne, en tesmoing de ce, au siege devant Guise, le iij. jour Daoust, lan mil iij. c. vingt et quatre

Date.

reason. And to do this we command all persons to obey and give heed diligently to you and your commissioners and deputies in this behalf.

Dated at Paris, under our seal, the vj. day of June, in the year one thousand, iij. c twenty and four.

We have commissioned, and do commission by these presents, the said master Jaques to inspect and receive these musters and reviews, and also to have authority to pass and to reject them, and generally to do ▪ much therein in all matters as we ourselves can do by virtue of the said power above transcribed.

Dated, in testimony thereof, at the siege before Guise, the iij. day of August, in the year one thousand, iiij. c. twenty and four.

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[1] *Vous donnons*] We should probably read, "commandons."

1424

Writ of Henry the Sixth, ordering the collection of an aid of 60,000*l.* Tournois granted by the Three Estates of Normandy for the payment of arrears due to the army at Michaelmas, 1424.

A.D. 1421 Oct. 12. The king after reciting how unforeseen expenses had arisen,

Henry, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, a notre ame et feal escuier, Hamon de Belknap, tresorier et gouvernour general de noz finances en France et Normandie, salut et dilection.

Comme en lannee finie a la Saint Michiel derrenierement passe, notre tres chier et tres ame oncle Jehan, regent notre royaume de France, duc de Bedforde, eust retenu, pour la seurte et deffense de notre dit pais de Normandie, et pour resister a noz ennemiz, certain nombre de cappitaines, gens darmes et de trait, et depuis, pour subjuguer et mettre en notre obeissance les places occupees par nos diz ennemiz par sieges et

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[Translation.]

Henry, by the grace of God, king of France and of England, to our beloved and trusty esquire, Hamon de Belknap, treasurer and governor-general of our finances of France and Normandy, greeting and love.

Since, in the year which ended at Michaelmas last past, our very dear and well-beloved uncle, John, the regent of our kingdom of France, duke of Bedford, our god, for the safety and defence of our said country of Normandy and to resist our enemies, a certain number of captains, men-at-arms, and archers, and after that, in order to reduce and bring under our obedience, by sieges and otherwise, the places occupied by our said enemies, as well

From the MS. Fonds Dupuy 913 1–4

autrement, tant Gaillon, Yvry, le Mont-Saint-Michiel, Nogent le Rotrou, Senonces Beaumont en Allencon, comme autres, que durant le dit [redacted] il ait fait assieger, (et par ce moyen ont este et sont plusieurs en notre obeissance,) comme aussi pour notablement et puissamment la compaigner pour estre et tenu la journee prinse a lencontre de nos dits annemis devant Yvry, et apres devant Verneuil ou Parche, ou mois Daoust derrenierement passe, laquelle, par la grace de Notre Seignour, tres hault vaillance et diligence de notre dit oncle et de noz bons subgiez, qui la ont este en tres grant nombre, a esto et est encores de tel honneur, bien et prouffit, comme nottoire peut estre a chacun, considere la puissance de nos diz ennemiz, ait convenu a notre dit oncle faire plusieurs retennues dautres gens darmes et de trait oultre le nombre avise au commencement du dit an, pour la garde du dit pais, pour les gaiges desquels et pour yceulx entretenir, lui

Gaillon, Ivry, the Mont-Saint-Michiel, Nogent le Rotrou, Senonces, and Beaumont in Alençon, as others, which during the said year he has caused to be besieged (and by this means many of them have been, and are, in obedience to us), as also in order that he might be notably accompanied when he went in force to be present at and take part in the battle given to our said enemies before Ivry, and afterwards before Verneuil in Perche, in the month of August last past, which, by the grace of our Lord, the most illustrious valour and diligence of our said uncle and of our good subjects, who were there in very great number, has been, and is yet, in such honour, good, and profit, [redacted] is notorious to every one, considering the power of our said enemies, it has been necessary for our said [redacted]le to make many retenues of other men-at-arms and archers, besides the number decided upon at the beginning of the said year, for the keeping of the said country, for the wages and support of whom he has been

a convenu prandre les deniers qui octroiez voient este par les gens des Trois Estas de notre dit pais pour paier les souldoiers et gaiges des capitaines, gens darmes et de trait pimouement retenus pour la defence du dit pais, tellement que nous et notre dit oncle sommes demourez en tres grans restes et dettes envers les diz capitaines ordonnez pour la garde du dit pais

(to meet which the Three Estates had granted an aid),

Pour les quelles choses remonstrer aux gens des diz Trois Estas, tant de France comme de Normandie, et aussi pour avoir conseil, advis et aide sur les besongnes et affaires de notre dit royaume de France pour ceste present annee, commenciant a la dicte Saint Michiel, notre dit oncle, par meure deliberacion du conseil, a fait au premier jour de ce present mois Doctobre, assembler en notre dicte ville de Paris la plus grant partie des gens des diz Trois Estas de notre dit royaume et pais de Normandie; lesquelz de Normandie, oye la requeste sur ce a eulx faicte, nous ont

compelled to make the sums which have been granted by the members of the Three Estates of our said country, to pay the soldiers, the wages of the captains, the men-at-arms and archers who were at first engaged for the defence of the said country, in such wise that we and our said uncle are bound by very great balances and debts to the said captains appointed for the keeping of the said country.

To state which things to the members of the said Three Estates, as well of France as of Normandy, and also to have counsel, advice, and aid upon the business and affairs of our said realm of France for this present year, beginning on the said Michaelmas, our said uncle, after mature deliberation of his council, upon the first day of this present month of October, caused to be assembled in our said city of Paris the greater part of the members of the said Three Estates of our said kingdom and country of Normandy, and they of Normandy, having heard the re-

accorde ung pareil aide que a esto celluy de soixante mil livres Tournois, naguores leve sur eulx ou mois de Juillet derrenierement passe, pour le derrain paiement de la somme de ii c M livres Tournois a noz par eulx octroiee a Caen ou mois de Decembre derrain passe, pour icelle somme estre convertie, cest assavoir, l. M. livres Tournois, avecques la revenue de notre dit pais de Normandie et conqueste des termes de Saint Michiel et Saint Remy, derrain passe, et autres arrerages doz os dits pais et duchie, ou paiement des restes par nous deues a cause des gages et regars des diz cappitaines et souldoiers du dit pais de Normandie du dit an; trois M livres Tournois pour certaines necessaires besongnes advisees estre affaire a Harfleur et Honnefleur, et le demourant ou paiement des soudoiers estans a siege tant per mer comme par terre devant la p ce du Mont Saint Michiel.

quest hereupon made to them, have granted us an aid similar to that of sixty thousand livres Tournois, formerly levied upon them in the month of July last past, for the last payment of the sum of x. c. thousand livres Tournois, granted to us by them.... Caen in the month of December last past, in order that this sum should be spent, that is to say, l. M. pounds Tournois, with the revenue of our said country of Normandy and conquered country of the terms of Saint Michael and Saint Remy last past, and other arrears due in the said country and duchy, for the payment of the balances by us due for the wages and rewards of the said captains and soldiers of the said country of Normandy of the said year; three thousand pounds Tournois for certain necessary matters which it was decided should be done at Harfleur and Honfleur; and the remainder for the payment of the soldiers who are at the siege, as well by sea as by land, before the fortress of Mont-Saint-Michiel.

Orders for the levy of 60,000 Tournois for the expenses of the war, &c.

Si vous mandons, commandons et expressement enjoignons que, ces lettres veues, vous mettez, assees et imposez sur les bourgois manans et habitans du dit duchie de Normandie et pays de conqueste, le pareil et semblable aide que a este le dit autre aide de lx m livres Tournois, pour le dit dernain paiement, par bailliages, vicontez et elections et villes, comme en tel cas est accoustume de faire, non comprins en ce les gens deglise, nobles vivans noblement, frequentans les armes, ou qui par vieillesse ou impotance de corps en sont excusez, et miserables personnes qui par pouvrete, selon la constume, en sont exemptes, et icelle assiette envoiez par egalle portion pardevers les eslaz, vicontes et officiers des lieux, pour les asseoir par paroisses, comme on tel cas est accoustume de faire, et les faittes cueillir et lever tellement et si diligemment que dedens le jour de la Toussaint prochain venant icelle somme soit apportee franchement, quittement et sans aucune diminucion devers notre hon ame Pierre

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Wherefore we order, command, and expressly enjoin you that when you have seen these letters, you affix, assess, and impose upon the burgesses, residents, and inhabitants of the said duchy of Normandy and conquered country, an aid like and similar to that other said aid of lx. thousand pounds Tournois, for the said last payment, by bailliwicks, vicontés, divisions, and towns, as in such case it is usual to do; not including herein churchmen, nobles living as nobles, those who exercise arms, or who by age or bodily infirmity are excused therein, and distressed persons, who in consequence of their poverty are exempted, according to custom. And this assessment you shall send by equal portions to the assessors, sheriffs, and officers of the places, that they may be assessed by parishes, as in such cases it is usual to do, and cause them to be collected and levied in such manner and with such diligence that before the day of All Saints next coming, that sum may be faithfully, entirely, and without any diminution

Surreau, receveur general des dittes finances de Normandie, lequel nous avons commis par ces presentes a icelle •recevoir, pour la convertir et emploier es choses dessus dittes, et non ailleurs; en contraingnans a ce tous ceulx qui seront a contraindre par toutes voies deues et raisonnables, comme acoustume est pour nos propres debtes. De ce faire vous donnons povoir et mandement especial; mandons et commandons a tous nous justiciers, officiers, et subgiez que a vous et a voz commis et deputez es choses dessus dittes, leurs circonstances et dependances, obeissent et entendent diligemment, et vous y donnent et prestent confort et aide, se mestier leur est, et requis en sont

Donne a Paris, le xij. jour Doctobre, lan mil, cccc xxiiij. et de notre regne le second. Date.

Ainsi signe, Par le roy, a la relation de monseigneur le regent, duc de Bedford.

Signe, DE RINEL.

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conveyed to our well-beloved Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of the said finances of Normandy, whom we have commissioned by these presents to receive the same, that it may be expended and employed in the matters above-said, and not otherwise; compelling all those persons who are to be compelled by all due and reasonable ways, as is usual in regard to our own debts. To do this, we give you power and special command, and we order and enjoin all our justices, officers, and subjects to be obedient and give diligent heed to you, your commissioners and deputies in the matters above-said, their circumstances and dependences, and therein give and afford assistance and aid, if need be, and they be required thereto.

Dated at Paris, the xij. day of October, in the year one thousand cccc xxiiij., and of our reign the second.

Thus signed, By the king, at the relation of my lord the regent, the duke of Bedford.

Signed, DE RINEL.

1421

RECITAL of letters of Henry the Sixth, respecting troops to be raised for the siege of Montfort.

AD 1424. Oct 20.

Recital of letters of Henry VI respecting the siege of Montfort.

JEHAN SALVAIN, chevalier, bailli de Rouen, au vicomte du Pont del Arche, ou a son lieutenant, salut

Nous avons a jourdhuy receu les lettres patentes [de] notre souveram seigneur, scellees du seel de leschequier, dont la teneur ensuit :—

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu roy de France et Dangleterre, aux [baillies] de Rouen, de Caux, Dalençon, et Devreux, et aux viscontes des dits lieux, ou a leurs lieutenantz, salut.

Comme puis naguieres que notre ame et feal conseiller, Johan Fasto, chevalier, maitre dostel de notre

[TRANSLATION.

JOHN SALVAIN, knight, bailly of Rouen, to the viscount of Pont de l'Arche, or to his lieutenant, greeting.

We have to-day received letters patent from our sovereign lord, sealed with the seal of the exchequer, the contents of which are as follows :—

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and England, to the bailiffs of Rouen, of Caux, of Alençon, and of Evreux, and to the viscounts of the said places, or to their lieutenants, greeting.

Since, not long ago, our beloved and faithful counsellor, John Fasto, knight, master of the household of our very

From the MS Pontanieu, 113–114

treschier et tresame oncle, Johan, regent notre dit royaume de France, duc de Bedford, sest parti des parties de devers Le Mans, dont il a le gouvernement, en entencion de aller devers notre dit oncle, noz ennemiz et adversaires ont mis siege devant la fortresse de Montford, ou pais du Maine, en notre tres grant displaisance, et ou grief et prejudice de noz bons et loyaulz subgiez du pais denviron, et plus pouroit estre se par nous ny estoit brief pourveu de remede convenable. Pour ce est il que nous, voullans a ce remedier par toutes voyes et manieres a nous possibles, vous mandons, commandons et expressement enjoignons, que incontinent, ces lettres vues, vous, et chascun de vous, comme a luy appartendra, faciez crier et publier de par nous, que tous ceux qui ont accoustumez eulx armer et suyvir les guerres, tantost et sans delay apres la publication de ces dictes presentes, se tiennent souffisamment montez et armez en notre ville Dalen-

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don and well beloved uncle, John, regent of our said kingdom of France, duke of Bedford, having set out from the parts near Le Mans, of which he has the government, with the intention of going to our said uncle, our enemies and adversaries have laid siege to the fortress of Montford, in the county of Maine, to our very great displeasure, and to the hurt and prejudice of our good and loyal subjects of the neighbouring places, and might do more if by us there were not made a speedy provision for a fitting remedy. Therefore it is that we, wishing to remedy this by all ways and means possible to us, order, command and expressly enjoin you, that immediately after these letters have been seen, you and each of you, as shall belong to him, shall cause to be proclaimed and published on our part, that all those who are accustomed to arm themselves and to follow the wars, directly and without delay after the publication of these said present letters, shall proceed, sufficiently mounted and armed, to our town of Alençon, before our said coun-

con pas devers notre dit conseillor et autres qui par nous ou notre dit oncle sont, ou seront, commis a lexpulsion de nos diz ennemis tenant le siege devant icelle notre forteresse, en les contraignant, par la prinse de leur corps et de leurs biens, et autrement comme vous verriez estre expediant pour le bien et advancement de la besoigne. Pourveu que les villes, chasteaulx, et forteresses dont ilz partiront, demeurent suffisamment garnies, non obstans quelxconques oppositions ou appellacions que se pourroient faire au contraire. De ce faire vous donnons pouvoir, auctorite, et mandement especial; mandons et commandons a tous nos justiciers, officiers, et subgiez que a vous et a vos commis et deputez en ceste partie, entendent et obeissent diligamment, et vous prestent et donnent conseil, confort, aide, et prisons, si mestier en avez et requis en soient.

Donne a Rouen, soubz le seel de notre eschequier, le xvij jour Doctobre, lan de grace, mil, iiij c xxiiij et

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sellor and others, who, by us or our said uncle, are, or shall be commissioned for the expulsion of our said enemies who hold the siege before the our fortress, compelling them by taking their bodies and their goods, and otherwise as you shall see to be expedient for the good and advancement of the business. Provided that the towns, castles, and fortresses from which they shall set out, shall remain sufficiently garrisoned, notwithstanding any obstacles or appeals which might be made to the contrary. To do this, we give you power, authority, and a special mandate; we order and command all our justices, officers, and subjects, that to you and to your commissioners and deputies in this par, they give heed and obey diligently, and give and afford you counsel, comfort, help, and prisons, if there be need for it, and they be required thereto.

Given at Rouen, under the seal of our exchequer, the xvij[e] day of October, in the year of grace, one thousand,

de notre regne le second Ainsy signe, Par le roy, a la relacion des gens tenant leschequier.

GRESLE

Sy vous mandons que les dits lettres dessus transcriptes vous faissiez cryer et publier bien et deuement, ou lon a acoustume a faire crys et publicacions en votre ditte vicomte; en les accomplissant au surplus selon leur forme et teneur, sy et par telle maniere que deffault ny ait.

Donne a Rouen, le xx jour Doctobre, lan de grace mil iiij. c xxiiij. Date

Collation faicte,
Signe, DUBUST, *avec grille*.[1]

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iiij^c. c. xxiiij and the second of our reign. Thus signed by the king, at the relation of the keepers of the exchequer.

GRESLE.

Wherefore, we command you that the said letters above written you shall cause to be proclaimed and published rightly and duly, where it is the custom to make proclamations and publications in your said vicomté, discharging them, moreover, according to their form and purport, so and by such a manner as that no default shall therein happen.

Given at Rouen, the xx. day of October, the year of grace, one thousand, iiij c., xxiiij.

Collated.

Signed, DUBUST, *with a flourish*.

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[1] In the same collection is another document addressed by Thomas Maustresson, esquire, bailly of Caux, to the vicomte of Monstervilliers which, after reciting the king's writ, as incorporated in the mandate printed above, proceeds thus:—

"Par vertu desquelz lettres, et pour les adcomplir, nous vous mandons et comettons, se mestier est, que diligeamment vous faciez cryer et publier par tous les lieux de votre dit vicomte et ressort acoustumez a faire crys, que tous

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RECEIPT for money expended upon the English artillery employed by the earl of Salisbury at Meulan and Crotoy.[1]

A.D. 1421 Nov. 4 ROBERT COLLS, escuier, naguires maistre d'ostillonnances faittes pour treshault, puissant, et excellent prince,

[TRANSLATION.]

ROBERT COLLS, esquire, formerly master of the ordinance made for the very high, puissant, and excellent prince,

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Engloiz et autres estans en dit baillage, qui ont accoustume de prendre gaiges et soudoies du roy, notre dit seigneur, se tiennent diligeamment montez et armez si ■ samment, en la ville Dalleroon devers monseigneur Iehan Pastol, chevalier, nommé es dit lettres dessus transcriptes, ou devers autre qui par le roy, notre dit seigneur ou par monsr le regent seront a ce ordonné, pour et en la fin d'esclarcir es dits lettres royaulx, en la contraignant a ce par la forme et manière qui est contenue es dits lettres, sy que diffault n'y ait

"Donné a Rouen, le xviij jour Octobre, l'an mil, iiij. c xxiij

"Collation faite

"*Signé*, DISQUITOT,
"*avec paraphe*

'By vntue of which letters and to accomplish them, we order and commission you if need be, that diligently you shall cause them to be cried and published in all places of your said vicomté and jurisdiction, in which it is accustomed to make proclamations, that all Englishmen and others being in the said bailliwick, who are accustomed to receive wages and pay from the king our said lord, shall diligently proceed, mounted and armed sufficiently, to the town of Argenton, before my lord John Pastol, knight, named in these said letters, transcribed above, or before others who, by the king our said lord, or by our lord the regent, shall be for this purpose ordained to the end declared in the said royal letters compelling them thereto, according to the form and manner which is contained in these said letters that there may be short coming

"Dated at Rouen, the xvij. day of October, in the year one thousand iiij. c xxiij

"Collated,

'*Signed*, DISQUITOT,
"*with a flourish*"

From the MS Fontanieu, 111-111

monseigneur le regent le royaume de France, duc de Bethfort, certiffie lui avoir eu et receu de noble et puissant prince monseigneur le comte de Salisbury et du Perche la somme de six vingts escus dor dune part, et la somme de deux cents vingt livres Tournois dautre part, mises, converties, et employees es ordonnances de mon dit seigneur le regent, tant au siege qui fut devant le pont de Moulant, comme pour le siege de Crotay, et lesquelles sommes sont a rendre a mon dit seigneur le conte, comme le dit Robert dist et affirme. Receipt for money expended on the English artillery.

Mil, cccc xxiiij le Samedi, iij. jour de Novembre Date.

Signe, TESSON et PREUDOMME, *avec paraphe*.

my lord the regent of the kingdom of France, duke of Bedford, certifies that he has had and received from the noble and puissant prince my lord the earl of Salisbury and Perche the sum of six score crowns of gold on one part, and the sum of two hundred and twenty pounds Tournois on the other part, disbursed, expended, and employed for the ordinance of my said lord the regent, as well for the siege which was before the bridge of Merlan as for the siege of Crotoy, which sums are to be repaid to my said lord the earl, as the said Robert says and affirms

One thousand four hundred and twenty-four, Saturday, the fourth day of November.

Signed, TESSON and PREUDOMME, *with a flourish*.

1421

Recital of an Indenture by which the duke of Bedford retains Sir John Fastolf in military service in the conquest of the comté of Maine.[1]

AD 1421. Nov 27.

Recital of an indenture between the duke of Bedford and Sir John Fastolf, respecting military service in Maine.

A tous coulx qui ces lettres verront ou orront, Pierres Dubust, garde du seel des obligacions de la viconte de Rouen, salut

Savoir fasons que lan de grace mil, quatre cent vingt quatre, le xxix jour de Janvier, par Robert le Vignieron, clerc, tabellion juré en la dite viconte, nous fu tesmongne avoir veu une lettre, scelle du seel de monseigneur le regent, en fourme de denture, saines et entieres, desquelles la teneur ensuit :—

Ceste Endenture faicte par entre tres hault, tres excellent, et tres puissant prince, monseigneur le re-

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[TRANSLATION.]

To all those who shall see or hear these letters, Pierres Dubus, keeper of the seal of obligations of the viconté of Rouen, greeting

We make known that in the year of grace one thousand four hundred and twenty-four, the twenty-ninth day of January, Robert le Vignerion, clerk, and sworn notary in the said viconté, witnessed to us that he had seen a letter sealed with the seal of my lord the regent, in form of an indenture, whole and entire, of which the copy is as follows :—

This Indenture made between the very high, very excellent and most puissant prince, my lord the regent

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[1] From the MS. Fontanieu, 113-114.

gent le royamme de France, duc de Bedford, dune part, et monsieur Johan Fastolf, conseillier et grant maistre dhostel et lieutenant ou Maine et ■ marches denviron du dit monseigneur le regent, et gouverneur Dalencon, dautre part, tesmongne que le dit monseigneur le grant maistre est demeure devers mon dit seigneur le regent capitaine de quatre vins hommes darmes a cheval, sa personne en ce comprinse, et de deux cens quarante archiers, pour ung an entier, commenchant a la feste Saint Michiel derrainement passee, et finissant a la dite Saint Michiel prouchaine ment venant, qui sera lan mil, cccc vingt et cinq, pour emploiez a la conqueste du dit pais et conte du Maine et des marches denviron, occupez par les enne mis et adversaires du roy, notre souverain seigneur, et du dit monseigneur le regent, et partout ailleurs en ceste royaume de France ou le dit monseigneur le regent le voudra ordonner, pour lesquels ils aura et

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of he kingdom of France, duke of Bedford, on the one part, and my lord Johan Fastolf, counsellor and grand master of the household and lieutenant of Maine and the neighbouring marches for my said lord the regent, and governor of Alençon, on the other part, witnesses that the said monsieur he grand master is retained towards my said lord the regent as captain of fourscore men a arms on horse, his own person thereon included, and of two hundred and forty archers, for a whole year, beginning at the feast of St. Michael last past, and terminating at the said Saint Michael next coming, which will be the year one thousand four hundred and twenty-five, to be employed in the conquest of the said county and comté of Maine and the neighbouring districts, occupied by the enemies and adversaries of the king, our sovereign lord, and of the said lord the regent, and in any other place within this kingdom of France which the said lord the regent shall choose to appoint; for which he shall have and receive

[illegible] gaiges, c'est assavoir, pour chevalier banneret, [illegible] quatre s[illegible] desteglus le cas, [illegible] Banneretz. Pour chevalier bachelier, un [illegible] deux sols desterlins. Pour homme d'armes a cheval, douze [illegible] desterlins le jour; avecques ung [illegible] Et pour chacun archier, six deniers [illegible] jour, [illegible] dicte monnoye, le nom de Dangleterre compte pour six sols huit deniers d'[illegible]ns ou monnoye Francheise comme le [illegible] vault; [illegible] commencer lesdictz gaiges du jour des premieres monstres que le dit monseigneur le grant maistre fera d'[illegible] dictes gens darmes et archiers par devant les gens de comptes du roy nostre Seigneur, au dit monseigneur le regent; et lui en sera fait prest et paiement, ses monstres faictes avant la main, des deniers et finances tant de France, comme de Normandie, par ordonnance de mesdictz seigneurs les tresoriers et generaulx gouverneurs les dictz finances, et par la main [illegible] changeur du tresor ou tresorier des guerres du roy,

wages; [illegible]s, for a knight bannaret, captain of men-at-arms, [illegible] sterling, a day of English money. For a knight bachelor, also being a captain, two sols sterling. For a man-at-arms or horse twelve pence sterling a day, with the customary rewards. And for each archer sixpence a day, of the said money, the noble of England counted at six sols eightpence sterling, or French current money at this valuation; these wages to begin from the day of the first musters that my said lord the grand master shall make of the said men-at-arms and archers before the commissioners of the king, our said lord, or my said lord the regent, and ready payment hereof shall be made to him in advance when these musters have been made, from the money and revenues, as well of France as of Normandy, by the command of my lords the treasurers and governors-general of the said revenues, and by the hands of the bankers or the treasurer of the treasures of war of the king our said lord, in Paris, or

notre dit seigneur, a Paris, ou du receveur-general des dictes finances en Normandie, ou par lun doulx, pour six sepmaines entieres, et ■ la fin du premier quartier pour autres six sepmaines entieres, et dillecques en avant de quartier en quartier, selon ses monstres ou reveuez qui sera tenuz de faire devant les diz gens et commis du roy, notre dit seigneur, et du dit monseigneur le regent, de quartier en quartier, et toutes les fois qui en sera requis devant les dits commis

Et aura le dit monseigneur le regent auxi bien la tierche partie des gaignes de guerre dû dit monsieur le grant maistre, comme la tierce partie des tierces dont les gens de sa retenue seront a lui respondans de leurs gaignes de guerre, soient ils prisonniers, proyes, ou autres choses prinses, et tous autres droits accoustumez; desquelz tierces et droitz ainsi deuz au dit monseigneur le regent le dit monsieur le grant maistre sera tenu de certifier de quartier en quartier les diz tresoriers et generaulx gouverneurs, le dit changeur,

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of the receiver-general of the said finances in Normandy, or by one of them, for six whole weeks, and at the end of the first quarter for other six whole weeks, and thenceforth beforehand from quarter to quarter, according to the musters or reviews which he shall be obliged to make before the said officers and commissioners of the king, our said lord, and of my said lord the regent, from quarter to quarter, and at each time at which he may be required thereto before the said commissioners.

And the said lord the regent shall also have the third of the spoils of war of the said monsieur the grand master, as also the third part of the thirds for which the men of his retinue shall answer to him from their spoils of war, be they *prisoners, spoil, or other prizes, and all other customary* rights; of which thirds and rights due ■ the said lord the regent, the said monsieur the grand master shall be bound to certify from quarter to quarter the said treasurers and governors-general, the said banker, or other person, to

ou autre qui l'appartiendra, quant il demandera ses gaiges, et d'en rendre comte en la chambre des comptes par le formier dit monseigneur le grant maistre, ou de lexecteurs ou executeurs de son testament. Et aussi icelui monseigneur le grant maistre tous les prisonniers, se aucuns aura fait le dit temps par lui ou aucuns de ses lieutenans prins; forspris et exceptez roys et princes, dont quilz soient, et filz de roys, et en especial Charles qui sappelle dauphin de Viennoys, et autres grans capitaines ou gens du sang royal, et aussi chieftains[1] et lieutenants ayans povoir des diz roys et princes, et forspris aussi ceulx qui tuerent et murdrirent feu Jehan, naguieres duc de Bourgogne, et en furent sachans et consentans, ou ad ce conseillans et aydans; ensemblez les consentans, participans, ou adherens de la trahison faicte au duc de Bretaigne par Olivier de Blois et ses complisses; lesquelz tous et chascun demourront au dit monseigneur

whom I may belong, when he shall ask his wages, and thereof to render an account in the chamber of accounts by the farmer of the said lord le grand maistre, or of the executor or executors of his will. And my said lord the grand master shall have all the prisoners, if there be any taken during the said time by him, or any of his said companions, save and except kings and princes, whoever they may be, and kings' sons, and especially Charles who calls himself dauphin of Viennoys, and other great captains or those of the blood royal, and also chiefs and lieutenants having power from the said kings and princes, and excepting also those who killed and murdered the late John, formerly duke of Burgundy, and thereto were knowing and consenting, or were thereto counselling and aiding; together with the consenters, participants, or adherents to the treason done to the duke of Bretaigne by Oliver de Blois and his accomplices; all and each of whom shall belong to my

[1] *Cheftains.*] Chrestains, MS.

'le regent, et pour lesquelz il fera raisonnable agree ment a cellui, ou ceulx, qui les auront prins Moyennant lesquelles choses, le dit monseigneur le grant maistre a promis et promet de servir le roy, notre dit souverain seigneur, et le dit monseigneur le regent, par lui ou ses commis souffisans, pour quy il voudra respondre, et de employer les dictes gens darmes et de trait a la conqueste du dit pais et conte du Maine et des marches denviron, ou ailleurs en ceste dit royaume de France, ainsy et par les meilleurs voyes et manieres qui! advisera, et que mon dit seigneur le regent lui vouldra ordonner. [Et] gardera, et fera tenir et garder, a son pouvoir les peuple et subgiez obeissans au roy, notre dit seigneur, de toutes forces, violence, pilleries, roberies, prinses de vivres, chevaulx, et autres bestaulx, et de toutes autres exactions quelzconques

En tesmoing desquelles choses, a la partie de ceste presente endenture demouree devers le dit monseig-

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[And] lord the regent, and for whom he shall make reasonable agreement with him o them who shall have taken them. These things provided, my said lord the grand master has promised, and promises, to serve the king, our said sovereign lord, and my said lord the regent, by himself or his sufficient deputies, for whom he will answer, and to employ the said men at-arms and archers in the conquest of the said country and comté of Maine and the neighbouring districts, or elsewhere in this said kingdom of France, in such wise and by the best way and manner which he shall know, and which my said lord the regent shall appoint to him. [And] he will hold and cause to hold and keep, to the best of his power, the people and subjects obedient to the king, our said lord, from all force, violence, pillages, robberies, seizure of food, horses, and other cattle, and from all other exactions whatsoever.

In witness of which things, to the part of this present indenture which remains with my said lord the grand

nom le grant [maistre] icellui monseigneur le regent a fait mettre son seel.

Donné a Paris, le xxvij. jour de Novembre, l'an de grace mil, iij c vingt et quatre

Ainsi signé,

Par monseigneur le regent le royaume de France, duc de Bedford,

R. VERRIER

En tesmoing de ce, nous, a la relacion du dit tabellion, avons mis a ces presentes Vidimus le seel des dites obligacions Ce fut fait l'an et jour premiers dessus diz.

Signé, VIGNERON, *avec parapl e*

[illegible], my sa'd lord the regent hath caused this seal [illegible]

Dated a Pa[illegible], the xxvj. day of Nove[illegible]t, in the year of grace one thousand, f[illegible]d twenty-four.

Passed,

By my lord the regent of the kingdom of France, the duke of Bedford,

R. VERRIER.

In witness of this, at the relation of the said notary, we have put to the present Vidimus the seal of the said obligations This was done the year and day above mentioned

Signed, VIGNERON, *with a flourish.*

1424.

ACQUITTANCE by Robert Jolivet, abbot of Mont Saint Michel, for money paid to him for attending the deliberations of the Three Estates at Paris[1]

NOUS, Robert, abbe de Mont Saint Michel, conseiller du roy, notre seigneur, et le monseigneur le regent le royaume de France, duc de Bedford, confessons avoir eu et receu de Pierre Surreau, receveur-general de mon dit seigneur, la somme de trois cens cinquante quatre livres Tournois, pour le paiement de lix jours entiers, que nous afformons avoir vacquez ou voiage par nous fait par lordonnance et commandement de mon dit seigneur le regent, de la ville de Rouen en la ville de Paris, devers mon dit seigneur [le] regent, pour estre et assister aux conseaulx avec les gens de Trois Estaz des pais de France et Normendie, mandes par mon dit seignem le regent et monseigneur le duc de Bourgongne estre en la dicte ville de Paris Les diz

AD 1424 Dec 21

Acquittance for money paid for attending the Estates Paris.

[TRANSLATION.]

WE, Robert, abbot of Mont Saint Michel, councillor of the king, our lord, and of our lord the regent of the realm of France, duke of Bedford, acknowledge that we have had and received of Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of my said lord, the sum of three hundred and fifty four pounds Tournois, for the pyment of lix whole days, which we affirm we have employed in a journey by us made, by the direction and command of my said lord the regent, from the city of Rouen to the city of Paris, to my said lord the regent, in order to be present and assist at the conferences with the members of the Three Estates of the countries of France and Normandy, which were summoned by my said lord the regent and my lord the duke of Burgundy, to be in the said city of Paris. The said days beginning

[1] From the original in the MS Gaignières, 266, fol 99.

jours commencans le xiie jour de Septembre dernier passé, et finans le dixiesme jour de Novembre ensuivant, tous inclus, cccc xxiij, au pris de vj livres Tournois pour chacun jour, si nous lauxons et ottroiez par lettres de grand de mon dit seigneur le roy, donnees le xx jour du mois de May, cccc xxiij, expedites par le tresorier, oultre et par dessus noz gaiges ordinaires, qui sont au feu de mil livres Tournois par an. De la quelle somme de ij c liij livres Tournois, nous nous tenons pour contens et bien paiez, et en quittons le roy, notre dit seigneur, mondit seigneur le regent, le dit receveur general, et tous autres

Date. En tesmoing de ce, nous avons scellees ceste presente quittance de notre seel, le xxi^e^ jour de Decembre, l'an mil, cccc, vint et quatre

R. ABBE DU MONT.[1]

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on the xii. day of September last pas, and finishing on the tenth day of November following, both included, cccc. xxiij, at the rate of vj pounds Tournois for each day, to us allowed and ordained by letters of warrant of my said lord the regent, dated the xx. day of the month of May, cccc xxiij., expedited by the treasurer, over and above our usual wages, which are at the rate of a thousand pounds Tournois by the year. Of the which sum of ij^c^. liij. pounds Tournois we hold ourselves content and well paid, and thereof we acquit the king, our said lord, my said lord the regent, the said receivor-general, and all others.

In witness whereof we have sealed this present acquittance with our seal, the xxj. day of December, in the year *one thousand, cccc., twenty and four*

R. ABBOT OF THE MOUNT.

This signature is autograph

1425.

MANDATE from the Council of Normandy, addressed to the Governor of Vernouil, respecting the fortifications of that castle and town.[1]

TRESCHIER ET GRANT AMI,

NOUS avons sceu que combien que plusieurs et diverses fois notre tres redoubte seigneur, monseigneur le duc de Bedford, regent le royaume de France, vous ait par plusieurs fois mande et rescript par ses lettres faire faire certains boleverx, avisez a estre faiz es chastel, tour et yssue dehors de Vernouil; neantmoins vous avez este de ce faire delaiant, qui vous vient a grant charge. Et attendu la prouchaincte des ennemis, et les manieres subtilz et deceptis moiens qu'ilz tiennent par trayson et autrement, est vraysemblable que tresgrant inconvenient en poult advenir, se en tres grant diligence ny est pourveu. Et pour ce que

A.D. 1425 April 24.

The fortifications of Vernouil to be augmented the order for which had hitherto been neglected.

[TRANSLATION.]

VERY DEAR AND GREAT FRIEND,

We have known that, although many and divers times our very dread lord, my lord the duke of Bedford, regent of the realm of France, has at many times sent and written to you by his letters, that you would cause certain bulwarks to be made, which it has been decided should be made, in the castle, tower, and gate of Vernouil; nevertheless you have delayed so to do, which has become to you a great imputation. And, considering the nearness of the enemies, and the subtle dealings and deceptive means which they employ, by treason and otherwise, it is probable that very great damage may therefrom arise, unless provision be made with very great diligence. And because at present there

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[1] From the original in the MS. Gregorius, 657

64.

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vonnez diligen
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of Vernon I ca
you very expre
my said lord n
and all excuse
the lieutenant
accomplish fro
said lord the
said bulwarks,
day and night,
to effect it as you
the said town and
necessary for those
it be finished, and
that no damage
he or it may sha
regards you.

Treschier et grant ami, notre Seignour soit garde de vous.

Escript a Rouen, le xxiiij. jour Davril, apres Pasques. Date.

Nous avons ordonne et commande a Montfort, lieutenant du maistre des eaues et forestz (que la accorde), vous bailler et delivrer bois pour les dits bollevers faire, tant et si avant que mestier sera Si pourvoyes a la batement et charroy sans delay.

Les gens du conseil du roy, notre seigneur, in Normandie.

SEBIRE.

(*Dorso.*) A notre treschier et grant ami, le vicomte de Vernouil, ou son lieutenant

Very dear and great friend, our Lord be your keeper.

Written at Rouen, the xxiij. day of April, after Easter

We have directed and commanded Montfort, the lieutenant of the master of the waters and forests (who agrees thereto), to give and deliver wood to you for the making of the said bulwarks, so much and so speedily as need shall be. Therefore see about the boats and carriage without delay.

The members of the council of the king our lord, in Normandy.

SEBIRE.

(*Dorso.*) To our very dear and great friend, the vicomte of Vernoul, or his lieutenant

1125

Accounts of Jehan Milet and Jehan de Pressy, respecting the siege and surrender of Moyrie in *Champagne*[1]

A.D. 1125 June 24. Accounts respecting the siege of Moyrie

COMPTE particulier de maistre Jehan Milet, notaire, et secretaire du roy nostre sire, lun voyage par luy fait en pais de Champaigne avec M. Pierre de Tontenoy, seigneur de Rance, conseillour et gouverneur des finances du roy, pour cause de la journee prise au jour de Saint Jehan Baptiste, 125, pour la reddition de Moymer, que tient et occupe messire Eustache de Conflans

iij livres Tournois par jour

COMPTE particulier de sire Jehan de Pressy, conseillour du grant conseil du roy, nostre sire, dun voyage par luy fait en Champaigne pour le siege de Moymer.

[TRANSLATION.]

THE private account of master Jehan Milet, notary, and the secretary of the king our lord, of a voyage by him made into the county of Champagne with M. Pierre de Tontenoy, lord de Rance, counsellor, and the governor of the finances of the king, in consequence of the journey undertaken upon the day of St. Jehan the Baptist, 1125, for the surrender of Moymer, which messire Eustache de Conflans holds and occupies.

iij. pounds Tournois by the day.

THE private account of sire Jehan de Pressy, counsellor of the great council of the king, our lord, of a journey by him made into Champagne for the siege of Moymer.

From the MS. Fonds Gaignieres 113-111

vj. livres Tournois par jour.

Asseruit per juramentum ad burellum, et habuit cedulam *cameræ*.

Auditus ad burellum, die 19 Martii, 1425.

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vj. pounds Tournois by the day.

1425

The account of Philip de Morvillier, of his expenses in the service of Henry the Sixth [1]

Compte particulier de monseigneur Philippe de Mor villier, conseillour du roy, notre sire, et premier presi- dent en parlement, de certain voyage par lui nagaires fait pour le roy, notre sire, de cette ville de Paris en la ville de Rouen, par devers monseigneur le regent le royaume de France, duc de Bethford, pour aucunes *choses touchant le bien et prouffit du roy, notre*

AD 1426 July 31.

Personal account of Philip de Morvillier

[Translation]

The private account of my lord Philippe de Mor villier, counsellor of the king, our lord, and first president in the parliament, of a certain journey of late made by him for the king, our lord, from this city of Paris to the city of Rouen, to my lord the regent of the kingdom of France, the duke of Bedford, for certain matters touching the good and profit of the king, our lord, or of his kingdom of

[1] From the MS Fontanieu, 113-114.

seigneur, ou de son royaume de F[illegible], comme par les lettres du roy notre seigneur, dont ces le dernier jour de Juillet, l'an 125, lesquelles sont transcriptes au dos de ce present compte, peut plus a plain apparoir

Et premierement,

RECEPT.

Recept. De Guillaume le Muet, changeur et tresorier du roy, notre sire, par quittance de mon dit seigneur le premier president, donne le dernier jour de Juillet, dernier passe, xl vuj livres Tournois.

In the margin Corrigatur in Thesauro.

DISPENCE

Expendi-ture. Le premier president party de cette ville de Paris le Mercredi, premier jour Daoust, 1425, pour aller au dit lieu de Rouen, ou il a vacque, tant en allant au

France, as by letters of the king, our said, dated on the last day of July, in the year 125, which are written at length at the back of this present account, to any more plain appear.

And firstly—

RECEIPT.

From Guillaume le Muet, chargeur of the treasure of the king our lord, by an acquittance of my said lord the first president, dated on the last day of July, last past, xl viij pounds Tournois.

In the margin Corrigatur in Thesauro.

EXPENDITURE.

The first president set out from this city of Paris on Wednesday, the first day of August, 1425, to go to said place of Rouen, where he was employed, as well in going to

dit lieu, sojournant illec, comme on retournant a Paris, jusques au Mardi vij. du dit mois inclus, du quel temps sont sept jours entiers, que, au prix de vij livres Tournois a luy taxez et ordonnez par le roy, notre dit seigneur, par jour, valent lvj. livres Tournois.

Summa expensæ per se, lvj l T. Sic debentur ei, viij. l T

Et debet per finem cujusdam compoti sui particularis soluti ad Omnium Sanctorum, 1421, de quodam viagio per ipsum facto sic de Paris apud Hesdinum, in comitiva domini regentis regnum Franciæ, ducis Bedfordiæ, xvj l T. Restat quod debet viij l. T.

Redduntur regi istæ viij. l T in recepta communi compotus thesaurii a termino Nativitatis, 1425, et ibi corrigitur, et sic quietus hic

In the margin Assensit per juramentum ad bunellum die auditionis hujus compoti vacasse in dicto viagio per tempus in scripto designatum

Auditus ad bunellum, die ultima Augusti, M cccc xxv.

On the back.

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, a nos amez et feaux conseillers, les tresoriers generaux, gouverneurs de nos finances de France, salut et dilection

the said place and staying there, as in returning to Paris, until Tuesday the vij. of the said month, included, in which time are seven whole days, which, at the rate of vij. pounds Tournois, allowed and appointed to him by the king, our said lord, for each day, amounts to lvj. pounds Tournois

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and England, to our beloved and faithful counsellors, the treasurers-general, the governors of our finances of France, greeting and love.

Nous, par la vis de notre conseil, vous mandons, commandons et enjoignons, que par notre exprès message et jusques à Paris, vous vitez le roi notre fils, vous vitez le dit roi, des demeures de nos dits frères, et notre ame et féal conseiller, monseigneur Philippe de Morvillier, premier président en notre parlement à Paris, ou à son coadjuteur en notre hôtel de Jouy qui vacquera, tant en Rouen, auquel lieu nous avons ordonné aller avec notre ame et féal conseiller et chancelier de France par devers nous notre royaume de France, duc de Bedford, pour aucunes nos affaires, comme en retournant en notre dite ville de Paris, cest assavoir, pour ahouna jour qui vacquera en dit voyage, ahunk, séjournant, et retournant, vny livrez Jeudi, vingt Tournois, que nous luy avons taxez et tauxons par ces présentes, pour ce avoir des dessus dits finances, ou à un d'eulx. Et

We, by the advice of our grand council, command and expressly charge you that you ride, without delay, to our city of Paris, to our dear son the duke of Bedford, for to meet my lord the regent, and to be with him at Paris, on a day certain, at the end of the money of which we shall speak, as well in going thither as in coming back, and to stay at Paris, to our city of Rouen, to which place we intend to go, there with our said lord and cousin the chancellor of France, for our very dear and well beloved uncle, John, duke of Bedford, for to keep and to govern our affairs, as we return; for our said city of Paris, that is to say, for each day that he shall spend on the said journey, going, staying, and returning, we will and allow to him by the advice of our said finances, over and above his ordinary

gages ordinaires, voulant que prest et payement luy soit fait presentement au dit prix pour six jours, a compter du jour de son partement de notre dit ville de Paris; et apres son retour, entier payement pour tant de jours quil affirmera avoir vacque au dit voyage, comme dit est Et par rapportant ces presentes, avec quittance de notre dit conseilleur contenant affirmacion des jours quil affirmera avoir vacque ou dit voyage, tout ce qui paie lui aura este a cest cause, et au dit pris de viij livres Tournois par chacun jour, sera alloue ez comptes et rabatu de la recepte du dit changeur par nos amez et feaux gens de nos comptes de Paris, aus quels nous mandons que ainsy le facent sans aucun contredit ou difficulte.

Donne a Paris, le dernier jour de Juillet, lan de Grace, 1425.

wages, it being our wish that prest and payment be made to him at his time at the said rate for six days, to count from the day of his departure from our said city of Paris, and after his return entire payment for as many days as he shall affirm that he has spent on the said journey, as is said; and upon the production of these presents, along with the acquittance of our said counsellor containing his statement as to the days that he shall affirm he has spent on the said journey. And upon the production of these presents, along with the acquittance of our said counsellor, which contains a statement of the days which he shall affirm he was absent in this journey, all that shall have been paid to him on this account and at the said rate of vlij. pounds Tournois for each day, shall be allowed in the accounts, and deducted from the receipt of the said changer by our beloved and faithful keepers of our accounts of Paris, whom we command that they do thus without any contradiction or difficulty.

Dated at Paris, the last day of July, the year of grace 1425.

Par le roy, a la relation de son grant conseil
JEAN MILET.

By the king, at the relation of his grand council.
JEAN MILET.

1425

ACCOUNT of costs incurred in levying an aid for the expenses of the siege of Moynier.[1]

A D 1425 Aug 29

Expenses of Jacques Braulart and John de Pressy

COMPTE particulier de monsieur Jacques Braulart, conseiller du roy notre sire, et president en la chambre des enquestes de son parlement a Paris dun voyage par lui fait par lordonnance de monseigneur le duc de Bedford, regent le royaume de France, et mes-seignems du conseil, de Paris a Rheims, a Chaalons, a Epernay et au siege devant Monyer[2], pour procurer

FRANCAIS.

This private account of monsieur Jacques Braulart, counsellor of the king our lord, in the chamber of requests of his parliament at Paris, of a journey made by him, by the command of my lord the duke of Bedford, regent of the realm of France, and my lords of the council, from Paris to Rheims, to Chalons, to Epernay, and to the

[1] From the MS Fontanieu, 111-114

[2] In the same collection is a document, of which the following is the title —

"Compte particulier de Pierre evesque et comte de Beauvais conseiller du roy, nostre seigneur, lui voyage par lui fait au pays de Champaigne, en la compaignie de monseigneur le comte de Salisbury et du Perche, de monseigneur de Rarez et autres, envoyez au dit pays de par le roy, nostre dit seigneur, tant

et lever, avec Jehan de Pressy, conseilleur du roy, notre sire, certaine ayde imposee par le roy, notre dit seigneur, es dioceses de Rheims, de Chalons, de Troyes, et de Langres, et icelle convertir au payement des gens darmes pour le siege de Moymer, et dicelles gens darmes recevoir les monstres. Pour le quel voyage luy a ete tauxee la somme de iij. livres Tournois par chacun jour, outre et par dessus ses gages ordinaires, comme par lettres du roy, notre dit seigneur, donnees le 29 jour Daoust, 1425, dont la copie[1] est escrite au dos de ce present compte, puet plainement apparoir.

siege before Moinyer, in order to procure and levy, along with Johan de Pressy, the counc lor of the king, our lord, a certain aid imposed by the k ng, our said lord, in the dioceses of Rheims, of Chalons, of Troyes, and of Langres, and to employ it in the payment of the men-at-arms for the siege of Moymer, and to receive the musters of the said men-at-arms For which journey there has been allowed him the sum of iij. pounds Tournois for each day, over and above his usual wages, as may plainly appear by the letters of the king, our said lord, dated the 29th day of August, 1425, of which the copy is written at the back of this present account.

pour le fait du siege de Moynier comme pour autres affaires

"The personal account of Pierre bishop and count of Beauvais, coun cillor of the king, [redacted] lord, of a journey by him made into the country of Champagne, in the company of my lord the earl of Salisbury and Perche, of my lord de Rance and others, sent into the said country by the king, our said lord, as well upon the business of the siege of Moymer, as for other affairs

The accountant states that his expedition occupied forty five days, that is to say, from 19 December, 1425, to 1 February next following

[1] *La copie*] This transcript does not occur upon the present document

RECEPTE.

De Guillaume le Muet, changeur du tresor, par la lettre du d't monsieur Jacques Bouhut donnee le 3e jour de Septembre, 1425, xiij^xx l. livres Tournois.

DESPENCE.

Le dit monsieur Jacques Boulut se party de Paris le 3e jour de Septembre lan 1425, pour faire ce voyage, au quel il a vacque, tant en allant et venant par plusieurs lieux et lieux lessez dit, de maniere il le pert besongner au fait de la dite commission, comme en retournant, depuis ce dit 3 jour de Septembre jusques au 15e jour Decembre au dit an, lun et lautre jour inclus, ou quel temps sont compris xiij. jours; qui, ou pris de iij livres Tournois par jour a luy taxez, comme dit est, valent viij^xx xij. livres Tournois.

RECEIPT.

From William le Muet, treasurer, by letter of the said monsieur Jacques Boulut, given the 3rd day of September, 1425, iiij^xx l. Tournois.

EXPENSE.

The said monsieur Jacques Boulut left Paris on the 3rd day of September the year 425, to make the said journey; in which he was employed, as well going and coming at many times in the places aforesaid, remaining there to give attention to the execution of the said commission, as in returning, from the said 3rd day of September till the 15th day of October in the said year, both days included, within which time are comprised xliij. days, which, at the rate of iij. pounds by the day to him allowed, as is stated, amount to viij^xx xij. pounds Tournois.

In the margin.

Asserut per juramentum ad burellum die auditionis hujus compoti vacasse in dicto viagio per tempus in serie designatum.

Auditus ad burellum, die 22 Octobris, 1425

1426

Account of the expenses incurred by the First President of the Parliament of Paris during his journey into England along with the duke of Bedford[1]

COMPTE particulier de monseigneur, monseigneur Philippe de Morvilliers, conseiller du roy notre seigneur, et premier president en parlement, dun voyage par lui fait pour le roy, notre dit seigneur, de cette ville de Paris au royaume Dangleterre, en la compagnie de monseigneur le regent le royaulme de France, duc de Bedford, pour aucunes causes qui grandement touchent le bien du roy, notre dit seigneur, et de [redacted] royaume. A.D. 1426. April 6 — Account of Philippe de Morvilliers.

[TRANSLATION.]

THE private account of my lord Philippe de Morvilliers, councillor of the king, our lord, and first president in the parliament, of a journey by him made for the king, our said lord, from this city of Paris to the realm of England, in the company of my lord the regent of the realm of France, the duke of Bedford, for certain causes which greatly affect the good of the king, our said lord, and of his kingdom.

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[1] From the MS Fontanieu, 113–114.

Et premierement

Recepte.

De Guillaume le Mue, chevalcheur du bureau du roy, notre seigneur ▪ Paris, par cedulle du dit conseil, donnee le 2 jour de Novembre, 425,

vij xx livres Tournois

Despense.

Le dit monseigneur le premier president a vaqué au dit voyage, tant en allant, sejournant et retournant, lespace de vj^xx ij jours entiers, commencez le 3 jour de Novembre, dernier passé, que il partit de cette ville de Paris pour aller au dit voyage, et finissant le 3 jour Davril, lan 1426, apres Pasques, que il retourna au dit lieu de Paris, au retour du dit voyage, lun et lautre inclus, qui, a lestimation de viij. livres Tournois par

And in the first place—

The Receipt.

Of Guillaume le Mue, money changer of the king, our lord, at Paris, by the acquittance of the said council dated the 2nd day of November 1425,

vii c xx. pounds Tournois.

Outlay.

The said lord, the first president, has been employed in the said journey, ▪ well in going, tarrying, and returning, for the space of vj^xx ij. whole days, beginning, on the 3rd day of November, last past, on which he set out from this city of Paris to go on the said journey, and finishing on the 3rd day of April in the year 1426, after Easter, when he returned to the said place of Paris, on his return from the said journey, both days included, which, at the rate of

jour a luy taxes par chacun jour quil vacqueroit au dit voyage, comme pau les lettres du roy, notre dit seigneur, transcriptes [1] au dos de ce present compte, puet apparoir, montent ix^{c} lxxvj. livres Tournois. Pour ce ix^{c} lxxvj. livres Tournois.

Summa expensæ per se, ix^{c} lxxvj. livres Tournois.

Sic debentur ei ij^{c} lxvj livres Tournois.

Habuit cedulam cameræ vj^{o} Aprilis, 1426, post, Pascha.

In the margin.

Dominus primus præsidens præsens ad burellum asseruit per juramentum, die auditionis compoti, vacasse in dicto viagio per tempus in scripto designatum.

Solutus est per Thesaurarium ad Sanctum Joannem, 1426 Auditus ad burellum, 5° die Aprilis, 1426, post Pascha

viij. pounds Tournois by the day to him allowed for each day on which he should be employed in the said journey, as by the letters of the king, our said lord, copied on the back of this present account, may appear, amount to ix. c. lxxvj. pounds Tournois.

Consequently ix. c. lxxvj. pounds Tournois

[1] *Transcriptes*] This transcript is not extant in the MS. whence the present document is derived

1427

LETTER from Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick to John Salvain, bailiff of Rouen, requesting immediate reinforcements[1]

A.D. 1427. March 19

Immediate reinforcements urgently demanded

(*Coppie*) Le conte de Warrowyk et Dant malle, cappitaine et lieutenant general du roy, et de monseigneur le regent, etc

Tres chier et bien ame. Pour ce que presentement nous sont venues certaines nouvelles que devons estre combatus Samedi prouchain venant, ou Dimenche ou plus tost, par les ennemis et adversaires du roy entre les queulx seront et devont estre pour tout certain celluy qui se dit dalphin, le duc de Bretaigne, Arthus de Bretaigne, et autres, tous ensemble et comme chiefz,

[TRANSLATION]

Copy The earl of Warwick and Alençon, captain and lieutenant-general of the king and of my lord the regent, etc.

Very dear and well beloved. For as much as at present time certain news have come to us that we shall be attacked on Saturday next coming, or on Sunday at the very latest, by the enemies and adversaries of the king, among whom there will be most certainly the person who styles himself the dauphin, the duke of Bretagne, Arthur of Bretagne and

[1] Item 3 contemporary copies (Add. MS. 4...

nous vous mandons, chargons, et tres expressement enjoignons depar le roy, mon dit seigneur, le regent et nous, que venez hastivement par deca nuit et jour, accompaignie de plus grant nombre de gens que retrouver pourez et facez, et faictes faire Cependant commandons tres expres a tous les Anglois et autres demourans en votre bailliage, tant hommes darmes que gens de trait, que incontinent, a toute haste et diligence a eulx possible, tant de jour que de nuyt, ilz viennent devers nous les mieulx habilles que pourront, et y soient dedens le dit jour de Samedi, ou le Dymence, tres parfaictement matin, sur paine destre reputez rebelles et desobbessans au roy, et sur tout le service que ilz lui doibvent faire, et en ce ne faire faulte sur tout ce que desirez et amez le bien du roy, et de sa seigneurie, et votre honneur, en faisant crier ban en icellui votre baillo. Tres chier et bien ame, notre Seigneur soit garde de vous

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o hers all together, and as leaders, we command, charge, and most straightly enjoin you on the part of the king, my said lord, the regent, and ourselves, that you come hastily hither, night and day, accompanied by the greatest number of people you can find and cause to come. Nevertheless we expressly command all the English and other inhabitants of your bailiwick, as well men-of-arms as archers, that forthwith, with all the haste and diligence to them possible, as well by day as by night, they come to us, arrayed to their best ability, and be there by the said Saturday, or on Sunday very early in the morning, under pain of being accounted rebels and disobedient to the king, and by all the service which they are bound to do him; and herein do not fail, as you desire and love the welfare of the king and his sovereignty, and your own honor, causing proclamation hereof to be made in this your bailiwick Very dear and well beloved, our Lord be you. protect.

Iscu plo tres ▬ l ute, en notre ost devant Pont-oyson,[1] le xix jour de Mars, heure de nudi.

Ainsi signe, I VOULLANT, etc

En sul scripcion des dits lettres est escript ce que ensuit A nobte chier et bien ame messire Johan Salvain, bailli de Rouen, ou a son lieutenant

COLLACION LAIT.

Written in great haste, in our army before Pontoyson, the xix day of March, at the hour of noon.

Signed thus, J. VUILLANT, etc.

As the address of this said letter was written what follows: To our dear and welbeloved messire Johan Salvain, bailly of Rouen, or to his lieutenant.

COLLATED

An original receipt given by John Hadelet master of the ordnance and artillery of the regent of France, to the receiver-general of Normandy, Pierre Surreau, stating that the former had received from the latter 200*l.* Tournois, "pour "tourner et convertir en payement "des gaiges des canonniers, maçons "et charpentiers, et autres choses "necessaires de mon dit office, pour "le siege de Pontoyse." Dated 17 February 1436-37.

To this document (which is preserved with the Cotton charters xviii. 27) is appended a seal in red wax, on which is a shield with the bearing of three leaves two and one with the crest a dog's head. The legend is, "S. Johis Hadelet."

1427.

Recital of a Mandate by Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, summoning troops to meet lord Scales at Avranches [1]

A.D. 1427. March 22

Recital of a mandate for the levying of troops to meet lord Scales at Avranches

JEHAN SALVAIN, chevalier, bailli de Rouen et de Gisors, au vicomte de Pontaudemer, ou ■ son lieutenant, salut

Nous avons au jour duy receu les lettors de tres hault et puissant seigneur, monseigneur le conte de Warewyk et Daubmalle, cappitaine et lieutenant general du roy, notre seigneur, et de monseigneur le regent, desquelles la teneur ensuit.

RICHARD de Beauchamp, conte le Warrewik et Daubemalle, seigneur le Despensier et de Lisle, cappitaine et lieutenant general du roy, nctre seigneur, et de mon-

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[TRANSLATION.]

JEHAN SALVAIN, knight, bailly of Rouen and Gisors, to the vicomte of Pontaudemer, or his lieutenant, greeting.

We have to-day received letters from the very high and puissant lord, my lord the earl of Warwick and Albemarle, captain and lieutenant-general of the king, our lord, and of my lord the regent, of which the contents follow.

RICHARD de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick and Albemarle, lord le Despensier, and de Lisle, captain and lieutenant-general of the king, our lord, and of my lord the regent,

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[1] From the contemporaneous official copy in MS Gaignières, 557

A small fragment of a seal in brown wax remains This document is written upon paper, of which the water-mark is an angel with expanded wings.

seigneur le regent, sur le fait de la guerre en Normandie, Anjou, Le Mans, et les marches de Bretagne, au bailli de Rouen, ou à son lieutenant, salut.

Pour ce que est venu à notre vraye cognoissance que les ennemis et adversaires du roy sont assemblez en grant nombre prouchainement de nuyt marches, en entencion de nous venir combatre, ou dit lieu, courir et guerroyer le pays du roy, comme l'on dit; nous, desirans obvier aux inconvenions que autrement de ce pourroient ensuir et remedier sur ce, vous mandons, chargons, et très expressement enjoignons de par le roy, mon dit seigneur, le regent, et nous, que tantost et incontinent, ces presentes par vous receues, vous faces assembler par cryo et autrement, tous Anglois vivans sur le pays et non estans en garnison et autres suyvans les armes; et iceulx admoner hastivement et sans delay, a ce qu'ilz soient dedens xxiiij. jour de ce present moys au plus tart a Avranches, devers notre très chier et ame cousin

in the matter of the war in Normandy, Anjou, Le Mans, and the marches of Brittany, to the bailly of Rouen, or his lieutenant, greeting.

Since we have lately learned all the enemies and adversaries of the king are assembled in great number on our marches, with the intention of coming to fight us, or to burn, to overrun, and to occupy the country of the king, as it is said; we, wishing as well to obviate the damages which might follow from this, and to provide a remedy for the same, command, charge and most expressly enjoin you, on the part of the king, my said lord, the regent and ourselves, that immediately and forthwith that these presents shall be received by you, you cause to be assembled, by proclamation and otherwise, all the English living in the county and not being in garrison, and others following arms, and lead them hastily and without delay, so that they may be on the xxiiij. day of this present month at the latest, at Avranches, with our very dear and

le sire de Scalles, pour tenir les champs en son compaignie, et resister aux dampnables propos et malles entreprises des diz ennemis, a la conservation de la seigneurie du roy, ses pays et subgiez En contraignant iceulx Anglois et nobles venir par la prinse de leurs corps et explicacion de leurs biens, et sur paine de la confiscation diceulx, dont fame vous donnons povoir, commission, et mandement especial par ces presentes Mandons et commandons a tous les vrays hommes, liges et subgez du roy et mon dit seigneur le regent, que a vous, voz commis et depputez en ce faisant, obeissent bien et deuement, vous prestent et donnent conseil, confort, aide, et prisons, se mester est, et par vous en soit requis

Donne en notre host devant Pontorson, le xvij jour de Mars, lan mil iij c et xxvj

Ainsi signe, Par monsieur le conte, cappitaine et lieutenant general

J. VOULLENT

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beloved cousin, the lord of Scales, to keep the field in his company, and resist the damnable purposes and wicked enterprises of the said enemies, to the preservation of the lordship of the king, his country and subjects. Constraining those English and nobles to come and do this, by taking their persons and the seizure of their goods, and under pain of the confiscation of the same, to do which we give you power, commission, and special command by these presents. We order and command all the true liegemen and subjects of the king and my said lord the regent, that they obey well and duly you, your commissioners and deputies in so doing, lending and giving you counsel, comfort, aid, and prisons, if need be, and they thereto be by you required

Given in our army, before Pontorson, the xvij. day of March, the year one thousand iij c. and xxvj.

Thus signed, By my lord the earl, captain and lieutenant-general.

J. VOULLENT.

Sy vous mandons et commandons tres expressément que tantost et incontinent, ces presentes par vous receues, vous faces assembler par cy et autrement tous les Anglois vivans sur le pays et non estans en garnison, et autres suyvans les armes, et iceulx envoyés hastivement et sans del y a ce qu'ilz soient dedens le xxiij. jour de ce present moys au plus tart a Avranches devers monsr. Desculles, pour lors les champs en sa compaignie et resister aux damnables propos et malles entreprises des dits ennemis, a la conservacion de la seigneurie du roy, notre seigneur, ses pais et subges En contraignant a ce iceulx Anglois et nobles venir, par la prinse de leur corps et explectacion de leurs biens, et par prime de la confiscacion diceulx, en acomplissement ou surplus des dictes lettres, jouxte leur fourme et teneur. Mandons et chargons en oultre, de par le roy, notre seigneur, a tous les cappitaines, souldoyers et gens de garnison de votre dit vicomte, et autres qu'il vous seront requis, que ilz soient

Whereupon we order and command you very expressly that it till with any diligence these presents may be received, you will cause to be assembled by proclamation and otherwise all the Englishmen in the country not being in garrison, and those coming, and all them hastily and without delay, so that they may be by the xxiij. day of this present month at the latest at Avranches, with my lord Scales, to hold the field in his company and resist the damnable purposes and wicked enterprises of the said enemies, to the preservation of the sovereignty of the king our lord, his country and subjects. Constraining these English and nobles to come, by seizure of their persons and the arrest of their goods, and under penalty of confiscation of the same, in accomplishing what follows in the said letters, according to their form and import. We moreover order and charge, on the part of the king, our lord all captains, soldiers and men of the garrison of your said vicomté and others who shall be required by you

en votre confort et aide a ces choses acomplir, mettre a execucion le contenu es dictes lettres ■ faisans sy ce par telle maniere que deffault ny ayt Et nous certifiant de la reception des presentes, et de tout ce que fait en avez, se mestier est, affin de ne . . . .[1]

Donne a Rouen, le xxj jour de Mars, lan mil iiij ■ xxvj Collation faict Date

DUBUST.

Et depuis lexecutore du dit mandement fait, nous avons aujourduy, xxij jour de Mars, mil, iiij c xxvj receu certaines lettres closes a mon dit seigneur le conte de Warewyk, desquelles nous vous envoyons la coppie cy atachee, affin que hastivement vous les facez leir et proclamer par toute votre dicte viconte, avecques le mandement dessus desclaire.

hereto, that they will comfort and aid you in accomplishing those things, so as to put into execution the contents of those said letters, doing this in such ■ manner that there be no failure herein. Certifying us of the receipt of these presents and of all that you have done therein, if need be, in order that no . . . . .

Dated at Rouen, the xxj day of March, the year one housand iij. c. xxvj. Collation has been made

DUBUST.

And since the execution of the said commandment has been made, we have to-day, the xxij. day of March, one housand iij c. xxvj. received certain closed letters for my said lord, the earl of Warwick, of which we send you the copy hereto attached, in order that you may cause them to be read and proclaimed hastily in the whole of your said viscomté, along with the command above declared.

[1] *De ne* . . .] The sentence ends thus imperfectly ■ the MS.

Escripz comme cesseus

(*Dorso*) Parties de nesseus et de voyaiges

Ces lettres furent accouez le Dymenche xxvj^e jour de Mars, cccc xxvj^{xx} et vj en l'ostel de ces hostes, presens, T. Cayeux, escuier, Robert de Saulles, Johan Cardonel, Pierre Bailleterie, et autres.

Written as above.

(*Dorso.*) The particulars of the messages and your eyes

These letters were received on Sunday, xxvj day of March, cccc xxvj, about the hour of six o'clock, present, T. Cayeux, esquire, Robert de Saulles, Johan Cardonel, Pierre Bailleterie, and others.

1428

RECEIPT for money awarded to Robert Jolivet abbot of Mont Saint Michel, for attending the Great Council at Paris.*

A.D. 1428 June 21

Nous, Robert, abbé du Mont Saint Michel, conseillier du roy, notre seigneur, confessons avoir eu et

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[TRANSLATION]

We, Robert, abbot of Mont Saint Michel, counsellor of the king, our lord, acknowledge that we have had and received

Ces lettres] This paragraph is written by a different hand.

A memorandum follows which states that the import of the above document was publicly read and proclaimed at the assizes of Pontaudemer held by Robert de Saulles, the lieutenant of my lord the bailly of Rouen, upon Tuesday the first day of April, before Easter.

* From the original in the MS. Gaignières 266.

Receipt by the abbat of Mount S Michael for money received in the service of Henry VI

receu de Pierre Surreau, receveur general de Normandie, la somme de trois cens six livres Tournois, pour le paiement de cinquante ung jour que nous affirmons avoir vacquez ou voiage par nous fait en la compaignie de monseigneur de Saint Pierre, par lordonnance et mandement de monsieur le regent le roy nostre sire de France, duc de Bedford, de ceste ville de Rouen en la ville de Paris, par devers mon dit seigneur le regent et messeigneurs du grant conseil du roy, pour pluseurs grosses besongnes et affaires touchans grandement le bien et prouffit du roy, la venue de monseigneur le conte de Salisbury, et larmee qui doit venir presentement du pais Dengleterre, aviser et conclurre ou ilz seroient envoiez, et aussi pour la venue faite en la dicte ville de Paris de monseigneur le duc de Bourguoingne, pour lesquelz affaires nous avons este mandez par mon dit seigneur le regent. Les diz jours commencans le xxviij jour Davril, que nous partismes de la dicte ville de Rouen, et finans le xvij jour de

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of Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of Normandy, the sum of three hundred and six pounds Tournois, for the payment of fifty-one days, which we affirm we have spent on the journey made by us in the company of my lord of Saint Pierre, by the command and order of monsieur the regent of the kingdom of France, duke of Bedford, from this city of Rouen to the city of Paris, to my said lord the regent and my lords of the grand council of the king, for several important matters and affairs touching greatly the welfare and profit of the king, the arrival of my lord the earl of Salisbury, and the army which should come presently from the county of England, to deliberate and conclude where they should be sent; and also for the arrival in the said city of Paris of my lord the duke of Burgundy; for which affairs we have been summoned by my said lord the regent. These ten days commencing on the xxviij. day of April, on which we set out from the said city of Rouen, and ending on the xv day of this present month

ce present mois de Juing que nous retournasmes en la dicte ville, tous 'inclus,[1] au pris de vj. livres Tournois par jour a nous ordonnez et taxez par le roy, pour chacun jour que nous chevaucherons et serons hors de ceste dicte ville de Rouen pour les affaires du roy, nostre dit seigneur, oultre et par dessus noz gages ordinaires. Montant les diz jours a la dicte somme de iiij c. vj livres Tournois dessus dicte. Dont nous nous tenons pour contens et bien payé, et en quittons le roy, le dit receveur general et tous autres.

Date. En tesmoing de ce, nous avons seellé ces presentes *lettres de quittance de nostre seel, le xxj jour de Juing* lan mil cccc et vint huit.

R. Arias Montis.[2]

of June, when we returned to the said town, all included, at the rate of vj. pounds Tournois, formerly ordained and awarded by the king for each day that we shall be on horseback and absent from this said city of Rouen for the affairs of the king, our said lord, over and above our ordinary wages. The total of the days amounts to the aforesaid sum of iiij c. vj. pounds Tournois. Of this we hold ourselves *satisfied and well paid, and thereof we acquit the king,* the said receiver-general, and all others.

In witness of this we have sealed these present letters of acquittance with our seal, the xxj day of June, in the year one thousand cccc and twenty-eight.

R. Arias Montis.

[1] *Tous inclus*] These two words are erroneously repeated.

[2] The signature is autograph. No seal remains.

1428.

MANDATE of Henry the Sixth for levying the first payment of the aid of nine score thousand pounds Tournois, granted by the county of Normandy at the meeting of the Three Estates at Rouen [1]

A.D. 1428. Sept 14

A grant of 200,000*l* Tournois, having been made by the Three Estates of Normandy,

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, a nos tres chiers et bien amez Hamon de Belknap, escuier, tresorier et general gouverneur de noz finances en France et en Normandie, et Pierre Surreau, receveur general de nos dittes finances en Normandie, salut et dilection

Comme, par ladviz et deliberacion de notre tres chier et tres ame oncle, Jehan, regent notre royaume de France, duc de Bedford, nous ayons fait assembler, au viij jour de ce present mois de Septembre, en notre ville de Rouen, les gens des Trois Etats de notre duchie de Normandie et pais de conqueste faitte par feu notre tres chier seigneur et pere (dont Dieu

[TRANSLATION]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and England, to our very dear and well-beloved Hamon de Belknap, esquire, treasurer and governor-general of our finances in France and Normandy, and to Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of our said finances in Normandy, greeting and love.

Since, by the advice and deliberation of our very dear and well beloved uncle, John, the regent of our realm of France, duke of Bedford, we have caused the members of the Three Estates of our duchy of Normandy and the county conquered by our late very dear lord and father

[1] From the contemporaneous copy in the [redacted] Franç, 9496–6

ait lune), et a iceulx, en la presence de notre dit oncle, ayons fait remonstrer, exposer et dire les grans desir et affeccion que nous et notre dit oncle avons de soigneusement et diligemment par la grace de notre Seigneur, entendre a entretenir larmee presentement estant mise sus pour le reboutement de noz ennemis et recouvrement de plusieurs noz pais, villes et forteresses, soubz le gouvernement de notre dit oncle par notre tres chier et ame cousin, le conte de Salisbury, et en especial pour le recouvrement de la cite Dangiers et de la place du Mont Saint Michiel, estant en notre dit pais et duchie de Normandie, mettre et entretenir bonne justice en nos diz pais et duchie, les villes, places et forteresses diceulx estre seurement gardees; les brigans et noz ennemis extirper et repulser, tellement que noz bons, vrais et loyaux subgiez, demourans et estans en nos dits pais et duche, puissent faire seurement leurs marchandises

(of whom God have the soul) to be assembled in our said city of Rouen on the . day of this present month of September, and have declared, expounded, and told them, in the presence of our said uncle, the great desire and affection which we and our said uncle have, by the grace of God, carefully and diligently to give heed to and maintain the army at this time raised for the repulse of our enemies and the recovery of many of our countries, towns, and fortresses under the government of our said uncle, by our very dear and beloved cousin, the earl of Salisbury; and in especial for the recovery of the city of Angers and the fortress of Mont Saint Michel, which lie in our said country and duchy of Normandy; to introduce and preserve good justice in our said country and duchy; that the cities, places, and fortresses of the same should be safely kept; that the brigands and our enemies should be extirpated and repulsed, in such wise as that our good, true, and loyal subjects, who reside and dwell within our said country and

et labeurs, et soubz nous vivre en bonne paix et tranquilite. Les quelles choses ne povons faire ne soustenir, attendu les petites revenues de [redacted] diz pais, sans avoir aide de nos diz bons, vrais et loyaulx subgiez, en leur requerant que pour ce faire nous voulsissent aidier de la somme de deux cens mil livres Tournois, a cueillir et lever a trois termes durant lannee commencant le jour Saint Michiel prouchain venant; les quelles noz bons, vrays et loyaux subgiez nous ont liberalment ottroye la somme de ix M[1] livres Tournois pour ce faire, en nous requerant et notre dit oncle que, se faire se povoit bonnement, a tant nous en voulsissions passer, et se passer nous ne povoyons, ilz se rapportoient du surplus au bon plaisir de nous et de notre dit oncle pour emploier les vij^xx. M livres Tournois au paiement des gens darmes et de trait, des forteresses

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duchy, may safely trade and labour and live under us in good peace and tranquillity; things which we cannot do nor carry on, in consequence of the scanty revenues of our said country, without having the aid of our said good, true, and loyal subjects; requiring of them that for this cause they would be pleased to aid [redacted] the sum of two hundred thousand pounds Tournois, to be collected and levied at three terms during the year commencing on Michaelmas day next coming, and our said good, true, and loyal subjects have liberally granted [redacted] the sum of nine [score] thousand pounds Tournois to do this, requesting us and our said uncle that, if it were at all possible, then we would be so good as do without it, and if we could not do without it, they would, moreover, refer themselves to the good pleasure of ourselves and our said uncle to employ the vij^xx. M. pounds Tournois for the payment of the men-at-arms and archers, of the fortresses and towns of our said

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[1] *ix m*] Such [redacted] the reading of the MS, but we should doubtless read ix^xx [redacted]

et villes de [illegible] diz duchie et pais de conqueste et garde des chemins, par la forme et maniere quilz ont este gardez in ceste presente annee finissant a ceste prouchaine Saint Michiel, et sur le surplus . . . le paiement de ij c lances et les archiers pour quatre mois pour le recouvrement du dit Angiers, et tout loutreplus del octroy dessus dit ou recouvrement du dit Mont Saint Michiel, et non aillieurs.

the king orders the collection of the first portion thereof.

Les quelz octroy et requeste nous avons receuz agreablement, et [illegible] iceulx entretenant vous mandons, commandons et expressement enjoingnons, que vous mettez, asseez et imposez sur les bourgois, manans *et habitans de nos diz duchie et pais de conqueste* la somme de iiij^{xx} M livres Tournois pour le premier paiement du dit octroy, par bailliages, vicontez, eslections et villes, comme en tel cas est acoustume de faire, le plus egalment que faire le pourrez; non comprins [illegible] ce les gens desglise, (qui par autre maniere pourront contribuer et aidier aux choses.

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duchy and conquered country, and for the keeping of the roads, according to the form and manner in which they have been kept during this present year ending at Michaelmas next coming; and with the remainder [they would provide for] the payment of ij c lances and the archers for four months for the recovery of Angers aforesaid, and all the balance of the tax above said for the recovery of the said Mont Saint Michel, and not otherwise.

And this grant and request we have received with *satisfaction*; and in accepting the same, we order, command, and expressly enjoin you to affix, assess, and impose upon the burgesses, residents, and inhabitants of our said duchy and conquered country, the sum of iiij^{xx}. M. pounds Tournois, for the first payment of the said tax, by bailliwicks, vicomtés, divisions, and towns, as in such cases is usually done, as equally as [illegible] possible; not comprehending herein churchmen (who can contribute to and assist the matters

dessus dittes,) nobles vivans noblement, frequentâns les armes, ou qui par vielleſſe ou impotence de corps en sont excusez, et miserables personnes qui par pouvrete, selon la coustume du pais, en sont exemps Et icelle assiette envoyez par devers les esleuz, vicontes et officiers des diz lieux pour les asseoir par paroisses, comme en tel cas est acoustume de faire; et avec la ditte somme de iiij^{xv}. M. livres Tournois asseez et imposez sur les habitans des bailliages de Coustantin et Caen et ressort ancien d'iceulx, la somme de x M livres Tournois pour partie de la somme par eulx accordee et envoyee ou mois Daoust derremerement passe sur eulx estre levee pour le recouvrement du dit Mont Saint Michiel, oultre le dit octroy general; et icelles sommes faittez cueillir et lever tellement et si diligemment que dedans le xv jour du mois de Decembre prouchainement venant elles soient apportees franchement, quittement et sans aucune dimi-

before-said in another way), nobles who live like nobles, those who follow arms, or who by old age or infirmity of body are herein excused, and persons in distress, who by their poverty, according to the custom of the county, are exempt from the same. And send this assessment to the assessors, vicomtes, and officers of the said places, in order that they may assess them by parishes, as in such case it is usual to do. And along with the said sum of iij^{xx}. M. pounds Tournois, assess and impose upon the inhabitants of the bailliwicks of Coutantin and Caen, and the ancient jurisdiction of the same, the sum of x. M. pounds Tournois, as part of the sum by them granted and sent, in the month of August last past, to be levied for the recovery of the said Mont Saint Michel, beyond the said general tax. And these sums you shall cause to be collected and levied in such wise and so diligently that, by the xv. day of the month of December next coming, they shall be carried freely, fully, and without any diminution to you,

nucion, pardevers vous, Pierre Surreau, receveur general de nos dittes finances en Normandie, lequel nous avons commis et commettons par ces presentes a icelles sommes recevoir pour les convertir et emploier es choses dessus dittes, et non ailleurs. En contraignant a ce tous ceulx qui pour ce seront a contraindre par toutes voies deuez et raisonnables, et comme acoustume est de faire pour nos propres debtes. De ce faire vous donnons povoir et mandement especial; mandons et commandons a tous noz justiciers, officiers et subgiez, que a vous, voz commis et deputez en ce faisant, obeissent et entendent diligemment

Date Donne a Rouen, le xiij jour de Septembre, lan de grace mil cccc vingt huit, et de notre regne le vj

Ainsi signe, Par le roy, a la relation de monseigneur le regent, le duc de Bedford.

Signe, J DE RINEL.

Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of our said finances in Normandy, whom we have commissioned, and do commission by these presents, to receive these sums, to spend and employ them in the matters above-said, and not otherwise. Compelling thereto all those persons who are hereon to be compelled, by all due and reasonable means, and as it is usual to do for our own debts. To do this, we give you power and special command; and we order and command all our justices, officers, and subjects that they diligently obey and give heed to you, your commissioners and deputies, in so doing.

Dated at Rouen, the xiij. day of September, in the year of grace one thousand cccc. twenty-eight, and of our reign the sixth.

Thus signed; By the king, at the relation of my lord the regent, the duke of Bedford.

Signed, J. DE RINEL.

1428.

LETTER from the Council of Normandy to the lieutenant of Argentan, informing him of an intended attempt to betray that place.[1]

TRECHIER ami. Nous avons presentement sceu que par le moien daucuns estans ou chastel et ville Dargentem,[2] le duc qui fu Dalencone doit avoir entree dedens brief jours. Pour laquelle cause nous avons rescript et prie messire Guillem Oldalle, chivalier, soy traire par la dit[3] lieu Dargentem[2] per vous[4] advertir, aider et conforter de son povoir jusques a ce que par monseigneur le regent y soit autrement pourveu, auquel nous escripvons Et avons prye et charge le dit Oldalle, et vous mesmes chargons, que tous

A D. 1428. Oct 6.

The castle and town of Argentan about to be betrayed to the duke d Alençon

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[TRANSLATION.]

VERY dear friend. We have just now learned that, by means of certain persons who are in the town and castle of Argentan, he who of late was the duke d'Alençon shall have an entrance therein within a few days. For which cause we have written and entreated messire William Oldalle, knight, to proceed to the said place of Argentan to inform, aid and comfort you according to his power, until other provision be made therein by my lord the regent, to whom we have written. And we have prayed and charged the said Oldalle, and we charge you also, that all those persons,

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[1] From the original, upon paper, in the MS. Gaignières 557.

[2] *Dargentem*] Written on an erasure.

[3] *Par le dit*] Above the line, instead of *audit*, which is cancelled

[4] *Vous*] Originally *pour advertre vo us.*

ceulx, et celles,[1] que seront suspectz, soient sans delay boutes hors du dit chastel et ville Dargentem,[2] et vous y gouvernes tellement et si diligamment et seurement comme la matiere le requiert, et sur le paine qui y appartient Toutesfois se mon dit seigneur le regent ne vous a pourveu et mande creue, ou que le bailli ne vous en ait pourveu, et vous navez xx. lances et les archiers, les prenez et tenez en votre place, et facez voz monstres devant juge. Et vous faictes pourveoir de vivres par le bailli sur le pais, et il lour sera deduit sur laide prochenement a levir, que on espoire en Decembre.

Treschier ami, le Saint Espirit vous ait in Sa garde.

Date. Escript a Rouen, le vj. jour Doctobre

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male and female, who shall be suspected, be without delay expelled from out of the said castle and town of Argentan, and that you govern yourself in such wise and so diligently and securely as the matter requires, and upon the penalty which thereunto appertains Moreover, if my said lord the regent has not provided and sent you a reinforcement, or if the bailly has not provided you therewith, and you have not xx. lances and the archers, take them and keep them in your place, and make your musters before a judge And cause provision of victuals to be made for you by the bailly for the country, and a deduction for the same shall be made him from the aid which is about to be levied, as is expected, in December.

Very dear friend, the Holy Ghost have you in His keeping

Written at Rouen, the vj of October.

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[1] *Et celles* An interlineation

[2] *Dargentem*] The scribe had begun to write Dale — when he cancelled these letters.

Les gens du conseil du roy, notre seigneur, en Normandie

SEBIRE.

(*Dorso.*) A notre treschier ami, le lieutenant du cappitaine Dargentem.

The members of the council of the king, our lord, in Normandy.

SEBIRE.

(*Dorso.*) To our very dear friend, the lieutenant of the captain of Argentan.

1428.

RECEIPT for the expenses of Robert Jolivet, abbot of Mont Saint Michel, when deliberating, along with the Council, upon the siege of Orleans.[1]

A.D. 1428. Dec. 9

Receipt by the abbot

NOUS, Robert, par la permission divine, abbe de Mont Saint Michiel, conseilleur du roy, notre seigneur, confessons avoir eu et receu de Pierre Surreau, re

[TRANSLATION.]

WE, Robert, by divine permission, abbot of Mont Saint Michel, counsellor of the king, our lord, acknowledge that we have had and received of Peter Surreau, receiver-general

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[1] From the original in the MS Gaignières, 266. There, however, is no signature, and the seal has been torn off.

of Mont St Michel for money received in the service of the English

ceveur general de Normandie, la somme de soixante livres Tournois, qui deuz nous estoient pour le paiement de dix jours, commencans le xij jour de Novembre derrenerement passe, et finans le xxj. jour du dit mois, inclus, que nous affermons avoir vacquez ou voiage par nous fait, par lordonnance de monseigneur le regent le royaume de France, duc de Bedford, de ceste ville de Rouen en la ville de Mante par devers mon dit seigneur le regent, en la compaignie du premier president de parlement et du seigneur de Saint Pierre, conseilleis du roy, mon dit seigneur, pour le fait du siege Dorleans et autres grans affaires touchans le bien du roy, notre dit seigneur, et mon dit seigneur le regent, apres le mort de monseigneur le conte de Salisbury, au pris de vj. livres Tournois pour jour, a nous pieca tauxes et ordonnez par lettres du roy, notre dit seigneur, oultre et pardessus noz gaiges ordinaires, pour chacun jour que nous chevauchons hors de la dicte ville de Rouen pour les besongnes et affaires du dit seigneur Montent les

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of Normandy, the sum of sixty pounds Tournois, which were due to us for the payment of ten days, commencing on the xij day of November last past, and finishing on the xxj. day of the said month, included, which we affirm that we have spent on the journey by us made by the command of my lord the regent of the kingdom of France, duke of Bedford, from this city of Rouen, to the town of Mante, to my said lord the regent, in the company of the first president of the parliament and of the lord of Saint Pierre, counsellors of the king, my said lord, upon the business of the siege of Orleans, and other important affairs touching the good of the king, our said lord, and my said lord the regent, after the death of my lord the earl of Salisbury, at the rate of vj. pounds Tournois by the day, to us formerly awarded and ordained by the letters of the king, our said lord, over and above our ordinary wages, for each day that we are [illegible] journey from the said city of Rouen for the business and affairs of the said lord. The ten days

diz jours a la dicte sõmme de lx. livres Tournois Do laquelle nous nous tenons pour contens et bien paiez ; et en qũittons le roy, notre seigneur, le dit receveur general, et tous autres.

En tesmoing de ce nous avons scelle ceste presente quittance de notre seel, le sixieme jour de Decembre, lan mil, cccc et vint huit. Date.

amount to the said sum of lx. pounds Tournois. For which we hold ourselves satisfied and well paid, and thereof we acquit the king, our said lord, the said receiver general and all others.

In witness whereof we have sealed this present acquittance with our seal, the sixth day of December, the year one thousand, cccc and twenty-eight.

1429.

Writ of Henry the Sixth authorizing the collection of two tenths imposed upon the clergy of Normandy by the pope.[1] A D 1429. April 8.

Henry VI directs the collection of a tax upon the clergy of Normandy.

Henry, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, a notre ame Pierre Surreau, receveur general de Normandie, salut

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[Translation.]

Henry, by the grace of God, king of France and England, to our well-beloved Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of Normandy, greeting.

[1] From the contemporaneous copy in the [redacted] Fonds Fiang, 9136 5.

Comme par bulles de notre saint pere le pappe, octroyees ■ nous et a notre tres chier et tres ame oncle, Jehan, regent notre royaume de France, duc de Bedford, les gens desglise de notre pais de Normandie par octroiz fais par eulx, soient tenus enveis nous en deux dismes, ou equivalentes sommes, pour convertir et emploier a la deffense dicellui pais, et par especial pour lexpulsion de noz adversaires estans en la place du Mont Saint Michiel, et sur ce le proces ait este deuement fait par notre ame et feal conseillier levesque de Beauvais, juge apostolique en ceste partie, lequel ait ordene en chacun diocese commissaires et receveurs pour imposer et asseoir, lever, cueillir, et recevoir les dits dismes, nous vous mandons et commettons par ces presentes que vous prenez et recevez des ditz receveurs ou commis particuliers les deniers des dismes dessus diz, en faisant en aide de droit contraindre a ce tous ceulx qui pour ceste cause seront imposez a paier leur impost par prinse, arrest et detention de leurs

Since, by bulls of our holy father the pope, granted to us and to our very dear and wellbeloved uncle, John, the regent of our kingdom of France, duke of Bedford, the churchmen of our country of Normandy, by taxes by them made, are bound to us in two-tenths, or equivalent sums, to be spent and employed for the defence of that country, and in especial, for the expulsion of our adversaries who are in the stronghold of Mont Saint Michel; and the process hereupon has been duly made by our beloved and faithful counsellor, the bishop of Beauvais, judge apostolic in this matter, who has appointed commissioners and receivers in each diocese to impose and assess, levy, collect and receive the said tenths; we command you and commission you by these presents to take and receive of the said receivers or private commissioners the money of the tenths above-said, aiding justice by compelling hereto all those persons who for this cause shall be taxed, to pay their impost, by seizure, arrest and detention of their goods

biens et temporel, reservez les biens sacrez de leglise, qui sont exceptez par les dictes bulles; nonobstans oppositions ou appellations a ▬ contraires, et tout selon la forme des proces sur ce fais. Et les deniers qui en vendront, emploiez et convertissez ou paiement des gens darmes et de trait, et aultres choses necessaires pour les faiz et affaires dessus diz, selon les monstres et reveues qui seront deuement faittes des dittes gens darmes et de trait par les commissaires qui a ce sont, ou seront, ordonez et commis Et par rapportant ces presentes monstres et reveues, avec quittances souffisant, tout ce que paie aurez pour la cause dessus dite sera aloue en voz comptes et rabatu de votre recepte par noz amez et feaulx les gens de noz comptez a Paris, ausquels nous mandons que ainsi le facent, sans aucun contredit ou difficulte.

Donne a Paris, le viij jour Davril, lan de grace, Date mil, cccc xxix apres Pasques, et de notre regne le vij.

and temporalities, excepting the consecrated goods of the church, which are excepted by the said bulls, notwithstanding oppositions or appeals contrary thereto, according to the form of the process hereupon made. And the money which shall arise for the same you shall employ and expend in the payment of the men at-arms and archers, and in other necessary matters for the business and affairs above said, according to the musters and reviews of the said men-at-arms and archers, which shall be duly made by the commissioners who are, or shall be, appointed and commissioned hereto. And upon the production of these present musters and reviews, along with ▬ sufficient acquittance, all that you shall have paid for the cause aforesaid shall be allowed in your accounts and deducted from your receipt by our beloved and faithful keepers of our accounts at Paris; whom we command to do so, without any gainsaying or difficulty.

Dated at Paris, the viij. day of April, the year of grace, one thousand cccc. xxix, after Easter, and of our reign the vij.

Ainsi signe, Par le roy, a la relation du conseil tenu par monseigneur le regent, duc de Bedfort.

Signe, MILET.

Thus signed; By the king, at the relation of the council held by my lord the regent, duke of Bedford.

Signed, MILET.

1429

RECEIPT by Robert Jolivet, abbot of Mont Saint Michel, for money received in the service of the English.[1]

A D 1429. April 27.

Receipt by the abbot of Mont S. Michel.

NOUS, Robert, par la permission divine, abbe de Mont Saint Michiel, conseilleur du roy, notre seigneur, confessons avoir eu et receu de Pierre Surreau, receveur general de Normendie, la somme de quatre cens cinquante livres Tournois, que deue nous estoient par le roy, notre dit seigneur, pour le paiement de soixante quinze jours que nous affermons par ces

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[TRANSLATION.]

WE, Robert, by divine permission, abbot of Mont Saint Michel, counsellor of the king, our lord, acknowledge that we have had and received from Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of Normandy, the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds Tournois, which were due to us from the king, our said lord, for the payment of seventy-five days which we

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[1] From the original in the MS Gaignières, 266

presentes avoir vacque ou voyage par [redacted] fait en la compaignie de messire Raoul le Saige, chevalier, seigneur de Saint Pierre, conseilleur dicelluy seigneur, de ceste ville de Rouen en la ville de Paris, par lordonnance et mandement de monseigneur le regent le royaume de France, duc de Bedford, pardevers luy et le conseil du roy, notre dit seigneur, pour les affaires et besongnes dicelui seigneur, touchans le siege Dorleans, la venue de monseigneur de Bourgongne a Paris, estre et assister aux conseulx, et illec traictier de pluseurs autres grandes et haultes matieres touchans lonneur et prouffit du roy et sa coronne de France Iceulx jours commences le dixieme jour de Fevrier derrienierement passe, que nous partismes de ceste dicte ville pour aler ou dit voyage, et finans le vint cinquesme jour de ce present moys Davril, que sommes retournez et arrivez en ycelle; au pris de vj. livres Tournois par jour, a nous pieca ordonnez et tauxes, oultre et pardessus noz gaiges ordonnaires, quant nous

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affirm by these present letters that we have spent in a journey by us made in the company of messire Raoul le Saige, knight, lord of Saint Pierre, counseller of the said lord, from this city of Rouen to the city of Paris, by the direction and command of my lord the regent of the kingdom of France, duke of Bedford, before him and the council of the king, our said lord, for the affairs and business of our said lord touching the siege of Orleans, the arrival of my lord of Burgundy at Paris, to be present and assist at the councils, and there to treat of many other great and important matters touching the honour and profit of the king, and of his crown of France. These days commencing on the tenth day of February last past, when we set out from this said city to go on the said journey, and ending on the five and twentieth day of this present month of April, when we returned and arrived here; at the rate of vj. pounds Tournois daily, to us formerly appointed and awarded, over and above our ordinary wages, when we are

vacquons hors ceste dicte ville pour les besongnes et affaires du dit seigneur. Montent les dites jours ■ la dicte somme de quatre cens cinquante livres Tournois ; de la quelle somme de iiij. c l livres Tournois nous nous tenons pour contens et bien paiez, et en quittons le roy, notre dit seigneur, le dit receveur general et tous autres.

Date. En tesmoing de ce, nous avons signe ceste presente quittance de notre saing manuel et scelle de notre seel, a Rouen, le vint septiesme jour Davril, lan mil, cccc. et vint neuf

R. ABBAS MONTIS[1]

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employed out of this said town, upon the business and affairs of the said lord. The said days amount to the said sum of four hundred and fifty pounds Tournois, of which sum of iij. c. l. *pounds Tournois we hold ourselves satisfied and well paid,* and hereof we acquit the king, our said lord, the said receiver general, and all others.

In witness of this, we have signed this present acquittance with our sign manual, and sealed it with our seal, at Rouen, the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year one thousand, cccc and twenty-nine.

R. ABBAS MONTIS.

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[1] This signature ■ autograph The seal no longer exists

1429.

RECITAL of letters of Henry the Sixth for the levying of troops to join the regent of France[1]

GUILLAUME BRETON, chevalier, bailly de Caen, et commissaire du roy notre sire en ceste partie, au viconte du dit lieu de Caen, ou a son lieutenant, salut. A D 1429 May 30 — Recital of

Aujourdhuy avons receu les lettres patentes du dit seigneur, saines et entieres en scel et escripture, des quelles la teneur ensuit:

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, au bailly de Caen, ou ■ son lieutenant, salut. Letters of Henry VI. summoning troops to meet the regent of France.

Pour les nouvelles certaines survenues a notre tres chier et tres ame oncle Jehan, regent notre royaume de France, duc de Bedfort, que le daulphin, notre adversaire, en sa personne, avecques sa puissance de

[TRANSLATION]

GUILLAUME BRETON, knight, bailly of Caen, and lieutenant of the king, our lord, in this matter, to the vicomte of the said place of Caen, or to his lieutenant, greeting.

To-day we have received the letters patent of the said lord, whole and entire in the seal and writing, of which the copy is as follows.

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and England, to the bailly of Caen, or to his lieutenant, greeting.

In consequence of the certain intelligence which has come to our very dear and well-beloved uncle, John, regent of our kingdom of France, duke of Bedford, to the effect that the dauphin of France, our adversary, in person, along with

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[1] From the MS Fontanieu, 115 116.

gens et de habillemens de guerre, se mẽt sur les champs, en voulente et entencion de pranre assegier les villes et places de notre royaume et seigneurie de France [redacted] en noure obeissance, ou de faire aucune autre entrepinse alencontre de nous et de noz pays et subgez, se sur ce ne lui estoit donne resistance, ainsi que il appartient. Pour laquelle cause notre dit oncle est disposez soy mettre sus et en personne a toute puissance tele quil plaira [redacted] Dieu lui ordonner, sur quoy il [redacted] fait, et fait, sa diligence de jour en jour demander gens [redacted] feables, tant de la nacion de France comme Dangleterre, pour approchier notre dit adversaire et le rebouter de ses entreprises et par bataille, se mestier est, et il attent en lieu ou notre dit oncle avesquez son armee le puist appruchier. Et pour ce que la chose est grande, et desirons que notre dit oncle soit accompagniez ainsi que a son estat appartient, et que besoing est, attendu la puissance de

his army and military equipage, has taken the field, with the will and intention of undertaking the siege of those towns and places of our kingdom and lordship of France which are in obedience to us, or to make some other attempt against [redacted] and our country and subjects, unless such resistance as is fitting be made to him herein. For which cause our said uncle intends to take the field in person with all such power as it shall please God to afford him; wherein he has done, and is doing, his diligence from day to day by asking his faithful people, as well of the nation of France as of England, in order to draw near to our said adversary, and to drive him back from his intentions, and this by battle, if it be necessary, and he await in such a place as our said uncle, with his army, can approach him. And because the matter is a weighty one, and we desire that our said uncle should be accompanied in such wise as is fitting his rank, and is necessary, when we take into account the power of our

notre dit adversaire, par lédvrs de notre dit oncle vous mandons et expressement enjoignons que incontienent, ces letties vues vous assemblez toutes gens darmes et de trait, et autres qui ont accoustumez suir les armes, de votre baillage, de quelque estat quilz soient, (les places dicelui votre bailliage necessaires a garder demourans fournies et en seurete,) avecquez telo compagnie que pourrez finer promptement, vous traiez montez, armez et habillez souffisamment, par devers notre dit oncle au lieu de Pontoise ou de Mante, le plus hastivement que vous pourrez, et faisant venir apres vous ceulx qui au jour de votre partement ne seront prestz, et au plus tard dedans le iiij^e^ jour de Juing prouchain venant; au quel lieu de Pontoise ou de Mante (ou cas que notre dit oncle seroit passe outre) vous trouverez gens pour vous recevoir avecquez votre dite compagnie, veoir les monstres de ceulx qui seront venus, et ordonner et appointier pour leur paie-

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said adversary, we, by the advice of our said uncle, command and expressly enjoin you that, ■ soon as you have seen these letters, you assemble all the men at-arms and archers, and such others as are accustomed to follow arms, within your bailliwick, of what condition soever they may be (provided that the places within your said bailliwick which ought to be guarded continue garrisoned and in safety) and that with such ■ company as you can quickly collect, you proceed, sufficiently mounted, armed, and accoutered, to our said uncle at the place of Pontoise or of Mante, ■ speedily as you can, causing those persons to come after you who at the day of your departure shall not be ready, and at the latest by the iiij. day of June next coming; at which place of Pontoise or of Mante (should it happen that our said uncle shall have passed forwards) you will find people to receive you with your said company, to inspect the musters of those who shall have arrived, and to arrange and settle for their payment, as

ment, ainsy quil appartiendra Et gardez, sur paine de privacion de votre office et dautre grieve pugnicion, que en ce nait aucune faulte; en contraignant ce tous ceulx de votre dit bailliage, soient en bonnes villes ou sur les champs, se ilz nont juste excusatio pour la garde des places, villes, ou autres charges necessaires a eux commises, et tellement que notre dit oncle soit content, en certiffiant dedans le dit jour de votre bonne diligence, et tellement que hastivement il ait de vous nouvelles sur ce, pour cognoistre quelle compaignie lui vendra de votre bailliage

Donne a Paris, le xxv^e^ jour de May, lan de grace mil cccc vint et neuf, et de notre regne le septiesme.

Ainsi signe, Par le roy, a la relacion de monseigneur le regent de France, duc de Bedfort.

J. MILET.

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shall be fitting And take care, under pain of the deprival of your office, and of other grave penalty, that herein there be no default; thereto compelling all those persons of your said bailiwick, whether they be in the good towns or in the country, unless they have a just excuse in consequence of the custody of the places, towns, or other necessary charges committed to them, and in such wise that our said uncle shall be satisfied; certifying us, within the said day, of your good diligence, and in such manner that speedily he shall have news from you hereupon, so that he may know what force shall come to him from your bailiwick.

Dated at Paris, the xxv. day of May, in the year of grace, one thousand cccc. and twenty-nine, and of our reign the seventh.

Thus signed, By the king, at the relation of my lord the regent of France, the duke of Bedford.

J. MILLET.

Par vertu des quelles lettres royaulx dessus tran scriptes, et pour le contenu dicelles accomplir, nous vous mandons et tres expressement enjoignons, en commetant, se mestier est, que incontinent, ces lettres vues, vous assemblez toutes gens darmes et de trait, et autres qui ont accoustume suir les armes, estans en votre dite vicomte, de quelque estat quilz soient, (les places dicelle viconte necessaires a garder demou rantes fournies et en seurete) tant par cry publique que autrement, deuement, en leur faisant, ou faisant faire, commandement de par le roy, notre dit seigneur que promptement ilz se traient montez, armez et ha billez suffisamment, deves nous a Caen, pour en notre compaguie aler a Pontoise ou a Mante deves mon seigneur le regent le plus hastivement que faire se porra, en faisant venir apres vous ceulx qui ne seront prestz pour partir avecques vous au dit lieu de Pon toise ou Mante, en telle haste quilz y soient au plus

By virtue of which royal letters above transcribed, and in order to accomplish the contents of the same, we command and most expressly enjoin you, commissioning you, if need be, that immediately upon the sight of those letters you assemble all those men at arms and archers, and others, who have been in the habit of following arms, who are in your said vicomté, of what estate soever they be (the places within the said vicomté, which ought to be guarded, being garrisoned and in safety), as well by public proclama tion [redacted] otherwise, in due manner, making them, or causing to be made for them, commandment upon the part of the king, our said lord, that without delay they betake them-selves, mounted, armed, and accoutered sufficiently, to us at Caen, in order to go from thence in our company to Pontoise or to Mante to my lord the regent, as hastily as possibly may be, causing those persons to follow you who shall not be ready to set out with you to the said place of Pontoise or Mante, in such haste that they be there at the latest upon the nij day of June next coming,

tard le iiij^e^ jour de Juing prochain venant, et illec sera ordonne de leur paiement, ainsi quil appartien dra Et a ce contraignez tous ceulx de votre dite viconte, soient en bonnes villes ou sur les champs, silz nont juste excusation pour la garde de places, villes, ou autres charges necessaires a eulx commises, et tout jouxte le contenu es dites lettres transcriptes; en nous certiffiant deuement de ce que fait en aurez, affin que en ce faictes que deffault ny ait

Date Donne ■ Baieux, le penultieme jour de May, lan mil, cccc. vingt et neuf.

Collation faite.
Signe, N HUET

and there such arrangements shall be made concerning then payment as shall be fitting. And to do this you shall compel all those of your said vicomté, whether they be in the good towns or in the country, unless they have a just excuse in consequence of the custody of the places, towns, or other necessary charges committed to them; and all according to the contents of the said letters which are transcribed, certifying us duly of what you have done, in order that you do not act herein that there be any failure

Date at Baieux, the penultimate day of *May*, in the year one thousand cccc and twenty nine.

Collated.
Signed, N HUET.

1429.

STATEMENT respecting the outlay of 20,000 francs for the payment of troops raised by the duke of Burgundy for the service of Henry the Sixth.[1] A.D. 1429 July.

20 000 francs awarded to the duke of Burgundy for the pay

DENIERS[2] baillez a monseigneur le duc de Bourgongne, conte de Flandres, Dartois et de Bourgongne, par lordonnance de monseigneur le regent le royaume

[TRANSLATION.]

MONEY delivered to my lord the duke of Burgundy, count of Flanders, of Artois and of Burgundy by the command of my lord the regent of the kingdom of France,

From the original Register of Accounts, Fonds Franç, 9436 5 (Franç. 1488, or MS Bigot, 111) p. 537.

[1] Appended is a marginal note, in Latin, relative to further transactions in the same matter. From this it appears that, notwithstanding the statements contained in this document, the auditors still objected The king, the duke of Burgundy, and John Abonnel executed the letters required of them but the difficulties were not removed, the entry was not allowed, and was cancelled Ultimately, however, it was sanctioned "ad "onus dictorum domini ducis Bur-"gundiæ et Johannis Abonnel, de quibus respondeant loco et tem-"pore, ut prius

The same volume of Accounts contains the following extracts.

' A Pierre Surreau, receveur general du dit pays et duchie de Normendie, . . . pour x jours commencans le xxij. jour du dit moys de Juillet et finant le dernier jour du dit moys ensuivant, tous inclouz, qui affermne, comme dessus avon vacque [redacted] voyage par luy fait, par lordonnance et commandement de mon dit seigneur le regent, de la ville de Rouen a Arras, pardevers monseigneur de Bourgongne porter hastivement la somme de XX M. livres Tournois, et la delivrer a [redacted] tresorier pour la convoier ou paiement des gens darmes et de trait de [redacted] armee qui fait se doit mettre sus au dit temps pour venir servir le roy, notre dit seigneur, alencontre de [redacted] ennemis estans ou pays de France et Braye, et retournant [redacted] dit lieu de Rouen, au pris de iij livres Tournois par jour, montans

' xl livres Tournois.

"To Peter Surreau, receiver-general of the said country and duchy

of troops raised by him

de France, duc de Bedford, et par appointement fait entre eulx et messeigneurs du grant conseil du roy, nostre seigneur, estans a Paris ou mois de Juillet, M. CCCC XXIX, pour convertir et emploier ou paiement des gens darmes et de trait que mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne avoit entencion de amener es parties de France de ses pays ou service du roy alencontre des ennemis qui lors se trayoient a puissance es dits

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duke of Bedford, and by agreement made between them and my lords of the great council of the king, our lord, being at Paris in the month of July M. CCCC. XXIX. to spend and employ it in the payment of the men-at-arms and archers whom my said lord of Burgundy had the intention to bring into the parts of France from his country for the service of the king against the enemies who at that time

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of Normandy . . . . for x days, commencing ▬ the xxij day of the said month of July and ending on the last day of the said month following all included, which he affirms, as above, that he has spent in the journey made by him, by the order and command of my said lord the regent, from the city of Rouen to Arras, to my lord of Burgundy, to carry hastily the sum of xx M pounds Tournois and to deliver it to his treasurer to employ it in the payment of the men at-arms and archers of his army which he caused to be raised at the same time to come and serve the king, our said lord against his enemies being in the county of P▬ and Brie, and returning to the said place of Rouen, at the rate of iij pounds Tournois by day, amounting to xl. pounds Tournois.

This document is further illus-

tiated by the Additional Charter 8067, which contains letters of Henry VI, king of France and England, to Sir Tho Blount, knight treasurer of the finances of Normandy, ordering him to cause Pierre Surreau to pay to Jehan Abounel, called Le Gres, governor of the extraordinary expenses of the duke of Burgundy, 19 500 pounds Tournois, as the pay of eight hundred men at-arms, and one thousand archers, retained by the duke of Burgundy, for the kings service before Compiègne for one month, commencing 10th August, at the rate of fifteen francs for a man-at arms, and seven and ▪ half francs for an archer. Dated Rouen, 11th Aug 1430

Attached is the warrant of Sir Tho Blount to Pierre Surreau to pay the above sum

parties de France, et dont es deux chapitres subsequens est plus a plaine faicte mencion Lesquelles deniers, montent xx M livres Tournois, avoient este par le dit receveur general mis et emploiez cy devant en la Despence de ce compte, ou chaptre de "Deniers baillez " a officiers et autres," dont il est accomptez Mais pour les causes escriptes sur la partie, icelle avoit este royee. Et pour ce par vertu des lettres royaulx depuis par le dicte receveur general impetrees est cy reprinse la dicte partie par la maniere qui sensuit

A monseigneur le duc de Bourgongne, conte de Flandres, Dartois et de Bourgongne, auquel, par appointement fait en la ville de Paris ou mois de Juillet, mil, cccc xxix. [au] temps de ce present compte, pour et ou nom du roy, notre seigneur, entre monseigneur le duc de Bedford, gouvernans et regent le royaume de France, et les gens du grant conseil du

were advancing in force in the said parts of France, and of which more clear mention is made in the two subsequent chapters. Which money, amounting to xx. M. pounds Tournois, has been previously placed and employed by the said receiver-general in the Expense of this account, in the chapter of " Money given to officers and others," for which he is accountable. But on account of the reasons written on that entry it has been cancelled. And therefore, by virtue of the letters royal obtained by the said receiver-general since that time, the said entry has here been resumed in the following manner.

To my lord the duke of Burgundy, count of Flanders, of Artois, and of Burgundy, to whom, by agreement made in the city of Paris in the month of July, one thousand, cccc. xxix. at the time of this present account, for, and in the name of the king, our lord, between my lord the duke of Bedford, governor and regent of the kingdom of

roy, notre dit seigneur, estans au dit lieu de Paris, dune part, et le dit monseigneur le duc de Bourgongne dautre part, touchant le paiement de gens darmes et de trait, qui adonc le dit monseigneur le duc de Bourgongne avoit fait, ou faisoit, mander et mettre sus en plusieurs et diverses contrees de ses pays pour servir le roy, notre dit seigneur, a la defence de son dit royaume de France, le dit monseigneur, le gouvernans, et les dictes gens du conseil du roy, notre dit seigneur, dedens certain brief jour apres le partement du dit monseigneur de Bourgongne de la dicte ville de Paris, lui devoient envoier la somme de xl. M livres Tournois, monnoye courant ou dit royaume de France, cest assavoir xx. M. francs comptans, et des joyaulx certaine quantite, pour emprunter et faire finance par le dit monseigneur de Bourgongne aux fraiz et dispens du roy, notre dit seigneur, dautres xx M francs, pour tout convertir et emploier ou paie-

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France, and the members of the great council of the king, our said lord, being in the said town of Paris, on one part, and the said lord the duke of Burgundy on the other part, touching the payment of the men at-arms and the bowmen whom the said lord the duke of Burgundy had then caused to be summoned, or was now summoning and raising in many and several districts of his country, to serve the king, our said lord, for the defence of his said realm of France, the said lord, the governors and the said members of the council of the king, our said lord, within a certain brief time after the departure of the said lord of Burgundy from the said city of Paris, should send to him the sum of xl M. pounds Tournois in current money of the said kingdom of France, that is to say, xx. thousand francs paid down, and a certain quantity of jewels which to borrow and raise, by my said lord of Burgundy, at the expense and cost of the king, our said lord, other xx M. francs, to employ and spend the whole upon the payment of the said men-at-arms and

ment des dits gens darmes et de trait, et dautres affaires necessaires pour le fait et avancement de larmee du dit monseigneur de Bourgongne Pour laccomplissement et entretenement du quel appointement le dit monseigneur le gouvernant et regent de France ait tantost apres envoye pardevers icelui monseigneur le duc de Bourgongne, estant en sa ville Darras, par Pierre Surreau, receveur general de Normandie dessus nomme, des deniers de sa recepte, la somme de xx M. frans en blans de x d Tournois piece, pour convertir et employer ou paiement dessus dicte

Et pour ce que chose impossible estoit au dit receveur general de Normandie de avoir et reconnier les monstres, faire les paiemens, et prendre ses acquitz des dits gens darmes et de trait, qui se assembloient en plusieurs et diverses contrees des pays du dit monseigneur le duc de Bourgongne, tant de Picardie, Flandres, comme de Bourgongne et dautres marches, ainsi que on avoit acoustume faire en tel cas, et que

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bowmen and other things necessary for the business and advancement of the army of the said lord of Burgundy. For the accomplishment and furthering of which agreement, my said lord the governor and regent of France has directly afterwards sent to the said lord of Burgundy, being in his town of Arras, by Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of Normandy above mentioned, from the money of his receipt, the sum of xx. M. francs in blancs of x deniers Tournois a-piece, to spend and employ them in the above mentioned payment

And because it was a thing impossible for the said receiver-general of Normandy to take and inspect the musters, to make the payments and take his acquittances from the said men-at-arms and bowmen who were assembled in many and different parts of the lands of the said lord the duke of Burgundy, as well in Picardy and Flanders, as in Burgundy and the other borders, as they were accus

le dit receveur general avoit entencion et propos de faire, se il eust peu bonnement par lordonnance du dit monseigneur le duc de Bourgongne, et pour pourveoir a [redacted] que default ny eust ou paiement des dits gens darmes et de trait, et pour lavancement de larmee dessus dicte, le dit receveur general bailla et delivra la dicte somme de xx. M. frans a Jehan Abonnel, dit Le Gras, conseiller et gouverneur de la despense extraordinaire de mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne, pour tourner et convertir, par ceulx que le dit seigneur ordonneroit, ou paiement des dits gens darmes et de trait, comme par lettres de mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne et lettre de recepte du dit Jehan Abonnel sur ce faites le xxviij jour du dit mois de Juillet, faisans plus a plain de ce qui dit est mencion, par lesquelles mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne et le dit [Jehan Abonnel] ont promis et sont tenus faire avoir et baillir au dit Pierre Surreau bons et souffisans acquitz

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tomed to do in such a case, and as the said receiver-general intended and purposed to do, if he could rightly by the order of the said lord the duke of Burgundy, and to provide that there shall be no default in the payment of the said men-at-arms and bowmen, and for the advancement of the above mentioned army, the said receiver-general gave and delivered the said sum of xx. M. francs to Jehan Abonnel, called Le Gras, counsellor and governor of the extraordinary expenses of my said lord of Burgundy to spend and employ it, by those persons whom the said lord shall ordain, for the payment of the said men at-arms and bowmen, as may appear by letters of my said lord of Burgundy, and by a letter of receipt from the said Jehan Abonnel hereupon made on the xxviij. day of the said month of July, making mention more fully of what is said, by which my said lord of Burgundy and the said [Jehan Abonnel] have promised and are bound to give to the said Pierre Sureau good and sufficient acquittances adequate to be

valables pour emploier en la despense de ses comptes, et lon faire tenu quitte envers le roy, notre dit seigneur, ces choses peuent apparoir Le quel Pierre Surreau, receveur general de Normandie, apres la delivrance des dictes xx M. francs par lui faicte au dit Jehan Abonnel, comme dit est, ait obtenu lettres du roy, notre dit seigneur, donnees le vj. jour Daoust ensuivant ou dit an M. cccc. xxix., adrecans aux gens de ses comptes, tresoriers et gouverneurs de ses finances de France et de Normandie, par les quelles, narration faicte des choses dessus dicte, estoit mande et expressement enjoinge que par raportant les dictes lettres, les lettres de mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne sur lordonnance de delivrer les dits xx. M francs au dit Abonnel, et celles du dit Abonnel sur la reception dicelle somme, allouer en sa despense des comptes du dit receveur general la dicte somme de xx M. frans, sans aucune contredit ou difficulte. Par vertu desquelles lettres royaulx, dicelles

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employed in the Expense of his accounts, and to cause him to be held acquitted therein towards the king, our said lord. The said Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of Normandy, after the deliverance of the said xx. M. francs by him made to the said Johan Abonnel, as has been said, has obtained letters from the king, our said lord, dated the vj. day of August following in the said year M. cccc. xxix. addressed to the keepers of his accounts, treasurers and governors of his finances of France and of Normandy, by which letters, after a statement of the things above mentioned has been made, it was commanded and expressly enjoined that, upon the production of the said letters, the letters of my said lord of Burgundy respecting the command as to the deliverance of the said xx. M. francs to the said Abonnel, and these of the said Abonnel for the receipt of this sum, there be allowed in his Expenditure of the accounts of the said receiver-general the said sum of xx M. francs, without any contradiction or difficulty. By virtue of which royal letters,

de mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne et Abonnel, le dit Pierre Surreau, receveur general, ait mis et voulu mettre et emploier cy devant en la despense de ce present compte, cest assavoir, ou chapitre de "Deniers baillez a officiers qui en sont tenus de compter," la dicte somme de xx M frans Mais pour ce que aux commissieres ordonnez par le roy, notre dit seigneur, a oir en la ville de Rouen le dit compte, le precedent et les deux autres comptes ensuivants du dit receveur general, nestoit souffisants apparu de lordonnance du roy, ou de mon dit seigneur le gouvernant et regent de France fait au dit receveur general de baillir les d ts xx. M frans au dit Jehan Abonnel, ainsi que dit est dessus, et quil ne leur estoit aucunement apparu de la diligence ou poursuite faite par le dit receveur general pardevers le dit monseigneur de Bourgongne et Abonnel, pour avoir et recouvrer deulx acquitz souffisans des dits xx. M. frans, comme promis lavoient, et

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of those of my said lord of Burgundy and Abonnel, the said Pierre Surreau, the receiver general, has placed and wished to place and employ heretofore, in the Expenditure of this present account, that is to say, in the chapter of "Monies given to officers who are bound to give account "for it," the said sum of xx. M. frances But because the commissioners appointed by the king, our said lord, to audit in the city of Rouen the said account, the former and the two other following accounts of the said receiver-general, did not consider as sufficient the mandate of the king, or of my said lord the governor and regent of France, made to the said receiver-general, to give the said xx. M. frances to the said Jehan Abonnel, as it is above mentioned, and because they were by no means certified of diligence or pursuit having been made by the said receiver-general in regard to my said lord of Burgundy and Abonnel for having and obtaining from them sufficient acquittal of the said xx M. francs, they had promised, and as they were

que par leurs dictes lettres tenus y estoient, par quoy il sembloit aus dits commissaires que le roy, notre dit seigneur, nestoit pas souffisamment acquittez envers les dits gens darmes et de trait, et aussi que les dits lettres royaulx nestoient pas verifiees des dits gens des comptes et tresoriers, ausquelles elles adre soient, comme dit est, le dits commissaires auroient refuse a passer et allouer en la desponse de ce dit pre sent compte les dits xx. M. francs dessus dits, et iceulx sur icelui compte avoient roye de tous poins Pour quoy le dit Pierre Surreau, receveur general, avant la cloisture dicelui, ait depuis du roy notre dit seigneur obtenu ses autres lettres de relievement, donnees a Paris le xiij jour de Janvier M cccc xxix, adrecans aux commissaires dessusdits et aux commissaires ordonnez a la closture des dits comptes oyr au dit lieu de Rouen passes a la relation de mon dit seigneur le regent et gouvernant le royaume, par lesquelles, narracion faite, et pour les causes contenues en icelles,

bound thereto by their said letters, in consequence of this it seemed to the said commissioners that the king, our said lord, was not sufficiently acquitted as regards the said men-at arms and bowmen, and also that the said royal letters were not verified by the said accountants and treasurers, to whom they were addressed, as has been said, the said commissioners refuse to pass and allow in the Expense of this said present account the said xx. M. francs above men tioned, and cancelled them entirely in this account. Wherefore the said Pierre Surreau, receiver-general, before the closing hereof, has since obtained from the king, our said lord, other letters of relief, dated at Paris, the xiiij. day of January, M. cccc. xxix addressed to the above mentioned commissioners and to the commissioners ordained for the closing of the audit of the said accounts at the said place of Rouen which are past at the relation of my said lord the regent and governor of the kingdom, by which a recital having been made, and on account

leur est mande expressement que en reportant les autres lettres, les lettres de mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne, et celles du dit Abonnel, dont dessus est faite mencion, avecques les dits lettres de relievement, ilz allouent en la Despense des comptes du dit receveur general la somme de xx. M francs devant dicte, sans aucun contredit ou difficulte. Parmi ce que les dits monseigneur le duc de Bourgongne et Jehan Abonnel demouront tenus envers le roy, notre dit seigneur, de la dicte somme de xx M. frans, et dont le roy, notre dit seigneur, par ses dits lettres de relievement veult que par les dits commissaires ilz soient chargiez comme il appartendra, a fin de les recouvrer en temps et en lieu Laquelle chose le roy, notre dit seigneur, veult par ses dits lettres ainsi estre faicte, non obstant les refuz mis et faiz par les dits commissaires, et la cause de la radiacion dicelle somme, dont par les dits lettres le dit rece-

of the causes contained therein, it is expressly commanded, that on the production of the second letters, the letters of my said lord of Burgundy, and those of the said Abonnel, of which mention is made above, with the said letters of relief, they should allow in the Expenditure of the accounts of the said receiver general the sum of xx. M. francs already mentioned, without any contradiction or difficulty. Provided that the said persons, my lord the duke of Burgundy and Jehan Abonnel shall remain holden to the king, our said lord, in the said sum of xx. M. francs, and with which the king, our said lord, by his said letters of relief, wills that they should be changed by the said commissioners as shall be fitting, in order that they may be recovered in due time and place. Which thing the king, our said lord, wishes to be so done by his said letters, notwithstanding the refusals put and made by the said commissioners, and the cause of the cancelling of the said sum, of which the said receiver-general has been and is

veul general a este et est releve, et quelconques ordonnances et lettres subreptices ■ ce contraires. Pour ce, et par vertu de toutes les lettres dessusdictes ci* rendues, la dicte somme de xx M francs, valent xx M. livres Tournois

relieved * by the said letters, and of whatever fraudulent ordinances and letters contrary to those. For his cause, and by virtue of all the letters above mentioned here produced, the said sum of xx. M. francs, which are worth xx. M. pounds Tournois.

1429

MANDATE for the levying of troops to join the duke of Bedford at Paris, to proceed against Charles the Seventh about to attack that city [1]

A TOUS ceulx qui ces presentes lettres verront ou orront, Michiel Durant, viconte de Rouen, salut AD 1429 Aug 27.

Savoir faisons que, lan de grace mil, cccc. xxix, le viij jour de Septembre, nous veismes les lettres patentes du roy, notre seigneur, desquelles la teneur ensuit Recital of Letters of Henry VI. for the

[TRANSLATION.]

To all those who shall see or hear these present letters, Michiel Durant, vicomte of Rouen, sends greeting.

We make known that in the year of grace one thousand cccc. xxix, the viij. day of September, we have seen the letters patent of the king our lord, the contents of which are as follows.

[1] From the MS. Fontanieu, 116-118

levying of troops to oppose Charles VII

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et d'Angleterre, [illegible] bailly de Rouen, ou son lieutenant, salut

Pour ce que notre ennemy et adversaire tient derechief les champs en sa personne, et sest logie environ notre bonne ville de Paris, disposé, comme len dit, de donner bataille a notre tres cher .et bien ame oncle, Jehan, regent notre royaume de France, duc de Bedford, nous, qui desirons pour notre honneur et conservation de notre bonne ville de Paris, estre resiste par bataille et autrement [illegible] notre dit ennemi et adversaire, vous mandons et commettons par ces presentes que faciez faire commandement, depar nous, sur peine *de confiscacion de terres et biens meubles*, les corps demourans a notre volente, a tous chevaliers, escuiers, et autres hommes darmes et de trait, nobles et non nobles, tenans fiefs et arrierefiefs, et toutes autres personnes qui ont accoustume de poursuir les armes, tant Anglois comme Normans, que dedans deux jours apres la publication de ces presentes faite au

HENRY, by the grace of God king of France and England, to the bailly of Rouen, or his lieutenant, greeting.

As our enemy and adversary again has taken the field in person, and [illegible] quartered near our good city of Paris, disposed, as they say, to give battle to our very dear and well beloved uncle, John, the regent of our kingdom of France, duke of Bedford, we, desiring for our honour and the preservation of our good city of Paris that our said *enemy and adversary be resisted by battle and otherwise*, order and [illegible] you by these presents to cause commandment to be made from us, under pain of confiscation of their lands and moveable goods, while their bodies remain at our disposal, to all knights, squires, and other men-at-arms and bowmen, nobles and those not nobles, holding fiefs and arrierefiefs, and all other persons who [illegible] accustomed to follow arms, as well English [illegible] Normans, that within two days after the publication of these presents made at

lieu de la viconte ou ils sont demourans, ils viennent a cheval, ou a pie, habillez et armez soufissament, chacun selon son estat, au dit lieu de Rouen par devers vous, pour prendre deniers, gaiges et souldees deuz et raisonnables pour aller a Paris devers notre dit oncle au x. jour de Septembre prochain venant, auquel temps notre dit oncle espere avoir bataille contre notre dit ennemi et adversaire En procedant contre les delayans et deffaillans par les pienes dessus dites, sans dissimulation quelconques.

Et afin que acun ne puisse de ce pretendre ygnorance, nous voullons ces presentes estre publiees solemnellement a haulte voix et son de trompe par tous les lieus de votre bailliage, ou len a acoustume de faire cris et publications. De ce faire, et de recevoir les monstres des dessus dis, ou de les casser, se le cas le requiert, et aussi de les certiffier ou il appartiendra, donnons a vous et aux vicontes de votre bailliage, ou a lun deulx avecques vous, pouvoir, auctorite et mando

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the place of the vicomté where they are living, they come on horse, or on foot, sufficiently accoutred and armed, each one according to his condition, to the said place of Rouen to you, that they may receive due and reasonable money, wages and pay, to go to Paris to our said uncle on the x. day of September next coming, at which time our said uncle hopes to have battle with our said enemy and adversary. Proceeding against the delayers and defaulters by the penalties above-mentioned, without any dissimulation whatsoever.

And in order that no one may feign ignorance of this, we will that these presents be solemnly published aloud and by the sound of the trumpet, in all the places of your bailliwick where it is usual to make proclamations and publications. To do this and to receive the musters of the persons above-mentioned, or to reject them if need require it, and also to certify them where it shall be fitting, we give to you and the vicomtes of your bailliwick, or to one of them along with you, power, authority, and special

ment especial. Mandons et commandons a tous justiciens, officiers et subgez que ▪ vous, vos cómmis et depputez ▬ ce faisant, obeissent et entendent diligemment.

Donne a Vernon, le xxvij jour Daoust, lan de grace mil cccc. xxix, et de nostre regne le septiesme.

Ainsy signe, Par le roy, a la relacion de monseigneur le regent, duc [de] Bedford.

J. DE' RAINEL

Date. En temoing de ce, nous avons mis a ce present Vidimus, ou Transcript, le grant seel aux causes de la dicte viconte, lan et jour precedemment dessus diz.

PETIT.

Collation faite

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command. We order and command all justices, officers, and subjects, that they diligently obey and give attention to you, your commissioners and deputies in doing this.

Dated at Vernon, the xxvij. day of August, in the year of grace one thousand cccc. xxix, and the seventh of our reign.

Thus signed, By the king, at the relation of my lord the regent, the duke of Bedford

J. DE RAINEL.

In witness of this, we have affixed to this present Vidimus, or Transcript, the great seal for the causes of the said vicomté, the year and day already above-mentioned.

PETIT.

Collation has been made.

1429.

SUMMONS for troops to meet the duke of Bedford to oppose the French, who are about to attack Paris [1]

A D 1429. Aug 27.

Troops required to repulse the French who are about to attack Paris

JEHAN, regent le royaume de France, duc de Bedford, ■ nos tres chiers et bien ■■■ maistre Richart Cordon, nostre counseiller, maistre Raoul Partrer, secretaire de monseigneur le roi et de nous, et Pierre Baille, notre tresorier, salut et dillection.

Savoir vous faisons que, pour resister aux dampnables entreprises des ennemiz de mon dit seigneur le roi et de nous, qui sefforcent de conquerir pais en ses terres et seigneuries et es notres, et mesmement de subjuguer la bonne ville de Paris, nous ayons nagaires fait crier et publier ou duchie de Normandie et pays de conqueste faite par feu notre tres chier seigneur et frere, (dont Dieu ait lame) que tout homme suivant

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[TRANSLATION.]

JOHN, regent of the kingdom of France, duke of Bedford, to our very dear and well beloved master Richard Cordon, our councillor, master Raoul Partrer, secretary of my lord the king and of ourselves, and Pierre Baille, our treasurer, greeting and love.

We give you to understand that, in order to resist the damnable enterprises of the enemies of my said lord the king and of ourselves, who are attempting to conquer districts within his lands and lordships, and in ours, and especially to reduce the good city of Paris, we have of late caused to be proclaimed and published in the duchy of Normandy and the country conquered by our late very dear lord and brother, (whose soul may God have!) that

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[1] From the MS. Fontanieu, 115 116.

et qui a accoustume de suir les armes, tant Anglois comme Normands, se tirent devers les bailliz des lieux prestz pour venir servir mon dit seigneur le roy et nous aux gaiges accoustumez En commettant les dits baillis, et chacun deulx, a recevoir les monstres dicelles gens darmes et de trait, chacun en mettes de notre bailliage.

Et pour ce que iceulx baillis, pour loccupation quilz ont fait de notre dite armee, ne peuvent, ne pourroient, du tout entendre a recevoir toutes les monstres quil conviendra faire a ceste cause, tant a Caen, Rouen, Mante, Paris, ou ailleurs, ou nous serons, nous vous avons commis, et par ces presentes commettons, ou les deux de vous, a icelles monstres ou reveues recevoir et veoir de toutes les gens darmes et de trait, comprins chevaliers, banneretz, et bacheliers, tant Anglois comme Normans et autres, qui nous vendront servir en la dicte armee, et vous donnons pouvoir, auctorite et

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every person who follows and who has been accustomed to follow arms, as well English as Normans, should betake themselves to the bailies of the districts, ready to serve my said lord the king and us at the accustomed wages. Commissioning the said baillies, and each of them, to receive the musters of these men-at-arms and archers, each within the limits of our bailliwick.

And because these baillies, in consequence of the business which they have had about our said army, are not and will not be able duly to attend to the taking of all the musters which ought to be made on this account, as well at Caen, Rouen, Mante, Paris, as elsewhere, where we shall be, we have commissioned you, and by these presents we do commission you, or two of you, to receive and inspect all these musters or reviews of all men-at-arms and archers, comprising knights, banneretz and bachelors, as well English as Normans and others, who shall come to serve us in the said army, and we give you especial power, authority, and commandment

mandement especial de icelles monstres prendre et re-
ceyvoir, en passant ceux qui seront a passer et cassant
ceux qui seront a casser, comme en tel cas est accous-
tume de faire; et en certiffiant, soubz vos sainge ou
signetz, ou des deux de vous, des noms et surnoms
de ceulz que passez aures le receveur general de Nor-
mandie, ou autre ordonne a paier leurs diz gaiges par
la forme et maniere accoustume De ce faire vous
donnons povoir et mandement especial; mandons a
tous cappitaines, gens darmes et de trait, que a vous,
es choses touchans ceste present, connoissent, obeissent,
et entendent diligemment.

Donne a Vernon, le xxvij jour Daoust, lan de grace Date
mil, cccc vingt neuf.

Par monsieur le regent, duc de Bedford

Signe, DE RINEL

to take and receive these musters: passing those which ought
to be passed and rejecting those which ought to be rejected,
as in such case is wont to be done; and certifying under
your signature or seals, or those of two of you, the names
and surnames of those persons whom you shall have passed,
to the receiver general of Normandy, or some other person
appointed to pay their said wages, in the form and manner
accustomed. To do this we give you power and especial
commandment; ordering all captains, men-at arms and archers,
that they acknowledge, obey, and diligently give heed to
you in the matters touching this present.

Dated at Vernon, the xxvij. day of August, in the year
of grace one thousand cccc. and twenty-nine.

By my lord the regent, the duke of Bedford.

Signed, DE RINEL.

1429.

MANDATE from the duke of Bedford ordering the despatch of troops, the French being about to attack Paris [1]

BY THE REGENT OF FRANCE, DUKE OF BEDFORD.

A.D. 1429. Sept. 1.

The French being about to assault Paris, troops are required.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved For as much as my lordes ennemis and oures ben assembled in great puissance at Saint Denis in France, and other places aboutez, for to laye the siege unto Paris, and there to abide til thai have the town or elles the bataille, as we ben credibly informed, and fully purpose us, with our Lordes mercy, for to merch for to gif thaim there saide bataille by the viij. or ix day of this moneth of Septembre; we pray yow heitly, and also charge and commande yow straitly, uppon pain of alle that ye may forfaite anenst my lord and us, that ye comme unto us in al haste possible, so that ye be with us at the last by the saide ix day, with al the felashipe that ye may raise or gete in any wise, on horsebac and in fote, your place sourely ordeinde fore and kept And the bailli of Caen [2] shall bothe receve the monstres and telle yow where ye shal have redy paiement of your wages. And failleth not her of, as ye love the conservacion of this londe, and as ye wol answere to my lordes and us therefore in tyme comyng And weteth wele for certain that hit lay never in oure power sith we had the regency of France so wele as it doth now, bothe of lordes, landes and other, to rewarde men The whiche thing we promette yow

[1] From the original, upon paper, in the MS Gaignières, 557.

[2] *Caen*] Written upon a blank.

faithfully for to do largely unto al tho that come to us at this tyme. And owre Lord have you in His keping.

Yevene under oure signet at Vernon, the first day of Septembre Date.

Moreover[1] we pray yow heitilye that ye sende unto us Henrye Montone, with al the retinue and felashipe that ye hade last, or moo, yif ye may moo gete. And that ye sende us of the best marchers and the best horsed men that ye can or may gete in al the cuntree. And at Caen we have ordenned your saide retinue to have a hoole monneth wanges in hand And we wol that your self abide stille upon the sauvegarde of Faloize, and that ye take good heed thereunto, boothe day and nighte, and that ye bee wel wer of traisons.

Yevene as above

(*Dorso*) To oure righte trusty and welbeloved squier, Thomas Gower, lieutenant of Faloise.

In another hand.

Receu ces lettres le vij jour de Septembre.

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[1] *Moreover*] The whole of this postscript is written in a different ink

1429.

NOTICE of money paid for a messenger to hasten the arrival of the army coming from England into France [1]

A D. 1429. Sept 3

A messenger sent into England to hasten the despatch of troops into France.

A JEHAN CORBUISSIER, escuier . . . a lui payo par le dit receveur general, iiij^{xx} vj. li. vij. s. vj. d. Tournois, pour le paiement de xxvij jours entiers, commencans le xxj jour de Juillet, mil, cccc xxix. et finans le xxvj. jour Daoust, ensuivant, tous inclus, quil a affermez avoir vacquez en ung voyage par lui fait, par lordinance de mes dis seigneurs du conseil, ou dit pais Dangleterre porter lettres closes au roy, notre dit seigneur, a monseigneur le duc de Glocestre, monseigneur le chancelier Dangleterre, et autres seigneurs du conseil du roy, notre dit seigneur, ou dit pays, tant pour le fait de larmee ordonnee pour le siege du dit

[TRANSLATION.]

To JEHAN CORBUISSIER, esquire, ... payed to him by the said receiver-general, iiij^{xx} vj li. vij. s. vj. d. Tournois, for the payment of xxvij. whole days, beginning the xxj. day of July, one thousand, cccc. xxix., and finishing on the xxvj. day of August following, all included, which he has affirmed to have spent in a journey made by him, by command of my said lords of the council, to the said country of England to carry closed letters to the king, our said lord, to my lord the duke of Gloucester, my lord the chancellor of England, and others, lords of the council of the king, our said lord, in the said country, as well in the matter of the army provided for the siege of the said

[1] From the contemporaneous copy in the MS Trans., Ponds, 9436 5, p 615

Mont Saint Michiel, comme pour solicitea et avancer les grans seigneurs, capitaines et armee ordonnez par le roy, notre dit seigneur, venir en France, oultre larmee qui desja y estoit venue. Pour chacun des quelx jours lui ■ este tauxee par notre dit seigneur, et par leurs lettres donnees a Rouen, le derniere jour Daoust ou dit an mil, cccc xxix, la somme xl. s. Tournois, qui montent lxxiiij li Tournois, et aussi pour son passage de la mer ix. salues dor, valant ■ xxvij s. vj. d. Tournois piece, xij. l. vij s. vj. d, comme par les dits lettres cy rendues apert

Pour ce ycy paye, par vertu des dictes lettres, pour les causes et parties dessus dictes, par quittance de lui faicte le iij. jour de Septembre, mil, cccc xxix cy rendue, iiij^{xx} vj. li. vij ■ vj. d. Tournois. Date

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Mont Saint Michel, as to solicit and hurry ■ the grand lords, captains, and army appointed by the king, our said lord, to come into France, over and above the army which has already come hither. For each of which days ■ allowance has been made to him by our said lord, and by their letters dated at Rouen, the last day of August of the said year one thousand, cccc. xxix., of the ■ of xl. s. Tournois, which amount to lxxiiij. li. Tournois, and also for his passage on the sea, ix saluts of gold, of the value of xxvij. ■ vj. d. Tournois the piece, xij. li. vij. s. vj. d., ■ appears by the said letters here surrendered.

Paid therefore here, by virtue of the said letters, for the causes and particulars above mentioned, by acquittal made by him the iij. day of September, one thousand cccc xxix, here rendered, iiij^{xx} vj li. vij. s. vj. d. Tournois.

1429.

LETTER from the council of Normandy to the lieutenant of the bailly of Caux, respecting certain payments to the garrisons in Normandy.[1]

A.D. 1429. October 5.

Arrangements for the payment of certain garrisons in Normandy

TRESCHIER et grant amis

Il a este ordonne par monseigneur le regent que les forteresses Deu, Gamaches, Monceaulx, Neufchastel et autres forteresses des frontieres, seroient gardes sur les revenues de chacun des diz lieux, en tant que ilz pourront porter; et se ilz ne suffisent, les souldoiers des lieux seront parpaiez par argent ou provisions, ainsy quil est mande au bailli. Et en ensuivant la dicte ordonnance, le recepveur general a commis le viconte Darques a faire recete, ou faire faire, des choses dessus dictes. Et aussy a este faite limitacion des parroisses du pais, que chacun cappitaine aura pour

[TRANSLATION]

VERY dear and great friend.

It has been ordered by my lord the regent that the fortresses of Eu, Gamaches, Monceaux, Neufchatel and other fortresses of the frontiers, should be kept out of the revenues of each of the said places, in so far as they shall be able to bear it; and if they are not sufficient, the soldiers of the places shall be fully paid by money or provisions, as has been commanded to the bailly. And in following up the said ordinance, the receiver-general has commissioned the vicomte of Arques to grant, or cause to be granted, a receipt for the things above mentioned. Also there has been made a limitation of the parishes of the country which each captain shall have, that he may have

[1] From the contemporaneous copy, upon paper, contained in the MS Gaignières, 557.

avoir provision ou argent pour le paiement, anchois du peuple, en la presence des cappitaines. Et semble estre la dicte limitacion bien, la quelle vous envoions enclos[1] en ces presentes; affin que, selon les dites lettres royaulx adrochans a maistre Jehan Dorelle et au bailli, ou son lieutenant, y soit procede par la meilletr maniere et plus au soullagement du peupple que faire se pourra, pour votre honneur et recommendacion.

Treschier et grant ami, le Saint Espirit vous ait en Sa garde

Escript a Rouen, le v. jour Doctobre. Date.

Et estoit escript en la marge de bas des dites lettres; Les gens du conseil du roy, notre seigneur, en Normendie

Aussy signe,

SEBIRE.

provision or money for the payment, in the first place, of the people, in the presence of the captains. And the said limitation seems to be good, which we send enclosed to you in these presents; in order that according to these said letters royal addressed to master Jehan Dorelle and to the bailly, or his lieutenant, it may be proceeded therein by the best manner possible for the consolation of the people, for your honour and recommendation.

Very dear and great friend, may the Holy Spirit have you in His keeping.

Written at Rouen, the v. day of October.

And on the margin at the bottom of the said letters, was written; The members of the council of the king, our lord, in Normandy.

Thus signed,

SEBIRE.

[1] *Enclos*] This enclosure has not been preserved

Et en la superscription des dites lettres; A notre treschier et grant ami, le lieutenant du bailli de Caux, a Arques.

Collation faite par moy, Guillem Bauchon, tabellion Darques, le xe jour de May, lan mil, iiij. c. et xxx.

BAUCHIN

And in the superscription of the said letters;—To our very dear and great friend, the lieutenant of the bailly of Caux, at Arques.

Collation was made by me, Guillem Bauchon, notary of Arques, the x. day of May, in the year one thousand, cccc. xxx.

BAUCHIN.

1429.

LETTER from the council of Normandy, apparently to Richard Norbury, respecting the defence of Pontoise.[1]

A D 1429. Nov. 4

Caution recommended as to the safety of Pontoise.

TRES chier seigneur et grant ami. Notre tres redoubte seigneur, monseigneur le regent, vous a naguaires escript tres expressement, et encores de present par son ordonnance escripvons et prions de nous tres effectueusement, que vos xl. lances et les archiers vous mettes et tenez, et faictes mettre et tenir con-

[TRANSLATION.]

DEARLY beloved lord and great friend. Our very redoubted lord, my lord the regent, has of late written to you very expressly, and again at this time by his command we write and pray you upon our part most affectionately, that you keep up and maintain your xl. lances and the archers, and cause them to be kept up and maintained continually for

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[1] From the original ■ the MS Gaignières, 649-5 It ■ upon | paper, but being pasted down, the water mark is not visible.

tinuelement, a la sauve garde de Pontoise, sans deffaulte En faisant tres bonne dilligence de faire faire guet et garde tellement que ne soiez surspris par malle garde Et quant au regart du paiement, faictes monstres par devant le provost et guernetier de Pontoise, a ce commis Et icelles faictes vous serez paies dargent comptant par le recepveur general de tant de temps que vous vous y tendres vers lequel vous envoiez vos monstres pour votre dit paiement. Et ne veuillez faire doffault que nayes vos gens a la dicte ville Tres chier seigneur et grant ami, le Saint Esperit vous ait en Sa garde

Escript a Rouen, le xij. jour de Novembre. Date

Les gens du conseil du roy, notre seigneur, en Normandie

SEBIRE

(*Dorso.*) A notre tres chier et grant ami, messire Richard (?) Norbury (?) . . . . .

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the safeguard of Pontoise, without fail. Making the best diligence to cause such a watch and guard to be kept so as that you be not surprised for want of good vigilance. And as regards the payment, make your musters before the provost and overseer of the salt-garner of Pontoise, who are commissioned thereto. And these things being done, you shall be paid ready money by the said receiver-general for so much time as you remain there, to whom you shall send your musters for your said payment. And be pleased not to fail by not having your men at the said town. Very dear lord and great friend, the Holy Spirit have you in His keeping

Written at Rouen, the xij. day of November.

The members of the council of the king our lord in Normandy.

SEBIRE.

(*Dorso.*) To our very dear and great friend, Richard (?) Norbury (?) . . . . . .

1429.

Receipt by Robert Jolivet, abbot of Mont Saint Michel, for money received from the English in consequence of services rendered to them[1]

A.D. 1429. Nov. 8.

Receipt for money from the English for services rendered.

Nous, Robert, par la permission divine abbe du Mont Saint Michiel, conseiller du roy, notre seigneur, confessons avoir eu et receu de Pierre Surreau, receveur general de Normendie, la somme de quatre vins, seize livres Tournois, pour le paiement de seize jours entiers, commencans le iij. jour Doctobre, mil, cccc. xxix, et finant le xxix jour du dit moys ensuivant, tous inclus, que nous affermons par ces presentes avoir vacqué ou voyage par nous fait en la compaignie de monseigneur le cardinal Dangleterre et monseigneu de Bourgoigne, pour adviser au gouvernement du pays

[Translation.]

We, Robert, by divine permission abbot of Mont Saint Michel, counsellor of the king our lord, acknowledge to have had and received of Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of Normandy, the sum of ninety-six pounds Tournois, as payment of sixteen whole days, commencing the iij. day of October, one thousand cccc. xxix., and ending on the xxix. of the said month following, all included, which we affirm by these present letters that we have spent in the journey made by us, in company with my lord the cardinal of England and my lord of Burgundy, to deliberate concerning the government of the country of France, and treat of

[1] From the original in the MS. Gaignières, 266. The seal has been torn off.

de France, et traictier de treues avec les ennemis du roy, notre seigneur, les quelles estoient meues par mon dit seigneur de Bourgogne, et pour pluseurs autres grandes matieres touchants le bien de ce royaume; au pris de vj. livres Tournois par chacun jour, a nous pieca ordonne, quant nous chevaucherons pour les affaires dicelui seigneur hors ceste dicte ville, oultre et pardessus noz gaiges ordinaires de notre dit office de conseilleur. Montent les dites jours a la dite somme de iiij^{xx} xvj. livres Tournois. De la quelle somme nous nous tenons pour contens et bien paiez, et en quittons le roy, notre seigneu, le dit receveur general, et tous autres.

En tesmoing de ce, nous avons signe ceste presente quittance de notre saing manuel, et seello de notre seel, au dit lieu de Rouen, le huitieme jour de Novembre, mil cccc. et vint neuf. Date

R. ABBE DU MONT.[1]

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truce with the enemies of the king, our lord, which was moved by my said lord of Burgundy, and for many other important matters touching the good of this realm, at the rate of vj. pounds Tournois for every day, formerly allowed us, when we shall be on a journey on the affairs of the said lord and absent from this said city, over and above our ordinary wages of our said office of counsellor. The said days amount to the said sum of iiij^{xx} xvj. pounds Tournois. For which sum we hold ourselves satisfied and well paid, and thereof acquit the king, our master, the said receiver-general, and all others.

In witness of this, we have signed this present acquittance with our sign manual, and sealed it with our seal, at the said city of Rouen, the eighth day of November, one thousand cccc. and twenty nine.

R. ABBE DU MONT.

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[1] This signature is in the abbot's autograph.

1430.

MANDATE for the payment of pioneers and labourers employed in the siege of Torcy.[1]

A D. 1430 Jan 23

Pioneers and labourers, required for the siege of Torcy, to be paid their wages

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, ▬ vicomte Daiques, ou ▪ son lieutenant, salut

Pour ce que sommes suffisamment informez que, pour le bien et avancement du siege presentement mis do par nous devant le chastel et place forte do Torchy, est, entre autres choses, besoing avoir grande quantito de pionniers et manouvriers, tant do ta viconte quo dautres ou pais de Caux, nous, par ladvis de notre tres cher et tres ame oncle, Jehan, regent notre royaume de France, duc de Bedford, te mandons et commandons expressement que tous les pionniers et

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[TRANSLATION.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and of England, to the vicomte of Arques, or to his lieutenan , greeting

Since we are sufficiently informed that, for the good and advancement of the siege at this time laid for us to the castle and stronghold of Torchy, there is need, among other things, to have a great number of pioneers and labourers, as well from your vicomté as from others in the Pais de Caux, we, by the advice of our very dear and well beloved uncle, John, regent of our kingdom of France, duke of Bedford, command and enjoin you expressly that out of the money of your receipt you pay

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[1] From the MS. Fontanieu, 115 116.

manouvriers que en ta viconte ont ete, ou seront mis en besongne au dit siege par ordonnance de notre bailli de Caux, tu, des deniers de ta recepte, paies et contentes de leurs peines et labours en raisonnable et compettent pris, telement quilz puissent etre illec entretenuz, et ce par maniere de prest; lequel prest voulons et entendons estre recouvre sur les subgiez de la viconte par ordonnance et assiette du dit bailli, que voulons estre faicte loyaument et sans exceder ce qui au cas appartient, et appartiendra

Donne a Rouen, le xxiij. jour de Janvier, lan de grace mil, cccc. vint neuf, et de notre regne le huictieme Date

Par le roy, a la relation de monseigneur le regent, duc de Bedford.

Signe, DROSAY, *avec paraphe.*

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and satisfy for their trouble and labours all the pioneers and labourers who have been, or shall be, sent into your vicomté to labour at the said siege by the command of our said bailly of Caux, at a reasonable and fitting rate, in such manner that they be retained there, and this by prompt payment; and this advance we will and intend should be recovered from the subjects of the vicomté by the ordinance and assessment of the said bailly, which we will should be done fairly and without exceeding what is, and shall be, fitting in this case.

Dated at Rouen, the xxiij. day of January, in the year of grace one thousand, cccc. and twenty-nine, and of our reign the eighth.

By the king, at the relation of my lord the regent, the duke of Bedford.

Signed, DROSAY *with a flourish.*

1430.

MANDATE and proceedings upon the levying of an assessment for the prosecution of the war in Normandy.[1]

A D 1430 April

Assessment made for prosecution of the war in Normandy,

ASSIETTE faicte par nous, Edouard a Pacuel, eslou sur le fait des aides ordonnez pour la guerre es vicontez Dargenten, Dexmes, Danffront et St Silvin, sur la dite viconte de Danffront, de la somme de neuf cens soixante quinze livres Tournois, lan mil cccc et xxx, le . . . . jour Davril apres Pasques, presens ad ce et appelez Nicolas Normant, vicomte du dit lieu de Danffront, le conseil et procureur de tres haut et puissant prince, monseigneur le regent le royaulme de France, duc de Bedford et Dalencon, les sergens de la dite vicomte, et plusieurs autres notables personnes, icelle[2] assiette faicte par vertu du mandement de messieurs les tresorier et receveur generaulx des

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[TRANSLATION]

THE assessment made by us, Edward a Pacuell, elected to carry out the aids ordained for the war in the vicomtés of Argentan, Exmes, Domfront and St. Silvain, for the said vicomté of Domfront, of the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five pounds Tournois, in the year one thousand cccc and xxx., the . . . . day of April, after Easter; here being for this purpose present and summoned Nicolas Normant, the vicomte of the said place of Domfront, councillor and proctor of the most high and powerful prince, my lord the regent of the realm of France, duke of Bedford and of Alençon, the sergeants of the said vicomté and many other persons of note; this assessment being made by virtue of the commandment of my lords the treasurer and receiver-general

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[1] From the MS Fontanieu, 116–116. [2] *Icelle*] The MS reads "icelles."

finances du roy, notre sire, en Normandie ,* duquel la teneur ensuit

THOMAS BLOUNT, chevalier, tresorier et general gouverneur des finances du roy, notre sire, en Normandie, et Pierre Sureau, recepveur general des dits finances, commissaires du roy, notre sire, en cette partie, aux esleuz sur le fait des aides ■ Dampfront et au vicomte du dit lieu, ou a leur lieutenant, salut

by virtue of the following mandate.

Recevez par nous les lettres du roy, notre dit seigneur, donnees a Rouen, le xxv^e^ jour de Fevrier darrenier passe, par lesquelles nous est mande et commis asseoir, faire, cueillir, lever et recepver, dedans le viij. jour Dapvril prouchainement venant, la somme de lx^M^. livres Tournois pour le second et derrenier paiement de laide de vij^xx^M livres Tournois ottroyez au roy, notre dit seigneur, par les gens des Trois Estatz du duchie de Normandie et pays de conqueste, faitte par feu de bonne memoire son feu seigneur et pere (dont

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of the finances of the king, our lord, in Normandy, of which the copy is as follows.

THOMAS BLOUNT, knight, treasurer and governor-general of the finances of the king, our lord, in Normandy, and Pierre Sureau, receiver general of the said finances, the commissioners of the king, our lord, in this part, to those persons who are elected in the matter of the aids of Domfront, and to the vicomte of the said place, or his lieutenant, greeting.

There have been received by us the letters of the king, our said lord, dated at Rouen, the xxv. day of February last past, by the which we are commanded and appointed to tax, make, collect, levy and receive, within the viijth day of April, next coming, the sum of lx.M. pounds Tournois, for the second and last payment of the aid of vij^xx^.M. pounds Tournois, granted to the king, our said lord, by the members of the Three Estates of the duchy of Normandy and the country conquered by his late lord and father, of

Dieu ait Imme !) en lassemblee faicte a Rouen, au moys de Novembre derienier passe, pour tourner et convertir ou paiement des gens darmes et de trait estans en garnison es villes et forteresses du dit duchie de Normandie et pays de conqueste, et ou recouvrement et deliviance de Torcy, Aumalle, Conches et autres forteresses denvirion, nuisans, et non ailleurs.

Et oultre la dite somme, nous est mande assecir sur les habitants du bailliage de Costetin, ressort et enclaveure diceluy, la somme de ij m. livres Tournois pour icelle somme convertir ou paiement de iiij^{xx}v. lances et les archiers a cheval, de nouvel a la requeste diceulx habitans mis sus et ordonnez pour deux moys, pour la garde dicelui bailliage, et demolicion des places que ont empairees et emparent les ennemis pres Davranchin et de Vires.

Et aussi par icelles nous est mande assecir sur le demourant des dits habitants du dit duchie et pays de

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noble memory, deceased, (whose soul may God keep!) in the assembly made at Rouen in the month of November last past, to spend and employ it in the payment of the men-at-arms and archers who are garrisoned in the towns and fortresses of the said duchy of Normandy and the conquered country, and for the recovery and deliverance of Torcy, Aumale, Conches, and other fortresses round about, which are hurtful, and not otherwise.

And besides the said sum, we are commanded to assess upon the inhabitants of the bailiwick of the Cotentin, the jurisdiction and district comprehended within the same the sum of two thousand pounds Tournois, to employ this sum in the payment of iiij^{xx}v. lances and the archers on horseback lately raised and appointed, at the request of the said inhabitants, for two months, for the protection of the said bailiwick, and for the demolition of the places which the enemy have taken, and are taking, near the district of Avranches and Vire.

And also we have been commanded by the same to levy upon the residue of the said inhabitants of the said duchy

conqueste, la somme de huit mille livres Tournois, pour convertir en paiement des gens darmes et de trait ordonnez pour les bastilles qui se feront devant Torcy, et pour le recouvrement de Gaillart, Louviers, Conches, et autres places occupees par les dits ennemis

Nous, eu sur ce advis et deliberacion de plusieurs des conseilliers et officiers du roy, notre dit seigneur, avons ordonne, et ordonnons par ces presentes, estre assis, cueilly et leve sur les habitans de la dite ville et viconte de Danffront, pour leur cotte, part, et porcion des dits deux sommes de lx. M livres Tournois, et de viij M livres Tournois, la somme de neuf cens soixante et quinze livres Tournois, par assiettes deuement par vous faictes sur chacune des villes et paroisses dicelle viconte, non comprins en ce les gens deglise, nobles vivans noblement, frequentans les armes, ou' qui par impotence de corps en sont excusez, et miserables personnes, lesquielx le roy, notre dit seigneur, en exempte par ses dits lettres

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and the conquered county, the sum of eight thousand pounds Tournois, to employ in the payment of the men-at-arms and archers ordained for the bastilles which are being made before Torcy, and for the recovery of Gaillard, Louviers, Conches, and other places occupied by the said enemies

We, having thereupon had the advice and deliberation of many of the councillors and officers of the king, our said lord, have ordained, and do ordain by these presents, that there shall be assessed, collected, and levied upon the inhabitants of the said town and vicomté of Domfront, for their quota, part and portion of the said two [redacted] of lx M. pounds Tournois, and of viij. M. pounds Tournois, the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five pounds Tournois, by assessments duly made by you upon each of the towns and parishes of the said vicomté, without including churchmen, nobles who live as such, persons following arms, or those who by bodily weakness are excused therefrom, and persons in distress, whom the king, our said lord, exempts therefrom by his said letters.

Si vous mandons, et par vertu du pouvoir a nous donne, commettons, que tantost et sans delay, appelles avec vous le conseil et procureur du roy au dit lieu de Danffront, les sergens dicelle viconte, et autres personnes notables en nombre suffisant, vous faictes assiette bonne et loyalle de la dite somme de ix^c^lxxv. livres Tournois, par sergenteries sur chacune des villes et paroisses dicelle viconte, selon la puissance des habitans dicelle, au mielx et plus loyaument et esgallement que faire ■ pourra, et icelle assiette faicte, la baillies, ou faictes bailler, aux habitans dicelles villes et paroisses pour leur porcion assecir sur eulx, la cueillir, lever et apporter par devers nous, Nicolas Normant, viconte du dit lieu de Danffront, lequel nous avons commis, et commettons, par ces presentes, ■ icelle somme recepvoir hastivement, tellement que dedans le dit viij^e^ jour Davril prouchainement venant elle puisse estre payee, delivree et apportee franchement, entierement, et sans aucune dimi-

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Wherefore we command you, and by virtue of the power to us given we commission you, speedily and without delay to call to you the councillor and the procter of the king for the said place of Donfron, the sergents of the same vicomté, and other persons of note in sufficient number, and to make a good repartition of the said sum of ix c lxxv pounds Tournois by sergentries upon each of the towns and parishes of the said vicomté, in proportion to the ability of the inhabitants of the same, according to the best, the finest and the most equal manner possible; and when this assessment has been made, that you deliver it, or cause it to be delivered, to the inhabitants of the same towns and parishes, so that they may assess their portion upon themselves, may collect it, levy it and convey it to master Nicolas Normant, the vicomte of the said place of Domfront, whom we have appointed, and do appoint by these presents, to receive this sum with haste, in such wise that within the vijth day of April next coming it may be paid, delivered, and conveyed freely, entirely and without

nution par deveis nous, Pierre Surreau, recepveur general de Normandie, pour la convertir et employer es choses dessus dites, pourveu que, au devant de quelconques contraintes, la publicacion de ces presentes precede de quinze jours en icelle viconte. Et toutes icelles choses, leurs circonstances et deppendances, faire et accomplir, donnons povoer ■ vous, au dit viconte, et ■ chacun de vous, si comme a lui appartendra. Mandons a tous les officiers du dit seigneur que ■ vous et vos commis et deputez obeissent et entendent diligemment.

Donne a Rouen, le premier jour de Mars, lan mil iiij c. et vingt neuf Date

Ainsi signe, V FARRY

Et icelle assiette faicte par sergenteries sur chacune des villes et paroisses dicelle viconte, et baillee et cueillie et recepvee, a honnourable homme et saige, Nicolas Normant, escuier, viconte du dit lieu, et com-

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any diminution, to us, Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of Normandy, to expend and employ it ▬ the matters above-said; provided that the publication of these presents shall precede by fifteen days any distresses whatever within the said vicomté. And we give power to you, to the said vicomte, and to either of you, as far as to him shall appertain, to do and accomplish all these things, and the matters connected with and dependent upon the same We command all the officers of the said lord to obey and give diligent aid to you and your commissioners and deputies.

Dated at Rouen, the first day of March, in the year one thousand iiij. c. and twenty-nine.

Signed thus, V. FARRY.

And this assessment made by sergenties upon each of the towns and parishes of this vicomté, and given and collected and received, to the honorable and discreet man, Nicolas Normant, esquire, viconte of the said place, and appointed

mis a icelle somme recepvier pour en faire iecepte et en iendie compte comme il appartiendra soubz notre signet et saing manuel de Jehan de Dompierre, cleic de la dite election.

Et avecques ce, y a eto assis pour les coustages et paine de cleis, la somme de xxxj. livies Tournois.

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to receive the same sum, to make a receipt for the same and to render account thereof, as to him shall appertain, under our signet and the sign manual of Johan de Dompierre, clerk of the said circuit.

And moreover, there has been assigned for the costs and trouble of the clerks, the sum of xxxj. pounds Tournois.

1430.

LETTER of Thomas Ruras to the council at Rouen, requesting that payment be made to the carpenters, masons, etc, employed at the siege of Gaillard [1]

A.D. 1430 April 13

The payment of the

Mrs treschers et tres honnoures seignours.

Tout humblement comme je puis a vous me recommande. Et vous plaise savoir que jay receu les

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[TRANSLATION]

My very dear and much honoured lords.

As humbly as I can I recommend myself to you. And may it please you to know that I have received the gra-

[1] From the original in the MS. Gaignières, 557. It is written upon paper, but no watermark is visible

gracieuses lettres de mon tres redoubte seigneur monseigneur le regent, cy enclus. Combien que par veitu de la commission que jay du roy, notre seig neur, je feisse et donnasse a Jehan Lunberi, es- cuire, soubz-mareschal de lost et seige estant devant Gaillard, commission pour tenir devers lui des char- pentiers, macons et manouvriers, iceux emploier et faire besongnier es choses necessaires estre faictes pour lemparement et fortifficacion du dit seige, la quelle commission messire Thomas de Beaumont et moy avons fait faire au dit Lunbery, et a icellui Lunbery en excersant icelle tres bien, grandement et honnourablement fait besougner et faire de jour en jour entour icellui siege, et avec les laboureurs qui lon a peu recouvrer, a fait tenir et besongner ou dit siege les personnes, charpentiers et macons, declairez en notre escroe de parchemin cy enclose, par les- passe de temps en icelle contenuz.

artisans at the siege of Gaillard is urgently requested

Et pour ce que sans iceux avoir, len ne peut

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tious letters of my very redoubted lord, my lord the regent, here enclosed Since, by virtue of the commission which I have from the king, our lord, that I might make and give to Jehan Lunberi, esquire, under marshal of the army and siege which is before Gaillard, commission to keep with him carpenters, masons and workmen, to employ them, and to take care that all things necessary for the strengthening and fortification of the said siege, messire Thomas de Beaumont and I have caused this commission to be given to the said Lunbery, and the said Lunbery has exercised it very well, and efficiently and honourably has given heed and employed himself from day to day, in the matter of this siege; and along with the labourers whom it has been possible to obtain, has caused the persons, carpenters and masons, mentioned in our scroll of parchment here enclosed, to be kept and employed at the said siege during the space of time mentioned therein.

And because, unless these persons be had, the things

bonnement faire ou dit siege les choses necessaires que faire y fault, et que sans paiement a ceulx, et chacun deulx faire, de tant de temps que ilz ont servi et servuront, ilz ne pourroient eulx y tenir, maiz son veullent partir, et desia sen fussent alez, ne fust ce que par le dit Lumbert leur[1] . . . . este preste argent pour avoir leurs vies et substractions; le partement des quelx seroit . . . . dommaige des habitans ou dit siege et retardement des choses qui de necessite y convient . . . . faitoz;—vous supplie tant que je puis, que il vous plaise faire paiement au porteur de ces lettres pour iceux charpentiers et macons de tout de temps comme ilz ont servi, jouxte la declaration cy enclose, et les pouvoir de paiement pour le temps advenir; ou autrement convendroit quilz se departissent

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which necessarily ought to be done at the said siege cannot be performed, and because unless payment be made to them, and to each of them, for as much time as they have served, and shall serve, they cannot continue there, but will depart thence, and would have taken themselves off already, had it not been that money had been advanced to them by the said Lumbert that they might have the necessaries of life and "substractions;" the departure of whom would be . . . . . a damage to those who continue at the said siege and a delay in the matters which of necessity ought there to be done;—I entreat you as much as I can, that it would please you to cause payment to be made to the bearer of these letters for the said carpenters and masons for all the time which they have served, according to the declaration here enclosed; and to make provision for their payment for the future; or otherwise it is certain that they will depart.

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[1] *Leur . . . .*] Here the document is slightly damaged by a hole at the fold of the paper.

Mes treschiers et tres honnurez seigneurs, se chose vous plaise moy commandre, je suy prest de accomplir de tout mon cueur vos[1] bons plaisirs et commandemens au plaisir de Dieu, notre Createur, qui vous doint joye parfite

Escript au siege devant Gaillard, le xiij. jour Davril Date

Votre humble servant en tout,
THOMAS RURAS.[1]

(*Dorso.*) A mes treschiers et treshonnoures seigneurs, messires du conseil du roy, notre seigneur, a Rou[en].

My very dear and most honoured lords, if it please you to command me to do anything, I am ready to do it with all my heart, to accomplish your wishes and commands, with the permission of God, our Creator, Whom I pray to give you perfect joy.

Written in the siege before Gaillard, the xxiij day of April.

Your humble servant entirely,
THOMAS RURAS.

(*Dorso*) To my very dear and most honoured lords, the lords of the council of the king, at Rouen

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[1] *Cueur vos*] Cueur accomplir vos, MS

[1] The surname, which is rather obscure, is autograph, and is surmounted by a device, executed by the pen, which (apparently) represents a swan.

1430.

LETTER from Henry the Sixth to the officers of his Accounts at Paris, announcing his arrival at Calais [1]

DEPAR LE ROY.

A D 1430. April 23.

A NOS amez et feauz gens de nos comptes a Paris.

Henry has arrived in safety, and his army will speedily follow.

Nos amez et feaux; nous tenons certainement que desirez savoir nouvelles de notre etat Pourquoy vous signiffions que aujourdhuy sommes arrivez en ceste notre ville de Calais, en tres bonne prosperite de notre personne, la mercy notre Seigneur; et ordonnons venir apres nous notre armee en bonne dilligence; laquelle passee, aurez plus avant et de pres de nos nouvelles.

[TRANSLATION]

FROM THE KING.

To our beloved and faithful the officers of our accounts at Paris.

Beloved and faithful; we are fully persuaded that you desire to know news of our condition. Wherefore we let you know that to-day we have arrived in this our town of Calais with our person in a prosperous state of health, by the mercy of our Lord; and we have arranged that our army shall come after us as speedily as possible; and when it has crossed over, you shall ere long have further news of us

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[1] From the MS. Fontanieu, 115–116, where it is stated that it was obtained from the Chambre des Comptes, memor. J. fol 65.

Donne au dit Calais, sous notre signet, le jour de Saint Georges, xxiij. jour Daviil. Date

RINEL.

Recus de iinj jour de May, lan M cccc xxx.

Given at the said Calais, under our seal, the day of Saint George, the xxiij. day of April.

RINEL.

Received on the iinj. day of May, the year M. cccc xxx.

1430.

LETTERS of John, duke of Bedford, acknowledging the receipt of 5,000*l* Tournois, from Pierre Surieau, expended in the pay of troops employed in the protection of Paris.[1]

JEHAN, regent le royaume de France, duc de Bedfordt, a tous ceulx qui ces presentes lettres verront, salut A D 1430 May 26

Henry VI having borrowed 9,388*l* 10*s*

Comme ou mois de Septembre darrenement passe, nous eussions fait emprunter de notre tres cher et

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[TRANSLATION.]

JOHN, regent of the realm of France, duke of Bedford, to all those who shall see these present letters, greeting

Since, in the month of September last past, we caused to be borrowed of our very dear and well-beloved uncle,

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[1] From the contemporaneous copy in the [redacted] Fonds Franç, 9136 5.

Tournois from cardinal Beaufort the duke of Bedford gives orders ■ to the application thereof

tres ame oncle, le cardinal Dangleterre la somme de ix M. iij. c lxxxviij. *l.* x *s.* Tournois, et pour icelle somme lui rendre et restituer dedans le jour de la Saint Johan Baptiste prouchainement venant, lui avons baille nos lettres obligatoires et engaige plusieurs de nos joyaulx et vesselle dor et dargent, laquelle somme nous mandasmes ■ Pierre Surreau, receveur general de Normandie, quil receust pour lemploier ou paiement des gens darmes, que lors avions mandez venir devers nous pour secourir la bonne ville de Paris, et rebouter le dauphin et les ennemis, qui lors estoient devant la ditte ville de Paris; la quelle somme il receust, et dicelle emploia partie ou dit paiement des gens darmes, par notre ditte ordonnance

Savoir faisons que ajourduy nous avons eu et receu du dit Pierre Surreau, receveur general de Normandie, sur et en deduction de la ditte somme par lui receue, comme dit est, la somme de v. M. livres Tournois; de

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the cardinal of England, the sum of ix. M iij. c. lxxxviij. *l.* x *s.* Tournois, and, in order that this sum might be repaid and restored to him by the day of Saint John the Baptist next coming, we have given him our letters of bond and put in pawn many of our jewels and plate of gold and silver, which sum we commanded Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of Normandy, to receive, in order that he might employ it in the payment of the men-at-arms whom we had then ordered to come to us for the succour of the good city of Paris, and to drive back the dauphin and the enemies who at that time were before the said city of Paris This sum he has received, and he has employed part of it in the said payment of the men-at-arms, by our said appointment.

We make known that this day we have had and received of the said Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of Normandy, for and in deduction of the said sum by him received, ■ is said, the sum of v. M. pounds Tournois;

la quelle somme nous nous tenons pour contens et bien paioz, et en quittons le dit Pierre Surieau et tous autres ; et voulons et consentons par [redacted] presentes que le dit Pierre Surreau face recepte en [redacted] comptes du demourant dicelle somme montant iiij. M. ccc lxxxviij *l.* x. *s.* Tournois, affin que, en temps et en lieu, la puissions recouvrer sur monseigneur le roy, comme par raison appartiendra, et que en faisant la ditte recepte en ses comptes dicelle somme de mj. M ccc lxxxviij *l.* x *s.* Tournois, icellui Pierre Surreau demeure a tousjours quitte enveis nous de toute la dessus ditte somme de ix. M. iij c iiij^{xx}. viij *l.* x *s.* Tournois, et dicelle somme le quittons par ces presentes

Donne a Rouen, soubz notre scel, le xxv. jour de May, lan de grace M mij c xxx Date

Ainsi signe, Par monseigneur le regent le royaume de France, duc de Bedford

Signe, BRADSCHAWE

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of which sum we hold ourselves satisfied and well paid, and thereof we acquit the said Pierre Surieau and all other persons ; and we will and consent by these presents that the said Pierre Surieau may enter the receipt in his accounts of the balance of this sum, which amounts to mj. M. ccc. lxxxviij. *l.* x. *s.* Tournois ; in order that, at [due] time and place, we may recover it from my lord the king, as by reason is fitting, and that, when he makes the said receipt in his accounts of the said sum of mij M. ccc. lxxxviij. *l.* x. *s* Tournois, the said Pierre Surreau may continue for ever acquitted [redacted] regards us of the whole of the above said sum of ix. M. iij. c. iij^{xx}. viij. *l.* x. *s.* Tournois, and of this sum we acquit him by these presents.

Dated at Rouen, under our seal, the xxv. day of May in the year of grace M. mj c xxx.

Thus signed ; By my lord the regent of the realm of France, duke of Bedford.

Signed, BRADSCHAWE.

1430.

MANDATE for the re-payment of sixteen pounds Tournois, expended in the fees of certain messengers employed in the service of the English [1]

A D 1430. June 29

Money expended upon various messengers and others, to be repaid to Richard Goldnit.

HUE SPENCIER, bailli de Caux, au vicomte Darques, ou a son lieutenant, salut

Richart Golduit a baille et paie, par notre commandement et ordonnance, a plusieurs personnes, plusieurs sommes de deniers, lesquelz personnes, pour le bien du roy notre sire et par deliberacion de conseil, nous avons ordonne faire plusieurs voiaiges, tant de jours comme de nuys, en plusieurs lieux et places, des quelz voiaiges et sommes diceulx deniers la declaracion ensuit

Cest assavoir; le xj jour Davril avant Pasques derrenierement passe, a Jehan Boursier, pour avoir porte, de la ville de Lislebonne devers les cappitaines de Mare-

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[TRANSLATION.]

HUE SPENCIER, bailly of Caux, to the vicomte of Arques or to his lieutenant, greeting.

Richard Goldut has given and paid, by our command and direction, to several persons, several sums of money which persons, for the good of the king, our lord, and by the deliberation of the council, we have commanded to make several journeys, as well by day as by night, to several places and towns; of which journeys and sums of money the specification follows.

That is to say; on the 11. day of April, before Easter last past, to Jehan Boursier, for having carried closed letters from the town of Lillebonne to the captains of

[1] From the MS. Fontanieu, 115 116.

flou, Neovillo, Valmont, et autres cappitaines du dit baillinge, lettres closes de nous, pour leur faire savoir quilz se teinssent prestz pour aller au service du roy, notre sire, comme mande nous avoit este par monsieur le regent, touttefois que len leur feroit assavoir, xx sols Tournois.

Item, le xij jour du dit moys, à Raoulin Fillastre, pour avoir porte du siege de Torcy, lettres et mandemens de nous aux vicontes de Caudebec et Moustier villier, pour faire venir certains deniers qui avoient este assiz sur les villes et paroisses de leurs vicontez, pour paier les manouvriers du dit siege de Torcy, xx sols Tournois.

Item a Eliot, poursuivant, pour avoir porte lettres de monsieur de Brinkeley, lun des cappitaines du dit siege, et de nous, devers nos seigneurs du conseil du roy, notre seigneur, a Calaiz, pour le bien dicellui seigneur et du dit siege, iiij. sols Tournois

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Hanflou, Nouvillo, Valmont, and other captains of the said bailliwick, from us, to let them know that they must hold themselves ready to go in the service of the king, our lord, as we have been commanded by my lord the regent, whenever they should be informed thereof, xx. sols Tournois.

Item, on the xij. day of the said month, to Raoulin Fillastre, for having carried from the siege of Torcy, letters and commands from us to the vicomtes of Caudebec and Montivillieis, to cause to be brought certain money which had been levied on the towns and parishes of their vicomtés, to pay the workmen employed in the said siege of Torcy, xx. sols Tournois.

Item, to Eliot, poursuivant, for having carried letters from monsieur de Brinkeley, one of the captains of the said siege, and from us, to our lords of the council of the king, our lord, at Calais, for the good of the said lord, and that of the said siege, iij. sols Tournois.

Item, a Colin, trompete de Granville, pour avoir este du dit Torcy ■ Beauvaiz, savoir et enquerir de la venue des ennemis, lx. sols Tournois

Item, ■ Raoulin Meriel, pour avoir porte de Longueville a Caudebec et Moustiervillier, devers les dits vicontes, mandemens de nous pour faire venir des charrettes, boneaulx et autres voictures pour la chaussee faicte ■ dessoubz du dit chastel de Torcy, laquelle etait rompue, xx sols Tournois.

Item, au dit Fillaistre, pour avoir porte lettres du dit monsieur de Brinkeley et nous a nosseigneurs de conseil du roy, notre seigneur, a Rouen pour la dicte cause, xx sols Tournois

Item, a Pierre de Briligny, pour avoir porte du dit Torcy a Calaiz lettres closes du dit monseigneur de Brinkeley et nous devers nos diz seigneurs du grant conseil du roy, notre seigneur, pour le bien du siege, xl sols Tournois

Item, to Colin the trumpeter of Granville, for having gone from the said Torcy to Beauvais, to ascertain and enquire about the coming of the enemies, lx. sols Tournois.

Item, to Raoulin Meriel, for having carried from Longueville to Caudebec and Montvilliers, to the said vicomtes, commands from us, to cause carts, trucks, and other carriages to come about the causeway made below the said castle of Torcy, which was broken, xx. sols Tournois.

Item, to the said Fillaistre, for having taken letters from the said monsieur de Brinkeley and us to the lords of the council of the king, our lord, at Rouen, for the said cause, xx sols Tournois.

Item, to Pierre de Briligny, for having carried closed letters from the said Torcy to Calais, from my said lord of Brinkeley and ■ to our said lords of the great council of our lord the king, for the good of the siege, lx. sols Tournois.

Item, au dit poursuivant, le xx jᵉ jour de ce present mois de Juing, pour aller au dit Calaiz porter lettres de nous devers monseigneur le cardinal Dangleterre et de nos diz seigneurs du grant conseil, pour pourveoir a ce que certains Anglois, qui estoient logiez sur le pays du dit bailliage, fussent envoyez hors dicellui, pour les maux quilz y commettoient, lx. sols Tournois

Lesquelles sommes, qui montent en somme toute a seize livres Tournois, nous certiffions avoir este paiez aux dessus dits messaigiers par le dit Golduit, par notre commandement et ordonnance

Si vous mandons que la dite somme de xvj livres Tournois vous paiez et delivriez au dit Golduit des deniers de votre recepte, et par rapportant les presentes, avec quittance souffisant du dit Golduit, comme vous lui aurez paie la dite somme, ce vous sera alloue en vos comptes et rebatu de votre recepte par ceulx ou il appartendra.

Item, to the said poursuivant, the xxij. day of this present month of June, for going to the said Calais to carry letters from us to my lord the cardinal of England, and from our said lords of the great council, to arrange that certain English who were lodged in the country of the said bailliwick should be sent away from the same, on account of the ills which they had committed there, lx sols Tournois.

These sums, which amount in all to sixteen pounds Tournois, we certify to have been paid to the above-mentioned messengers by the said Golduit, by our command and appointment

Wherefore we command you that the said sum of xvj pounds Tournois you shall pay and deliver to the said Golduit from the money of your receipt; and by bringing these presents, along with a sufficient acquittance from the said Golduit that you have paid him the said sum, this shall be allowed you in your accounts, and struck off from your receipt by those to whom it shall belong to do so

Date. Donne, en tesmoing de ce, soubz le petit seel aux causes ou dit baillage, le xxix. jour de Juing, lan mil cccc et trente

BOURSIER

GIVEN, in witness of this, under the little seal for the causes in the said bailliwick, the xxix day of June, in the year one thousand cccc. and thirty.

BOURSIER.

1430.

LETTER from the duke of Bedford to the abbot of Mont Saint Michel, and Raoul le Saige,[1] requesting them to hasten to him.

A D. 1430 July 20

The duke of Bedford summons the abbot of Mont S Michel and Raoul le Saige

LEPAR le gouvernant et regent de France, duc de Bedforde.

TRESCHIERS et bien amez Nous vous avons piecza mandé et escript bien expressement depar monseigneur le roy, et depar nous, que, pour aucunes grans matieres touchans le bien general de ce royaume, vous

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[TRANSLATION.]

BY the governor and regent of France, the duke of Bedford.

VERY dear and well beloved. We have already sent and written to you very expressly on the part of my lord the king, and on our own part, that for certain great matters touching the general good of this realm, you should come

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[1] From the original letter, upon paper, in the MS. Gaignières, 261. fo 95. A seal in red wax, perfect and in good preservation, remains, apparently the privy seal of the duke.

venissiez dedens la fin de ce mois pardevers nous Et pour ce que les causes et raisons, pour lesquelles desirons voz presences, croissent et se multiplient, nous vous prions et mandons derechief, que soiez au dit temps pardevers nous, sans y fallir Et pour votre seurte, sommes daccord que prenez conduit ou besoing vous sera, aux despens de mon dit seigneur.

Treschiers et bien amez, notre Seigneur soit garde de vous.

Donne aux champs devant Laigni, le xx^e^ jour de Juillet Date

RINEL.

(*Dorso*) A noz treschiers et bien amez, labbe du Mont St Michiel et le sire de Saint Pierre, conseilliers de monseignour le roy.

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to us before the end of this month. And since the causes and reasons for which we desire your presence increase and multiply, we pray, and moreover command you, that you be, at the said time, with us, without failure therein And for your safety, we have agreed that you should take a guard where you shall require it, at the expense of my said lord.

Very dear and wellbeloved, may our Lord be your protection.

Dated in the fields before Laigny, the xx. day of July.

RINEL.

(*Dorso.*) To my dear and wellbeloved, the abbot of Mont S. Michiel and the sire de Saint Pierre, counsellors of my lord the king.

1430.

LETTER from N. Braque to Johan Gage, respecting the transmission of 1,600 francs.[1]

A D 1430. Sept 3

1 600 francs to be delivered to the constable of France.

CHEIR et bon ami. Le roy et mesdeignours ont ordonne que vous bailliez et delivres a Estienne Braque, tresorier des guerres du roy, notre seignour, ou a son certain commande, la somme de xvj c. frans, pour le paiement de monseigneur le connestable de France Si vous pri tant comme je puis, que icelle somme vous bailliez et deliviez hativement au dit Estienne, ou a son dit commande, en prenant de lui une cedule de Jehan Luissier a votre deschargo de la dicte somme Et gardez comment que ce soit, quelque chevanche que vous en doiez faire, tant des aides comme des fouages, par emprunt, ou autrement, que en ce nait

[TRANSLATION.]

DEAR and good friend. The king and my lords have ordained that you should give and deliver to Stephen Braque, treasurer of the wars of the king, our lord, or upon his certain command, the sum of xvj c. francs, for the payment of my lord the constable of France. Wherefore I pray you much I can, that you give and deliver this sum hastily to the said Stephen, or upon his said command, taking from him a schedule of John Luissier for your discharge of the said sum. And take care whatever you do, whatever you must raise, either by aids or taxes, by borrowing, or otherwise, that herein there be no failure.

[1] From the original, upon paper, contained in the MS Gaignières, 557. The seal is lost

point de deffaut. Car aucunement il auroit faulte ou dit paiement, il convendroit que je men excusasse sur vous, et en seriez pugnie Notre Seigneur vous gart.

Escript a Paris, le tiers jour de Septembre. Dite

N. BRAQUE.

(*Dorso*) A mon chier et bon ami, Jehan Gazo, receveur a Foscamp, sur les aides de la guerre.

For if by any means there should be a failure in the said payment, it would be necessary that I should therein excuse myself at your cost, and you would therein be punished Our Lord keep you.

Written at Paris, on the third day of September.

N. BRAQUE.

(*Dorso.*) To my dear and good friend, John Gazo, receiver at Foscamp, for the aids of the war.

1430.

LETTER from Thomas de la Beeque to Sir Raoul Campion respecting the transmission of 7,200 francs.[1]

A.D. 1430. Sept 27.

Letter from Thomas de la Beeque to Sir Raoul Campion, respecting the transmission of 7,200 francs.

TRESCHIER sire et amis.

Mon maistre vous escript par ses lettres (les quelles il oublia a seeller, et les quelles jay seellees de mon seelo), que vous apportez, ou envoiez, au Mans vij. M. ij c frans, demourans de xj M ij c. frances assignez sur vous, si que vous verroz plenement par les dictes lettres Et aussi sur ce vous escrivent messeigneurs les generaulx Si vous pri tant comme je puiz, quil vous plaise avancier la dicte somme, car il en est tres-grant besoing. Et je serai au Mans, au plaisir Dieu, dedens Mardi prochain, pour la recevoir, et la vous baillerai voz descharges de xj. M ij. c. frans Et

[TRANSLATION.]

VERY dear lord and friend

My master has written to you by his letters (which he has forgotten to seal, and which I have sealed with my seal) that you should convey or send to Le Mans vij. M. ij. c. francs, remaining out of xj. M. ij c. francs affixed upon you, as you will see plainly by the said letters. And also my lords the generals write you upon the same subject. Wherefore I pray you as earnestly as I can, that it will please you to hasten the said sum, for there is very great need of it And I shall be at Le Mans, if it please God, by Tuesday next, to receive it, and there I will give you your discharges for the xj. M. ij. c. francs. And I certify

From the original, upon paper, contained in the [redacted] Gaignières, 557. It [redacted] sealed with [redacted] small seal in red wax, of which a portion still remains.

vous certify que les dictes lettres mon maistre les fist faire, et sont escriptes de la main Prinet, son clerc

Je vous pri que vous me recommendez a monseigneur le chastellain de Caen, au bailli de Caen, et au bailli de Coustentin se vous les veez. Et me commandez comme au vostre. Le Saint Esperit vous ait en Sa saincte garde

Escript a Savinny, ce Mecredi matin, xxvij jour de Septembre. Date

Vostre clerc, THOMAS DE LA BECQUE,
Clerc sire Jacques Renart, tresorer des guerres.

(*Dorso.*) A mon tresche[r] seigneur, sire Raoul Campion, receveur general en la Basse Normandie des aides de la guerre

you that as to the said letters, my master has made them, and they are written with the hand of Prinet, his clerk.

I pray you recommend me to my lord the keeper of the castle of Caen, to the bailly of Caen, and to the bailly of the Cotentin, if you see them. And you may command me as your own. The Holy Spirit have you in His holy keeping.

Written at Savigny this Wednesday morning, the xxvij. day of September.

Your clerk, THOMAS DE LA BECQUE,
The clerk of sire Jacques Renart, treasurer of the wars

(*Dorso*) To my dear lord, sir Raoul Campion, receiver-general in Lower Normandy of the aids of the war.

1430

ACKNOWLEDGMENT by the city of Rouen for forty livres Tournois advanced towards the payment of the balance of the sum due by the said city to the English, which has remained unpaid since the time of its surrender.[1]

A D. 1430 Oct 10.

Michiel Basin has advanced 40*l* Tournois to the city of Rouen

LA ville de Rouen est tenue a Michiel Basin, demourant en la paroisse Saint Denis, en la somme de quarante livres Tournois, quil a ajourdhuy prestez au grant besoin et necessite de la dite ville pour aidier a faire certain paiement de xij. M salus quil fault promptement faire sur la somme de xxiiij M salus encore deubz de reste de la composition et rendue de la dite ville de Rouen, avec autres choses a recouvrer avec le dit reste. De laquelle somme de xl. livres Tournois le dit Michiel Basin sera paie sur les aides et revenues de la dite ville, ou autrement, ainsi que

[TRANSLATION.]

THE city of Rouen is indebted to Michiel Basin, living in the parish of Saint Denis, in the sum of forty pounds Tournois, which he has this day lent in the great need and necessity of the said town, to aid in making a certain payment of xij. M. salus, which must promptly be made towards the [illegible] of xxiiij. M. salus still due from the balance of the composition and surrender by the said city of Rouen, with other things to be recovered along with the said balance. Of which sum of xl. pounds Tournois the said Michiel Basin shall be paid from the aids and revenues of the said city, or otherwise, as shall be considered for

[1] From the MS Fontanieu, 115 116

lon advisera pour le mieux, et le plus diligamment que faire se pourra. Et a ce tenir et paier, Pierres Daron, procureur general dicelle ville, oblign, par vertu de sa procuration, tous les biens et revenus de la dite ville, presens et advenir.

Donne soubz le petit seel aux causes du bailliage de Rouen, le x jour Doctobre, lan mil, cccc et trente. Date

MARTIN

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tho best, and as expeditiously as shall be possible to do it. And to observe and pay his, Pierres Daron, procurator-general of this city, pledges, in virtue of his procuration, all the goods and revenues of the said town, present and to come.

Da ed under the little seal for the causes of the bailliwick of Rouen, the x. day of October, in the year one thousand cccc. and thirty.

MARTIN.

1430.

LETTER from the duke of Burgundy to Henry the Sixth, complaining of the non payment of the troops, and vindicating his own conduct [1]

A D 1430. Nov. 4.

The duke of Burgundy complains of Henry's conduct, and vindicates his own.

MON tres redoubte seigneur, je me recommande a vous tant et si humblement que plus puis

Mon tres redoubte seigneur, je tieng bien estre en vostre noble memoire et de ceulx de vostre conseil, comme a vostre grante requeste je me suis emploie ou fait de vostre guerre de France, et de mon coste et de ma part ai fait et accompli jusque a ores ce quil accorde et promis avoie par lendenture faite entre tres reverend pere en Dieu, mon tres cher et tres ame oncle, le cardinal Dangleterre, de nom de vous, dune part, et de moy dautre Et est vray que a ceste

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[TRANSLATION.]

My very redoubtable lord, I recommend myself to you as much and as humbly as I possibly can.

My very redoubtable lord, I am fully persuaded that it is your noble memory, and in that of those of your council, how at your urgent request I have employed myself in the business of your war of France; and on my side and my part I have done and accomplished until this present time all that I have agreed and promised by the indenture made between the very reverend father in God, my very dear and well-beloved uncle, the cardinal of England in your name, on the one part, and of myself on the other. And it is true that on this occasion all my lands,

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[1] From the Supplément Franç, 292 10, p 381.

occasion tous mes pais, tant de Bourgongne comme des marches de Picardie, ont esté et sont en guerre et en voye de destruction, et aussi ma conte de Namur pour la plus grant partie destruite, comme il est notoire Avecques ce, est vray que a vostre requeste et par vostre ordonnance je suis alé devant vostre ville de Compiengne, ja soit ce que lavis de moy et de ceulx de mon conseil ne fust pas tel, ains nous sembloit plus expedient de moy tirer a Crayl et Laonnois, ainsi que apparoir puet par les avis sur ce baillez, envoiez a Calais par maistre Johan Milet, vostre secretaire.

Est vray aussi, mon tres redoubté seigneur, que, par appointement fait depar vous avecques mes gens, (cest assavoir, les seigneurs de Saintes et du Mesnil, et le provost de Saint Omer,) vous deviez paier pour chacun mois pour le paiement de mes gens estans devant la ditte ville de Compiengne, la somme de dix neuf mille cinq cent frans, monnoie royal, et aussi deviez paier lartillerie, et avecques ce, beau cousin le

as well those of Burgundy as in the marches of Picardy, have been and are at war and on the road to destruction, and also my comté of Namur is for the most part destroyed, as is well known. It is true, moreover, that at your request and by your appointment I went before your town of Compiègne, although my own opinion and that of my council was not to do so, but it seemed to us more expedient that I should go to Creil and the Laonnois, as may also appear by the advice hereupon given, which was sent to Calais by master Johan Milet, your secretary

It is also true, my very redoubtable lord, that an agreement made on your part with my agents (that is to say, the lords of Saintes and du Mesnil, and the provost of Saint Omer), you ought to pay during each month for the payment of my men who are before the said town of Compiègne, the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred francs of royal money, and also you ought to pay the artillery; and, moreover, my good cousin the earl of Hun-

conte Hontenton et sa compaignie devoient demourer de lez moy en mes gens devant la dicte ville de Compiengne.

Et est vray que, soubz consideration ainsi deust estre fait de vostre part, et mesmement que le dit paiement deust estre fait et entretenu sans y faillir, comme accorde avoit este, jay toujours fait tenir mes gens devant la ditte ville de Compiengne

Points in which Henry has failed

Mais, mon tres redoubte seigneur, de vostre coste na point este entretenu le dit paiement; car il en est deu deux mois ou environ, et aussi dartillerie, pour la quelle jay fraye et debourse de mes propres deniers plus de quarante mille saluz, sans mon artillerie, que javoie de garnison, rien ne men a este restitue, jasoit ce que par plusieurs fois que je vous en ay escrit, et envoie devers vous, et fait toutes dilligences possibles; et pareillement [illegible] gens estans devant le dit Compiengne en mon absence en ont escrit souventes fois devers vous, en vous signifiant au vray lestat des

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tingdon and his company, ought to remain with me among my people before the said town of Compiègne.

And it is true that, under the impression that this would be done on your part, and especially that the said payment would be made and kept without failing therein, according to agreement therein made, I have always caused my men to be kept before the said town of Compiègne.

But, my very redoubtable lord, the said payment has not been continued [illegible] your side; for it is due for two months or thereabouts, and also that of the artillery, for which I have paid and expended more than forty thousand saluz out of my own money, without speaking of my artillery, which I had in garrison, whereof nothing has been repaid to me, notwithstanding the many times that I have written to you about it and sent to you, and used all diligence possible as likewise my men, who are before Compiègne aforesaid, in my absence have oftentimes written to you of it, signifying to you the true state of affairs, as well on the side

besoingnes, tant du coste des ennemis comme de leur, et les tres grans deshonneur, dommages et inconveniens qui estoient tailliez den venir a vous se ny pourvoyez, et mesmement se ny envoiez hastivement argent pour fournir le dit paiement; veu que journellement, par deffault dicelluy paiement, mes gens se departoient, et leur en convenoit departir et eulx se deschargant, se par faulte du dit paiement inconvenient en avenoit, ainsi quil puet apparoir par la minute de leurs lettres sur ce a vous envoiees,[1] dont sest ensuy que par faulte du dit paiement les gens qui estoient de mon coste ne se sont peu entretenir et les en a convenu departir. Par quoy par faulte de gens lon ne peu enclorre la ville, ainsi quil appartenoit. Et aussi le dit beau cousin de Hontenton ne povoit, comme il disoit, par faulte de paiement,

of the enemies as on their own, and the very great dishonour, damages, and inconveniences which were likely to happen to you therefrom if you do not provide for it, and especially if you do not hastily send money to provide for the said payment; seeing that daily, in default of this payment, my men are going away, and they must of necessity depart and discharge themselves if by default of the said payment any disadvantage should herein arise, as it may appear by the minute of their letters on this subject sent to you, whence it follows that, in default of the said payment, the men who were on my side have not been able to continue, and they have been forced to depart. Wherefore, for want of men, it has been impossible to surround the town, as ought to have been done. And also the said good cousin of Huntingdon could not, as he said, for want of payment, any longer keep his [illegible] together, so the

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[1] *Envoiees*] This enclosure has not been preserved in the manuscript which furnishes the present letter.

plus entretenir ses gens, et tellement que linconvenient, dont len se doubtoit, est avenu, ainsi comme je croy que vous et vostre conseil en povez estre acertenez pau la relation du dit beau cousin de Hontinton et de ceulx de sa compaignie, lesquelles gens du dit beau cousin de Hontinton, (ja soit ce que apres la chose avenue, aient este fait requis par mes gens deulx entretenir une espace de temps a Pont Levesque, ou tenir les champs illec environ jusques len eust peu envoier devers vous et devers moy, a fin dy pourveoir plus avant,) ne lont voulu faire, ains len sont alez

Lesquelles choses venues a ma congnoissance mont este et sont si desplaisans que plus ne peuent Et a fin de obvier a plus grant inconvenient je, (qui mestoye departi de devant la dite ville de Compiengne pour mon fait de Brabant, ainsi quil est bien venu a vostre congnoissance, et mon retournoye de tire devant la dite ville, incontinent apres mon dit

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thing which was apprehended has come to pass, as I believe you and your council can be assured by the relation of the said good cousin of Huntingdon and those of his company. And although the said followers of my said good cousin of Huntingdon after this affair had occurred, had been requested by my men to tarry a space of time at Pont l'Evêque, to continue in the country thereabouts, until it might have been possible to send to you and to me, in order to make speedy provision for it yet this they did not please to do, but they took themselves off.

When these things came to my knowledge, they have been and are so displeasing to me that nothing could be more so. And in order to obviate worse results, I (who had set out from before the said town of Compiègne for my affairs in Brabant, as you are well aware, and returned thence to go before the said town, immediately after my said affairs in Brabant were completed) have

fait de Brabant expedie,) me suis arreste en ceste ma ville, et diligamment ay escript et envoie lettres a vos bonnes villes [illegible]es marches de pardeca, pour les reconforter et entretenir en vostre obeissance, et aussi que incontinent envoie gens darmes et de trait et establi frontieres [illegible] villes et places prouchaines aux ennemis. Et dautre part, (pour ce que iceulx ennemis tiennent les champes et journellement gaignent places, et se vantent dencores plus faire alencontre de vous et de moy,) je fais mon mandement general a toute puissance au dixiesme jour de ce present mois entour la ville de Corbie, a fin de resister de ma part alencontre des diz ennemis, et les combattre, alaide de nostre Seigneur, se ils attendent, esperans que de vostre part y pourvoyez aussi en toute haste, ainsi que la chose qui tant vous touche le requiert bien.

Et toutes voyes, mon tres redoubte seigneur, ces choses je ne puis entretenir ne continuer de ma part sans vostre bonne provision pour le temps [illegible] venir,

stopped at this my town, and have diligently written and sent letters to your good towns in the marches on this side, to encourage them and keep them in obedience o you, and also have immediately sent men-at-arms and bowmen, and established frontiers in the towns and places near to the enemies. And on the other hand (because these enemies hold the field, and daily gain strongholds, and boast that they will do still more against you and me), I have made my general summons of all my forces on the tenth day of this present month in the neighbourhood of the town of Corbie, in order to resist on my part he said enemies, and to fight them, with the help of our Lord, if they wait; hoping that [illegible] your part you also will make provision for the same in all haste, as this thing, which concerns you so nearly, well requires.

And nevertheless, my very redoubtable lord, these things I cannot support nor continue for my part without your good provision, for the time to come, which should be

laquelle convient avoir grande et bien notable, et aussi sans y avoir paiement de ce [que deu m'est pas vous, tant des diz deux mois, comme de la artillerie. Pour quoy, mon tres redoubte seigneur, je vous requiers et vous prie tres humblement qu'il vous plaise delivrer, ou faire delivrer, a mes gens, par leur envoyez a Calais, et qui longuement y ont demore pour ceste cause, les dis paiemens, incontinent, realment et de fait, se deja fait ne l'avez; et largent de quels paiemens, (combien que deu me soit loyalment par vous, et que en pourroie disposer a ma voulente,) neantmoins le vueil je emploier et convertir en la propre besoingne alencontre des diz ennemis.

Avecques ce, mon tres redoubte seigneur, vous requiers et prie que pour le temps avenir vueillez pourveoir au fait de la guerre, tant de vostre coste comme au regard de ce que me puet touchier, par telle maniere et si puissamment que les ennemis puissent estre reboutez hastivement, et que ceulx de ce royaume et

very great and notable, and also without having payment for that which is due to me from you, as well for the said two months as for the artillery. Wherefore, my very redoubted lord, I require and pray you very humbly that it may please you to deliver, or cause to be delivered, to my men, by their envoys at Calais, who have long remained there for this cause, the said payments immediately, really and truly, if you have not already done so; and the money arising from these payments (although it be justly due to me by you, and I might dispose of it at my will) nevertheless I wish to employ it and expend in the special business of opposition to the said enemy.

Moreover, my very redoubtable lord, I require and pray you that for the future you will be pleased to provide for the affairs of the war, as well on your own side as with regard to what may touch me, in such manner and so powerfully as that the enemies may be hastily repulsed, and that those of this kingdom and all others may clearly perceive that your

tous autres appaicoivent clerement vostre puissance estre plus grande que celle des diz ennemis, et que ces choses ne soient point mises en delay ne dissimulation, mais soit trouvee manier de abregier ceste guerre, et que ce que y aviserez soit chose brieve, ferme, et entretenue sans faillir, ou autrement il est a doubter de plus grans inconveniens, (que Dieu ne vueille) et mesmement de la perdicion des bonnes villes de vostre obeissance, et ne devez, ne ceulx de vostre conseil, doubter du contraire. Et au regard de moy, de ma part, je vous en avise et adverti, et vostre conseil pour ma descharge et acquit.

Et pour ces choses et autres vous remonstrer plus a plain, et a vostre conseil, jay entencion de prouchainement envoier devers vous aucuns de mes gens et conseillers notables. Mais, mon tres redoubte seignour, je vous prie que sans attendre la venue de mes dis gens, il vous plaise par ce messaige me escrire vostre entencion et bon plaisir sur les choses dessus dittes hastivement et le plus tost que bonne-

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power is greater than that of the said enemies, and that there may be no delay nor dissimulation about these things, but that means of shortening this war be found, and that what you determine about it be brief, firm, and carried out without fail, or otherwise it is to be feared that there will be greater disadvantage (which God forbid!), and even to the loss of the good towns which are obedient to you; and neither you nor those of your council should doubt to the contrary. And with regard to myself and my part, hereof I assure and advertise you and your council for my discharge and acquittal.

And to show these things and others more plainly to you and your council, I intend to send to you shortly some of my people and notable councillors. But, my very redoubtable lord, I pray you that, without waiting for the arrival of my said people, it may please you to write your intention and good pleasure on the things above mentioned

ment faire ce pourra Mon tres redoubte seigneur, je prie benoist Fils de Dieu, qui vous ait en Sa sainte garde, et dont bonne vie, et longue

Date. Escrit en ma ville Darras, le iv jour de Novembre

Vostre humble et obeissant oncle, Philipe duc de Bourgoingne et Brabant et de Lembourg

A mon tres redoubte seigneur, monseigneur le roy

by this messenger, hastily and the soonest that possibly may be

My very redoubtable lord, I pray the blessed Son of God that He will have you in His holy keeping, and grant you a happy and long life

Written in my town of Arras, the iv. day of November.

Your very humble and obedient uncle, Philippe, duke of Burgundy and Brabant and of Lembourg.

To my very redoubtable lord, my lord the king.

1430,

A D 1430. Nov. 4. Instructions to the ambassadors from Burgundy

[INSTRUCTIONS as to statements to be made upon the part of the duke of Burgundy to the king and council of England[1]

INSTRUCTION pour messire Pierre Boffremont, seigneur de Charny, et messire Jehan de Tressy, seigneur

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[TRANSLATION.]

INSTRUCTION for messire Pierre Boffremont, lord of Charny, and messire Jehan de Tressy, lord of Mesnil, knights,

[1] From the MS Supplem. French, 212, 10 [illegible]32

de Mesnil, chevaliers, conseillers, chambellan de mon- t e
seigneur de Bourgoingne, ordonnez depu luy pour aler Eng s t
deveis le roy et son consoil estant deveis luy counie-
Primo, presenteront leurs lettres de creance au roy, a monseignour le regent, monseignour le cardinal, monseigneur de Warwik et autres de son conseil, a cui elles se adrecent; et apres les presentations des dittes lettres et recommendations accoustumees pour leur creance dront ce qui sensuit:—

Cest assavoir, que premierement ils remonstreront au roy et a son consoil comment, a la grant requeste du roy, mon dit seigneur sest employe ou fait de sa guerre de France, et de son coste et de sa part a fait et accompli jusques a ores ce que accorde et promis avoit par lendenture faite entre le dit monseigneur le cardinal, ou nom du roy, dune part, et de mon dit seigneur de Bourgoigne daultre; et comment a ceste occasion tous ses pays, tant de Bourgoingne comme des marches de Picardie, ont este et sont ▬ guerre et en the dieeis losses

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counsellors, chamberlains of my lord of Burgundy, appointed by him to go to the king and to his council being with him.

First, they shall present their letters of credence to the king, to my lord the regent my lord the cardinal, my lord of Warwik and the rest of his council, to whom they are addressed; and after the presentations of the said letters and the accustomed recommendations for their credit, they shall say what follows:—

That is to say, that, firstly, they shall show to the king and to his council how, at the urgent request of the king, my said lord has employed himself in the business of his war in France, and on his side and on his own part has done and accomplished until this present time all that he had accorded and promised by the indenture made between my said lord the cardinal in the name of the king, on the one part, and of my said lord of Burgundy, on the other; and how that on this occasion all his country, as well in Burgundy as in the marches of Picardy, has been, and is

voye de destruction, et aussi sa conte de Namur pour la plus grant partie destruitte, comme il est notorie

His adherence to his engagements.

Item, remonstreront apres, comment a la requeste du roy et pour son ordonnance, mon dit seigneur ala devant la ville de Compiengne, ja soit ce que lavis de lui et de ceulx de son conseil ne fust pas tel, ains leur sembloit plus expedient deulx tirer a Crayl et en Laonnois, ainsi que apparoir puet par les avis sur ce baillez, envoyez a Calais par messire Johan Milet, secretaire du roy.

Item, comment par appointement fait depar le roy avecques les gens de mon dit seigneur (cest assavoir, les seigneurs de Santes et du Mesnil, et le Prevost de Saint Omer), le roy devoit paier pour chacun mois a mon dit seigneur de Bourgoingne, pour le paiement de ses gens estans devant la dite ville de Compiengne, la somme [de] dix neuf mille cinq cents frans, monnoye royal et aussi devoit paier lartillerie. Et avec ce,

at war and [illegible] the road [illegible] destruction, and also his county of Namur is for the most part destroyed, as it is well known.

Item, they shall show afterwards how, at the request of the king and by his command, my said lord went before the town of Compiègne, although such was not his own opinion [illegible] that of those of his council, but it seemed more expedient to them to advance upon Creil and the Laonnois, [illegible] may appear by the advice thereupon given, sent to Calais by messire Johan Milet, secretary of the king.

Item, how that by the appointment made by the king with the men of my said lord (that is to say, the lords of Santes and Du Mesnil, and the Provost of Saint Omer), the king ought to pay by each month to my said lord of Burgundy, for the payment of his men being before the said town of Compiègne, the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred francs, of royal money, and also should pay the artillery. And moreover, my lord the earl of Huntingdon and

monseigneur le conte de Hontinton et [redacted] compaignie devoient demourer delez mon dit seigneur et ses gens devant la dit ville de Compiengne, et comment mon dit seignour, confidant ainsi doust estre fait, et mesmement que le dit payement lui deust estre fait et entretenu sans y faillir, comme accorde avoit este, a tous jours fait tenir ses gens devant la ditte ville de Compiengne

Item, comment le roy de son coste, na point entretenu le dit paiement, ou il en est deu deux mois ou environ, et aussi de lartillerie; pour la quelle mon dit seignour a fraye et despence du sien propre plus de xl M salus, sans son artillerie quil avoit de garnison, rien ne lui a este restitue, ja soit ce que par plusieurs fois il en ait escript et envoie devers le roy et fait toutes diligences possibles, et pareillement ses gens estans devant le dit Compiengne en son absence en ont escrit souventes fois devers le roy, en lui signifiant au vray lestat des besoingnes, tant du coste des enne-

the king does not keep his arrangements;

his company should remain along with my said lord and his men before the said town of Compiègne, and how my said lord, trusting that thus it would be done, and especially that the said payment would be made him and continued without failure therein, as had been agreed, has always kept his men before the said town of Compiègne.

Item, how that the king, on his part, has not observed the said payment, for it has been due for two months or there-abouts, and also for the artillery; for which my said lord has defrayed and spent of his own money more than xl. M. salus, without mentioning his artillery which he had in garrison, whereof nothing has been returned to him, although many times he has written about it and sent to the king, and used all possible diligence, and likewise his men being before the said Compiègne in his absence have written many times about it to the king, signifying to him truly the state of affairs, as well on their own side [redacted] on that of

mis comme de leur, et les tres grans deshonneur et dommaiges et inconveniens qui estoient taillez denvenir au roy sil ny pourveoit, et mesmement sil ny envoyoit hastivement argent pour fournir les diz payemens, veu que journellement par deffault dicelui paiement les gens de mon dit seigneur departoient, et leur enconvenoit departir, en eulx deschargant se par faulte du dit paiement inconvenient en avenoit, ainsi quil puet apparoir par la minute de leurs lettres sur ce envoyees au roy.

Item, comment par faulte du dit paiement, les gens qui estoient du coste de monseigneur ne se sont peu entretenir et les a convenu departir, par quoy par faulte de gens len na peu enclorre la ville ainsi quil appartenoit; et aussi mon dit seigneur de Huntinton ne povoit (com il disoit) par faulte de paiement plus entretenir [redacted] gens, tellement que linconvenient dont lon [redacted] doubtoit est advenu; ainsi comme le roy et son conseil en peuent estre acertenez par la relation du

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the enemies, and the very great dishonour and ills and evil results which were likely to happen to the king if he did not make provision for them, and especially if he did not send money there hastily to provide for the said payments, seeing that daily by default of this payment the men of my said lord departed, and are compelled to go away, they discharging themselves, if by failure of the said payment misadvantage might arise, as may appear by the minute of their letters sent about this matter to the king.

Item, how by default of the said payment, the men who were on the side of my lord have not been able to continue, and have been compelled to go; consequently for want of men they have not been able to enclose the town as should have been done; and also my said lord of Huntingdon could not (as he said), for want of payment, retain his men any longer, so that the ill results of which they were apprehensive had [redacted] to pass; as the king and his council may be informed by the relation of my said lord of Huntingdon and

dit monseigneur de Hontinton et do coulx do sa compaignie. Lesquelles gens do la compaignie du dit monseigneur do Hontinton, ja soit co que apres la chose avenue aient este fort requis par los gens de mon dit seigneur doulx entretenir une espace de temps a Pont Levesque, ou tenir les champs illec environ, jusques len eust peu envoyer devers le roy et mon dit seigneur le duc, a fin dy pourveoir plus avant, ne lont voulu faire, ains len sont alez.

Item, comment mon dit seignour, lequel sestoit departi de devant la ditte ville do Compiengne pour son fait de Brabant, ainsi quil est bien venu a la congnoissance du roy, tantost quil a eu expedie le dit fait de Brabant, sen retournoit devant la dite ville, et comment en soy retournant en son chemin a sceu les dittes nouvelles, qui tant lui desplaisent que plus ne peuent. Et a fin de obvier a plus grans inconveniens, a incontinent escript lettres aux bonnes villes du roy des marches pardeca, dont les diz ambaisseurs porte position of the duke of Burgundy.

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of those of his company. And those men of the company of my said lord of Huntingdon, although after the thing had happened, had been earnestly required by the men of my said lord to continue for some space of time at Pont l'Evêque, or to keep in the county thereabouts, until they could send to the king and my said lord the duke, so as to make further provision for it, would not do so, but departed.

Item, how my said lord, who had gone from before the said town of Compiègne on his affairs of Brabant, as has come to the knowledge of the king, directly he had finished the said business of Brabant, returned before the said town, and how that in returning then on his road he received the said news, which were so displeasing to him that nothing could be more so. And in order to obviate still greater misfortunes, he immediately wrote letters to the good towns of the king of the marches here, of which the said ambassadors carried the copy to show it, and also has

teront la copie,[1] pour la monstrer, et aussi a incontinent envoyo gens darmes et de trait, et establt frontieres es villes et places prouchaines aux ennemis. Et dautre part, pour ce que lon dit que iceulx ennemis tiennent les champs, a lentencion dassembler gens de son coste, pour y resister de sa part, esperant que le roy y pourvoye en toutte haste de son coste en delaissant toutte autre chose, ainsi que la chose qui tant lui touche le requiert bien.

Item, remonstreront au roy et a son conseil comment mon dit seigneur a signiffie ces choses par lettres closes, quil a escript sur ce au roy et son dit conseil, a fin davoir sur se provision hastive; et comment apres le partement des messaiges pour les nouvelles continuelles, que de jour en jour et de heure a heure venoient des ennemis, et quils se boutoient fort avant et conquestoient (comme ils font encores tous les jours), places et forte-

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forthwith sent men-at-arms and archers, and established frontiers in the towns and places near the enemies. And further, because they say that these enemies hold the fields with the intention of assembling men of their side, there to offer resistance on their part, hoping that the king would provide for the same in all haste on his side, leaving every other business, as the matter which touches him so closely well requires of him.

Item, they shall show the king and his council how my said lord has signified these things by closed letters, which he has written about this to the king and his said council, in order to have speedy provision for the same; and how that after the departure of the messengers in consequence of the continual news which from day to day and from hour to hour come from the enemies, and that they were pushing forward rapidly, and would conquer (as they still are doing every day) strongholds and fortresses in the country

La copie] This document has not been discovered.

ressos ou pays du roy entre les rivieres Doye et de Somme, et se vantent dencore plus faire, mon dit seigneur a fait son mandement le plus briet qui a pu, assavoir, au x. jour de ce mois de Novembre, entour Corbie, a fin de resister de sa part alencontre des dis ennemis et les combattre, sils tiennent la campagne, et les reboutter a son povoir, esperant la dite provision du roy estre briefve, et avec ce ■ establi frontieres en trois ou quatre places prouchaines ■■■ dis ennemis, et envoye de ses gens, qui a este, et est, chose de grant coustaige pour mon dit seigneur.

Item, remonstreront comment mon dit seigneur ne puet ces choses entretenir ne continuer de sa part, sans la provision du roy pour le temps a venir, laquelle convient avoir grande et bien notable, et aussi sans avoir paiement de ce que deu lui est par le roy, tant des dis deux mois comme de lartillerie.

Pourquoy requerront les diz ambaissours, premierement, quil plaise au roy delivrer, ou faire delivrer, a

The demands of the duke of Burgundy.

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of the king between the rivers of he Oye and the Somme, and boast they will still do more, my said lord has issued his summons for as early a period as possible, that is to say, on the x. day of this month of November, in the neighbourhood of Corby, so as to resist on his part the said enemies, and to fight with them, if they keep in his country, and to drive them back as well as he can, hoping that the said provision of the king may be briefly made, and besides this he has established frontiers in three or four places near to the said enemies, and sent ■■■ of his men, which has been, and is, a thing of great cost for my said lord.

Item, they shall state how that my said lord cannot keep up nor continue these things upon his part, without the provision of the king for the time to come, which ought to be great and very notable and also without having payment of that which is due to him from the king, as well for the said two months as for he artillery.

Wherefore the said ambassadors shall require, firstly, that it may please the king to deliver or to cause to be delivered,

mon dit seigneur les diz paiemens incontinent, realment, et de fait, [redacted] deja nest fait, largent desquels paiemens (combien que deu soit pa le roy a mon dit seigneur, et quil en pouvoit disposer a sa voulente) il est content de emploier et convertir en la presente besoingne alencontre des dis ennemis Secondement, que pour le temps a venir le roy pourvoye de fait de sa guerre, tant de son coste comme au regard de ce qui touche mon dit seigneur, par tele maniere et si puissament que les ennemis puissent estre reboutez hastivement, et que ceulx de ce royaume et tous autres appercoivent clerement la puissance du roy estre plus grande que celle des ennemis, et que ces choses ne soient point mises en delay no dissimulation, mais soit trouvee maniere dabregier ceste guerre, et que ce que le roy y avisera soit chose brieve, ferme et entretenue, sans faillir. Ou aultrement il est a doubter de plus grans inconveniens (que Dieu no veuille) et mesmement de la perdicion des bonnes

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to my said lord the said payments immediately, really and actually, if it be not done already; the money of which payments (although it be due from the king to my said lord, and that he may employ it at his will), he is content to employ and expend in the present matter against the said enemies. Secondly, that for the time to come the king shall provide for the business of his war, as well upon his side, as also regards what touches my said lord, in such a manner and [redacted] powerfully, as that the enemies may be hastily repulsed, and that those of this kingdom and all others may perceive clearly that the power of the king is greater than that of the enemies, and that these things may not be delayed nor done in seeming only, but that a means of shortening this war may be found, and that the thing which the king shall therein advise may be brief, firm, and carried out without fail. If this be not done, it is to be feared there will arise greater misfortunes (which God forbid.) and especially the loss of the good towns

villes de lobeissance du roy, et ne doivent le roy ne son conseil doubter du contraire. Et au regard de mon dit seigneur de sa part il en avise et advertist le roy et son conseil pour sa descharge et acquit.

Item, au regard de ce qui est deu a monseigneur de lartillerie, se largent nestoit prest, ou que len difficulte de le baillier ou envoier, les dis ambaisseurs pouront secretement et discretement ouvrir comment par monseigneur le cardinal a este autres fois offert a mon dit seignour de lui baillier monseigneur de Bourbon en paiement de ce que le roy lui doit, et que mon dit seigneur seroit asses content de prendre icellui monseigneur de Bourbon pour le paiement de son dit deu, ou la dite artillerie jusques a la somme a lui deue pour ceste cause.

Item, remonstreront les dis ambaisseurs comment les pays de mon dit seigneur sont [redacted] guerre et en voye de perdition pour la dite guerre du roy, ainsi que dessus est touchie, et especialment ses pays de Bour-

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from the obedience of the king, and neither the king nor his council should imagine the contrary. And as regards my said lord, he, on his part, hereof informs and advertises the king and his council for his discharge and acquittal.

Item, as regards what is due to my lord for the artillery, if money be not on hand, or there be difficulty in paying it or sending it, the said ambassadors might secretly and discreetly open, how it has been formerly offered to my said lord by my lord the cardinal, to surrender to him my lord of Bourbon in payment of what the king owes him, and that my said lord would be well satisfied to take my said lord of Bourbon as payment of his said debt, or for the said artillery, to the sum due to him on this account.

Item, the said ambassadors shall show how the countries of my said lord are in war and on the road to ruin in consequence of the said war of the king, [redacted] has been touched upon above, and especially his country of Burgundy

gongne, lesquels de tous costes sont onveronnez des dis ennemis, excepte seulement du coste de Savoye; et encores nouvellement sest allie le daulphin avec le duc Dosteriche et les Allemans pour faire guerre es dis pais de Bourgongne du coste Dallemaigne incontinent les abstinences faillies qui sont entre les dis pais de Bourgongne et Dallemaigne, lesquelles fauldront a la Saint Martin[1] prouchainement venant.

Et comment autresfois mon dit seigneur a fait requerir au roy quil voulsist ordonner gens de trait jusques au nombre de deux mille, ou au de mille, paiez de ses despens, pour faire guerre et resister aus dis ennemis es dites marches, et comment de la part du roy la dite requeste de mon dite seigneur fu mise en delay, en donnant esperance dy pourveoir cy apres.

Et comment puis quatre jours est venu un messaige de Bourgoingne devers mon dit seigneur depar son ma-

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which are surrounded on all sides by the said enemies, excepting only on the side of Savoy; and now the dauphin has newly allied himself with the duke of Austria and the Germans to make war on the said county of Burgundy on the side of Germany directly the truce, which is between the said countries of Burgundy and Germany, expires, which will terminate on the feast of Saint Martin next coming.

And how formerly my said lord made a request to the king that he would be pleased to appoint archers to the number of two thousand, or of one thousand, paid at his expense, to make war and resist the said enemies in the said marches, and how on the part of the king the said request of my said lord was delayed, by giving hopes of providing for this afterwards

And how that four days ago a messenger from Burgundy has come to my said lord from his marshal and his lords

[1] *La Saint Martin*] November 11

reschal et ses seigneurs et gens de son conseil depar dela, lequel a dit et rapporte pour vray que le daulphin en sa personne et grant puissance des dits ennemis sont a Molins en Bourbonnois . . . . . [1]
et daultre part aultre grant puissance des dis ennemis est arrive es marches de Masconnois et Aucerrois, et requierent les gens de mon dit seigneur depar dela que monseigneur voye en personne, ou aultrement y pourvoie et envoie hastivement des gens, et par especial des archers

Et pour ce que le besoing y est plus grant que devant, et la provision tres necessaire, requeront les dis ambaissours au roy quil lui plaise ordonner et bailler a mon dit seigneur le nombre de archers soubs aucun capitaine notable, payez aus despens du roy, pour (avecques les gens et subgiez de mon dit seigneur des diz pays de Bourgoingne, dont il y a bon nombre et

and the members of his council in that part, who has said and reported as a truth that the dauphin in person, along with a large force of the said enemies, is at Moulins, in Bourbonnois . . . . . and on the other hand, that another large force of the said enemies has arrived in the marches of the Maconnois and Auxerois, and the people of my said lord there require that my lord shall go in person, or otherwise provide for the same, and send hastily some troops, and especially some archers.

And because the need there is greater than before, and the provision very necessary, the said ambassadors shall require of the king that it would please him to appoint and give to my said lord the number of archers under some notable captain, paid at the expense of the king, in order that they (along with the men and subjects of my said lord, belonging to the said lands of Burgundy, of

[1] *Bourbonnois*] A blank space here [redacted] in the MS.

souffisant de gens darmes), resister et faire guerre aus diz ennemis, tant es dites marches de Bourgoingne comme aussi es autres marches du royaume illec environ

Item, remonstreront comment maistre Robert Auclon, conseiller de monseigneur et son procureur en court de Rome, a este envoie depar nostre saint pere le pape devers monseigneur, et a raporte, entre autres choses, comment nostre dit pere avoit ordonne et depute deux cardinaulx, assavoir, le cardinal des Ursins et de Saint Pierre ad Vincula, pour venir en France pour le fait de la paix generale, et ne tenoit qua largent que les diz cardinaulx ne venissent, a este ordonne que les diz cardinaulx fussent paiez aux despens des parties, cest assavoir, le dit des Ursins aux despens du roy et le dit de Saint Pierre aux despens du daulphin et de la partie adverse La quelle chose monseigneur signiffie au roy, a fin quil ait advis; car (comme dient

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which there is a good number and sufficient of men-at-arms), may resist and make war on the said enemies, as well in the said marches of Burgundy as also in the other marches of the kingdom contiguous thereto.

Item, they shall state how master Robert Auclon, counsellor of my lord and his procurator to the court of Rome, has been sent from our Holy Father the Pope to my lord, and has reported, among other things, how that our said father had appointed and deputed two cardinals, that is to say, the cardinal des Ursins and the cardinal of Saint Pierre ad Vincula, to [illegible] into France for the affairs of the general peace, and nothing but money prevented the said cardinals from coming, it has been arranged that the said cardinals should be paid at the expense of the parties, that is, the said des Ursins at the expense of the king and the said de Saint Pierre at the expense of the dauphin and of the adverse party. Which thing my lord signifies to the king, in order that he may have advice; for (as some say) our said

aucuns) nostre dit saint pere seroit bien daccord que lon meist sus un demy dixiesme pour le paiement du dit cardinal des Ursins; mais il lui fauldroit faire prest dargent comptant, et le envoier par dela pour le faire venir par deca, en attendant que largent du dit demy dixiesme se levast.

Item, diront et exposeront au roy et à son conseil comment mon dit seigneur a nagueres par lettres closes escript au roy comment a la chose avenue devant la ditte ville de Compiengne, le sire de Crequy, messire Jacques de Brimeu, mareschal de lost, messire Flourmond de Brimeu, et messire Waleran de Beauval, chevaliers, qui sont de lostel de mon dit seigneur le duc, lesquels estoient en la bastille de la Leaue, laquelle nestoit point encores achevee, et estoit comme non tenable, ont este par assault, et apres ce quils se furent vaillamment et longuement deffendus, prins par les dis ennemis et emmenez prisonniers, et que lon a sceu par aucuns prisonniers des dis ennemis, qui sen son venuz,

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holy father would willingly agree that a half tenth should be levied for the payment of the said cardinal des Ursins; but he would be obliged to make an advance of ready money, and to send it across to make him come hither, and would have to wait until the money of the said half tenth should be raised.

Item, they shall say and state to the king and to his council how my said lord has formerly written to the king by closed letters, how, in the affair that happened before the said town of Compiègne, that the lord of Crequy, messire Jacques de Brimeu, marshal of the army, messire Flourmond de Brimeu and messire Waleran de Beauval, knights, who are of the household of my said lord the duke, who were in the bastille de la Leane, which was not yet finished, and was (so to speak) untenable, were by assault, and after they had valiantly and for a long time defended themselves, taken by the said enemies and carried off as prisoners, and that it has been made known by certain prisoners of the

que iceulx ennemis ont entencion de les tres durement et griefment traitier en corps et en biens, et sont taillez de perdre la vie, pour ce que les dis ennemis les congnoissant, et quils savent bien quils sont vaillans chevaliers, et quils ont tousjours bien servi le roy et mon dit seigneur alencontre des dis ennemis. Et pour tant que le roy a et tient en son povoir aucuns prisonniers de la partie des dis ennemis, comme le sire de Ramburo, le frere de La Hire, et aultres, par le moien desquels lon pourroit bien parvenir a la delivrance des dessus diz chevaliers prisonniers, mon dit seigneur a requis par ses dittes lettres closes au roy que, en regard a lestat des dis prisonniers, qui sont bons, vaillans et loyaulx chivaliers, et ont tousjours et continuelment bien servi le roy en plusieurs besoignes, tant a lassemblee des ennemis devant Senlis, ou les aucunes deulx furent, et depuis a Paris, quant les ennemis le vindrent assaillir, ou ils se porterent moult vaillament, et en fu la ville en partie par leur moien

said enemies, who have come from thence, that these enemies intend to treat them very harshly and severely in body and goods, and they are like to lose their lives, because the said enemies know them, and that they well know that they are valiant knights, and that they have always well served the king and my said lord against the said enemies. And for as much as the king has and holds in his power certain prisoners of the party of the said enemies, such as the lord of Ramburo, the brother of La Hire, and others, by the means of whom one could easily procure the deliverance of the above mentioned imprisoned knights, my said lord has required by his said closed letters of the king that, as regards the state of the said prisoners, who are good, valiant and loyal knights, and have always and continually served the king well in many ways, as well in the gathering together of the enemies before Senlis, where some of them were, and [illegible] then at Paris, when the enemies came to assail it, where they behaved very valiantly, and the town in part was preserved by their means, as also before the

preservee, comme aussi devant la dille ville de Com piengne, ou ils ont toujours et continuelment este sans eulx en bougier Et considere aussi que ils ont este prins en faisant la guerre du roy et pour son fait, que le roy vueille avoir compassion deulx, et non consentir la delivrance des dis prisonniers ennemis, ne dacun deulx, se nest que par leur moien les diz chevaliers prisonniers pussent estre delivrez, ou par aultre bonne voye et maniere, qui lon pourroit bien pratiquer et trouver avant la deshvrance des diz sire de Rambure et du dit frere de La Hire et autres prisonniers, ennemis dessus diz Les dis ambaisseurs lui feront encore depar mon dit seigneur semblable priere et requeste

Item, diront comment aucuns de la ville et chastellenie de Cassel, subgiez de mon dit seigneur, soubz umbre de certaine appellation quils ont en court de parlement a Paris, et auss de certain mandement royal par eulx obtenu de la ditte court de parlement, soubs couleur de justice et par vertu dicelluy, iceulx

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said town of Compiègne, where they have always and continually been without stirring from thence. And considering also that they were taken while making war for the king, and on his account, that the king would have compassion on them, and not consent to the deliverance of the said hostile prisoners, nor of any of them, unless it be that by their means the said captive knights may be delivered, or by some other good way ■ means, which might be easily managed and discovered, before the deliverance of the said lord of Rambure, and of the said brother of La Hire, and other prisoners, being enemies, above mentioned. The said ambassadors shall again make this same prayer and request from my said lord.

Item, shall say how certain persons of the town and district of the castle of Cassel, subjects of my said lord, under cover of ■ certain appeal which they may have in the court of parliament at Paris, and also of ■ certain royal writ obtained by them from the said court of parliament, under colour of justice and by virtue hereof, these inhabitants of

de Cassel, qui ja pieca se sont rebellez à lencontre de mon dit seigneur et de ses officiers, se sont enforciez et se tiennent plus fermes et obstinez en leur rebellion et desobeissance, en faisant de grans travaulx et oultrages aux bons subgiez de mon dit seigneur. Et ja soit ce que par le roy eust esté ordonné que la dite court de parlement ne se melast plus de la ditte cause, toutteveie rien nen a esté tenu; mais, que plus est, soubs umbre et par vertu du dit mandement, duquel est exceuteur un huissier de parlement, lequel les diz de Cassel ont fait pardeca . . . . . [1] et sont et perseverent de pis en pis, en prenant et emmenant les officiers et bons subgiez de mon dit seigneur, et leur faisant beaucoup dautres maulx, oultrages et violences, ... nest a doubter . . . . . de peuple (que Dieu ne veuille!) sont taillez dadvenir ou pais de Flandres Lesquelles choses mon dit seigneur (qui les a souffertes

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Cassel, who some time ago rebelled against my said lord and his officers, have strengthened themselves and hold themselves firmer and more obstinate in their rebellion and disobedience, making great molestations and outrages on the good subjects of my said lord. And although it was ordained by the king that the said court of parliament should no more meddle in the said cause, nevertheless this has not been at all observed; but, what is more, under shadow and by virtue of the said writ, the executor of which is an officer of the parliament, whom the said men of Cassel have here made . . . . . and ne, and continue to be, going on from worse to worse in taking and carrying away the officers and good subjects of my said lord, and in doing them many other ills, outrages and violences . . . . . we fear . . . . . of people (which God forbid!) are certain to happen in the country of Flanders. These things, my said lord (who has suffered them until now to his great

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[1] *Pardeca* This and the following blanks occur in the manuscript

jusques a present a son grant desplaisir, esperant que le roy y deust remedier, et non souffrir que ses officiers continuassent tels explois desraisonnables contre et sur les subgiez de mon dit seigneur), signiffie au roy et a son conseil, en lui requerant tres accertes quil lui plaise y mettre remede et provision, et faire faire commandement a ceulx de son parlement a Paris et au dit huissier, et aussi aux baillis Damiens, et le provost de Monstereul sur la Mer, et autres officiers du roy de cy environ, desquels les diz de Cassel rebelles et desobeissans se tiennent fors, que du fait des diz de Cassel plus ne sentremettent, mais cessent par effect doresnavant faire tels et semblables explois, comme ils ont fait alencontre des bons subgiez et officiers de mon dit seigneur.

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dissatisfaction, hoping that the king would remedy them, and not suffer his officers to continue such unreasonable proceedings on and against the subjects of my said lord), intimates to the king and to his council, requesting very decidedly that it may please him to remedy and provide against it, and to cause command to be given to those of his parliament at Paris, and to the said officer, and also to the baillies of Amiens and the provost of Montreuil sur la Mer, and the other officers of the king in the neighbourhood, by whom the said rebels and disobedient persons of Cassel are encouraged, that they would no further intermeddle in the affairs of the said people of Cassel, but would henceforward cease from doing such and the like actions as they have done against the good subjects and the officers of my said lord.

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MANDATE by king Henry the Sixth for the more regular inspection of the English troops in Normandy.[1]

A.D. 1431 Feb 1.

A previous mandate to the same effect having been neglected,

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, au premier notre sergent qui sur ce sera requis, salut.

Comme pour congnoistre et savoir au vray sur le nombre de nos gens darmes et de trait, tant ordinaires comme de creue, ordonnes estre es garnisons de notre duchie de Normendie et pais de conqueste, y sont entierement, ayons ja pieca voulu, commande et tres expressement enjoinct a notre ame et feal chevalier, Thomas Blount, tresorier de nos finances de Normendie, que en toute diligence envoyast et mandast depar nous aux commissaires sur ce ordonnez

[TRANSLATION.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and England, to the first of our serjeants who shall be required about this matter, greeting.

Since, in order to know and correctly ascertain the total number of our men-at-arms and bowmen, as well the ordinary [illegible] the extra levy, appointed to be in the garrisons of [illegible] duchy of Normandy and our conquered country, we have [illegible] time ago willed, commanded, and very expressly enjoined our beloved and faithful knight, Thomas Blount, treasurer of our finances of Normandy, with all diligence to command and send from us to the commis-

[1] From the MS Fontanieu, 115–116

quilz prinssent les monstres de toutes icelles gens de guerre; et il soit ainsi que notre dit tresorier nous ait affermé que, (nonobstant que ainsi lait fait et mandé ja pieca par tout a tous les dits commissaires, en leur enjoignant de par nous que en toute haste envoyassent par devers nous, ou les gens de notre grant conseil, soubz leurs sceaulx, les monstres ou revues de toutes les dits gens de guerre, tant ordinaires que extraordinaires, et ainsi que acoustumé est de faire en tel cas), ce nonobstant en contempnant, comme il semble, noz dits commandemens, iceulx commissaires ny ont aucunement obey ne receu les dits monstres ou revueus, ne certifié pourquoy ne les aient receues. Car se trouvé est que ce soit par la refus des capitaines, lieuxtenans, ou gens de guerre, notre intencion nest pas que les reffusans soient paiez sinon du jour quilz auront faites leurs dits monstres. Parquoy nous ne povons savoir ne cognoistre au vray de quel

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sioners appointed for this purpose, that they should take the musters of all these men-at-arms; and it is that our said treasurer has affirmed to us that, (notwithstanding that thus he has done and commanded some time ago in regard to all the said commissioners, enjoining them from us that they should send in all haste to us, or the members of our great council, under their seals, the musters or reviews of all the said men-at-arms, as well the ordinary ones as the extraordinary, as it has been the custom to do in the like cases,) notwithstanding this, as it seems, holding our said commands in contempt, these commissioners have not by any means obeyed nor taken the said musters or reviews, neither have they certified why they have not taken them. For, if it be found that this is on account of the refusal of the captains, lieutenants or men-at-arms, our intention is that they who refuse should be paid only from the day on which they shall have taken their said musters. Wherefore we have not been able to know nor ascertain truly upon what number of [illegible] of war we can

nombre do gens de guerre nous povons aidier, ne se les dits garnisons et places sont souffisamment gardees, en defaut do quoy grans inconvenions pouvent journelement avenir, ▬ briefvement ny est remedio.

it is reimposed under penalties,

Pourquoy nous, par ladvis des gens de notre grant conseil, te mandons en commettant par ces presentes que tu te transportes ez lieux ou tu pourras et devrais trouver tous iceulx commissaires, par especial a ceulx qui te ont ete baillez par escript en certain role, signe de notre dit tresorier de Normandie, duquel voulons que notre dit tresorier retaingne le double, collacionne par lun de noz secretaires. Et iceulx commissaires adjourne a certain brief jour et competent ▬ comparoir en personne par devant les gens de notre dit grant conseil estans par devers nous, pour respondre a tout ce que on leur vouldra dire, proposer et demander depar nous; en leur faisant a chascune dicoulx commissaires commandement expres depar nous que, sur peine de confiscation de corps et de biens, ils com-

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count, nor if the said garrisons and strongholds are sufficiently guarded; in default of which, great inconveniences may arise duly, if it is not remedied immediately.

Wherefore we, by the advice of the members of our great council, command you, commissioning you by the present letters to go to those places where you might and should find all these commissioners, more especially those who have been given you by writing in certain roll, signed by our said treasurer of Normandy, of which we desire that ▬ said treasurer should retain a duplicate, examined by one of our secretaries. And appoint these commissioners a certain day, such as is early and fitting, for them to appear in person before the members of our said great council who are with us, to answer to all that may be said, advanced, or asked of them from us; giving to each of these commissioners an express command from us that, under pain of confiscation of body and goods, they shall appear ▬ the days thus assigned to them by

parent aux jours a oulx par toi ainsi assignez, chascun en sa personne, en certiffiant des dits adjournemens et commendemens les bailliz ou vicontes des dits lieux; ausquelz vous mandons et commettons par ces mesmes presentes que sil leur appert que les diz commissaires, ou aucuns deulz, ne soient venuz a leurs jours a oulx assignez, comme dit est, que incontinent et sans autre mandement attendre, prennent iceulx commissaires non comparans, se trouver les puent, et mettent leurs corps en noz prisons, et leurs biens meubles et immeubles, en notre main par bon et loyal inventaire, pour tout estre gouverne soubz icelle et jusques a ce que autrement y aions pourveu. De tout lesquelz adjournemens, commandemens, et certifications faictes aux dits juges, voulons que tu certiffies deuement les gens de notre dit grant conseil, pour sur tout estre ordonne ainsi que raison donra.

Donne en notre ville de Rouen, soubz notre seel ordonne en labsence du grant, le premier jour de

Date.

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you, each in person, certifying the bailies and sheriffs of the said places of the said meetings and commands; whom we command and commission by these same present letters, that if it appears to them that the said commissioners, or any of them, do not come on the days assigned to them, as has been said, immediately and without waiting for another command, to seize these commissioners who did not appear, if they can find them, and put their bodies into our prisons, and their goods, both movable and unmovable, in our hand, by a good and correct inventory, that all may be arranged according to the same, and until we may have otherwise provided. Of all which appointments, commands and certifications made to the said judges, we will that you certify duly the members of our said grand council, that all may be arranged as reason shall require.

Dated at our town of Rouen, under our seal appointed to be used in the absence of the great seal, the first day

Fevrier, lan de grace, mil, cccc et trente, et de notre regne le neufvieme.

Par le roi, a la relacion de son grant conseil estant a present pardevers luy.

L. Calot.

Cy apres[1] ensuivent les noms et seurnoms des commissaires ordonnez par nous, Thomas Blount,, chevalier, tresorier et general receveur des finances du roy, notre seigneur, ou pais et duchie de Normandie a prendre les monstres des gens darmes et de trait estans soubz les cappitaines des garnisons du bailliage de Caen, tant de leur retenue ordinaire comme de la creue a eulx ordonnee; auxquels commissaires nous avons envoyees noz lettres de commission, comme chargie nous estoit par le conseil du roy, notre dit seigneur, en ce present mois de Janvier, mil, iiij c. et trente.

February, the year of grace, one thousand cccc and thirty, and the ninth of our reign.

By the king, at the relation of his great council, being at this time with him.

L. Calot.

Hereafter follow the names and surnames of the commissioners appointed by us, Thomas Blount, knight, treasurer and receiver-general of the finances of the king, our lord, in the country and duchy of Normandy, to take the musters of the men-at-arms and the bowmen being under the captains of the garrisons of the bailliwick of Caen, as well of their ordinary retinue, as of the extraordinary levy assigned to them; to which commissioners we have sent our letters of commission, as it was charged us to do by the council of the king, our said lord, in this present month of January, one thousand, cccc. and thirty.

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[1] This roll of the commissioners appointed to take the musters of the English troops is affixed to the previous document

Guillaume Lude, grenetier, et Johan Saint, vicomte de Faloyse, ont ete ordonnez commissaires pour la garnison du dit lieu de Faloyse.

Le vicomte de Vire et Johan Fauquet ont ete ordonnez commissaires pour la garnison du dit lieu de Viro.

Guillaume Bosquet et Jehan Vanville ont ete ordonnez commissaires pour la garnison de Bayeux

Giraud Desquay et Loys le Clire ont ete ordonnez commissaires pour le garnison de Caen

Escript soubz notre signet et saing manuel pour lacomplissement des lettres du roy, notre dit seigneur, auxquelles ces presentes sont atachees soubs notre dit signet, le premier jour de Fevrier ou dit an, mil, iiij c et trente Date

BLOUNT.

Guillaume Lude, keeper of the grainary, and Johan Sainte, vicomte of Falaise, have been appointed commissioners for the garrison of the said place of Falaise.

The vicomte of Vire and Johan Fauquet have been appointed commissioners for the garrison of the said place of Vire.

Guillaume Bosquet and Johan Vanville have been appointed commissioners for the garrison of Bayeux.

Giraud Desquay and Loys le Clire have been appointed commissioners for the garrison of Caen.

Written under our signet and sign manual for the accomplishment of the letters of the king, our said lord, to which these present letters are attached under our said signet, the first day of February in the said year, one thousand, cccc. and thirty.

BLOUNT.

1431.

THE answer made by the English council at Rouen to the articles sent to them by the duke of Burgundy[1]

A D. 1431 May 28

Answer by the council of Henry VI to the first eight articles

RESPONSE donnee depar le roy aux articles bailloes par escript depar monseigneur le duc de Bourgoingne par messire Philibert Andronet, chevalier, et Johan Abonnel, dit le Gros, ses conseilliers, en la maniere qui ensuit.

Et premierement, au regard des huit premiers articles, es quels est faite mencion des grans dommages, mises et despenses qui ont soustenues mon dit seigneur de Bourgoingne et ses pais Dartois, Picardie, Namur, Bourgoingne, Charolois, et le pays de Rethelois, a occasion des guerres; le roy en a tele desplaisance comme de ses propres pais, et a bien chacun congnoissance des grans diligences qui la fait faire ou temps

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[Translation]

The reply made on the part of the king to the articles given in writing on the part of monseigneur the duke of Burgundy by messire Philibert Andronet, knight, and Johan Abonnel, called le Gros, his counsellors, in the following manner.

And firstly, with regard to the first eight articles, in which is made mention of the great damages, outlays, and expenses which my said lord of Burgundy and his lands of Artois, Picardy, Namur, Burgundy, Charolois, and the county of the Rethelois, have sustained by occasion of the wars; the king [illegible] much annoyed therewith as if they had been in his own country, and has had ample information of the great diligence which he has caused to be done

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[1] From the Supplément Franç, 292–10, p 265

passe, tant par monseigneur de Salusbury, (cui Dieux pardoint,) comme par autres capitaines, de esloingner la guerre qui estoit, sept et six ans a, sur les dis pays, en telo maniere que deux ans a, ils estoient en bonne disposition, se neust este la fortune que Dieulx a voulu permettre. En faisant faire laquelle diligence, et pour recouvrer les places qui faisoient nuysance aus dis pais, a expose le roy sa puissance Dangleterre avec grant somme de deniers, de saison en saison, ainsi que encore fera au plaisir de Dieu si avant que bonnement lui sera possible

Item, quant au neufviesme article, faisant mention de mil combatans, quil a ordonne soubs mon dit seigneur de Guise pour les marches de Picardie, et de mil autres combatans, quil envoiera en Bourgoingne par son mareschal, lesquelz il entretendra pour deux mois a ses despens, de la provision aussi quil a mise sur la riviere de Somme, le roy len remercie de tout son cuer Et pour faire son devoir de son costo, il a

To the ninth

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there in time past, as well by my lord of Salisbury (whom may God pardon!) as by other captains, for driving away the war, which has been for the last seven or six years in the said counties, in such manner as that two years ago things were in a good train, had not the issue been as God was pleased to permit it to be. In causing this diligence to be done, and in order to recover the strongholds which were injurious to the said country, the king, at a considerable cost, from time to time, has shown what England can do, as he will still do, if God permit, as effectually as he possibly can.

Item, as for the ninth article, which makes mention of a thousand men-at-arms, whom he has appointed under the said lord of Guise for the marches of Picardy, and of one thousand other men-at-arms, whom he shall send into Burgundy, under his marshal, whom he shall keep for two months at his own charges, and also as to the provision which he has made for the river of Somme, the king thanks him for the same with all his hear. And

appointie mon dit seigneur de Guise pour deux mois, (cest assavoir, pour les mois de Juillet et Aoust prouchainement venans,) a la charge de dix huit cent combatans, dont il y aura six cent lances et douze cent hommes de trait, qui seront paiez de ses deniers Dangleterre, pour besoingner es marches de Picardie. Et semble au roy que les diz dix huit cent combatans, qui le roy paie pour les diz deux mois, pourront avec les mil combatans ordonnez, comme dit est, par mon dit seigneur de Bourgoingne, faire plus grant exploit de guerre, et plus seurement et puissamment reboutor les diz ennemis, que ne feroient mil combatans seulement. Et quant au pais de Bourgoingne, quant le provost de Saint Omer vint en Angleterre, le conseil avoit ja prins et advise touttes les conclusions pour le royaume de France, tant au regard des finances comme de gens. Et pour contemplacion de mon dit seigneur de Bourgoigne, et lui aider a diffendre son pays de Picardie, ou len disoit lors les ennemis estre a puissance, le dit

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in order to do his duty on his part, he has appointed my said lord of Guise for two months (that is to say, for the months of July and August next ensuing) with the charge of eighteen hundred soldiers, of whom six hundred shall be lances, and twelve hundred archers, who shall be paid with his English money, to take care of the marches of Picardy. And it appears to the king that the said eighteen hundred soldiers, whom the king pays for the said two months, shall be able, along with the thousand soldiers appointed, as has been said, by my said lord of Burgundy to make war more effectually, and more surely and powerfully repel the said enemies, than a thousand soldiers only could do. And as for the county of Burgundy, when the provost of Saint Omer came into England, the council had already made and settled all its arrangements for the kingdom of France, as well regarding money as troops. And out of regard to my said lord of Burgundy, and to help him to defend his country of Picardy, where it was then said that the enemies were in strength, the said

conseil condescendi a baillir le dit nombre au dit monseigneur de Guise Toutes voies, sil advient que, par le plaisir de nostre Seigneur, on ait bonne briefve conclusion du siege que len mit devant Louviers, ainsi que lon espere, et aussi du pais den hault, par le moien et bon aide de monseigneur de Bourgoingne, de mon seigneur de Stafford, de mon dit seigneur de Guise, de monseigneur de Salisbury, qui vendra prouchainement, et dautres capitaines qui se tranont en hault, ou pourra faire aide de gens pour Bourgoingne et aultres marches par le bon advis et conseil de mon dit seigneur de Bourgong, a la quelle chose faire le roy sera bien enclin si avant que bonnement lui sera possible.

Au dixieme article faisant mention de ce que demand mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne a cause de ses gens qui ont este devant Compiengne, et de lartillerie qui y a este employee, le roy fera voir les endentures et appointemens qui ont este faiz et prins en ces matieres To the tenth

council thought fit to assign the said number to the said lord of Guise. Nevertheless, should it happen that, by the pleasure of our Lord, there were a good and speedy conclusion to the siege which is before Louviers, as is hoped, and also of the upper country, by the means and good assistance of my lord of Burgundy, of my lord of Stafford, of my said lord of Guise, of my lord of Salisbury, who will speedily come, and of other captains who are coming up, troops may be provided for the assistance of Burgundy and the other border lands by the good advice and counsel of my said lord of Burgundy; to do which thing to the utmost of his ability the king will be exceedingly well inclined.

To the tenth article, which makes mention of what is demanded by my said lord of Burgundy in consequence of his troops who have been before Compiègne, and the artillery which has been there employed, the king will cause to be inspected the indentures and arrangements which have been made and taken in these matters, as well at Bruges

tant a Bruges et ■ Gand, comme a Calais, lannee passee; et sil plaisoit a mon dit seigneur de Bourgoigne envoier devers lui aucun de ses gens, il y fera tellement appoincter quo par raison on devra estre content

To the eleventh

Au onziesme volume, faisant mencion des ambaxadeurs de lempereur, il est vray quils sont presentement devers le roy, et ont este ois en audience publique, et veulent encore aucunes choses dire en particulier, ce que le roy oira tres voulentiers; et ce quils diront fera savoir a mon dit seigneur de Bourgoingne. Et est lentencion du roy dentendre a la matiere de tres bon cuer par le bon conseil et advis de mon dit seigneur de Bourgoigne, sans le quel il ne veult entrer, ne riens faire en la matiere, ainsi que le traitie de la paix final le contient.

To the twelfth

Au douziesme article, faisant mencion de monseigneur le prince Dorenges, le roy a ordonne de faire communiquer avec les gens de mon dit seigneur le prince,

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and at Gand ■ at Calais, during the past year; and if it shall be agreeable to my said lord of Burgundy to send to him some of his people, he will cause such an arrangement to be made as ought reasonably to be satisfactory.

To the eleventh article, which makes mention of the ambassadors of the emperor, it is true that they are at this time with the king, and have already had a public audience, and still have some private communications to make, which the king will hear very willingly; and what they shall say he will cause to be made known to my said lord of Burgundy. And it is the intention of the king to give heed to the matter most willingly, by the good counsel and advice of my said lord of Burgundy, without which he will neither enter upon or do anything in the matter, as is continued in the treaty of final peace.

To the twelfth article, which makes mention of my lord the prince of Orange, the king has arranged that communication be had with the people of my said lord

qui sont a Rouen, et de y faire tel appointement qui bonnement sera possible.

Au treziesme article, faisant mention de monseigneur de Savoye, pour le fait de la delivrance de monseigneur de Bourbon, il a este parle de ceste matiere a monseigneur le cardinal, qui freschement vient Dangleterre. Le quel dit quil na point sceu que conclusion soit prinse par dela ou fait de mon dit seigneur de Bourbon. Bien est vray que on a eu autrefois parle et y prins aucuns appointemens, mais de la partie de mon dit seigneur de Bourbon nont este aucunement entretenus, et aussi est la chose demouree Toutes voies on saura se depuis le partement Dangleterre de mon dit seigneur le cardinal se aucune chose y ait este conclue; et sil est ainsi, le roy le fera savoir a mon dit seigneur de Bourgoingne To the thirteenth

Ce fu fait a Rouen, ou grant conseil du roy, nostre dit seigneur, le xxviij. jour de May, lan M cccc. xxxj Date

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the prince, who are at Rouen, and to make there the best arrangement that may possibly be done.

To the thirteenth article, which makes mention of my lord of Savoy, for the matter of the deliverance of my lord of Bourbon, there has been some conversation upon this affair with my lord the cardinal, who has lately returned from England. He says that he did not know that any conclusion had been arrived at there upon the business of my said lord of Bourbon. It is quite true that this has been talked about previously, and that some arrangements have been therein made, but they were not at all entertained on the side of my lord of Bourbon, and so the matter has stood over. Nevertheless, it shall be ascertained whether, since the departure from England of my said lord the cardinal, any conclusion has been arrived at therein; and if it be so, the king will cause my said lord of Burgundy to be acquainted therewith

This was executed at Rouen, in the great council of the king our said lord, the xxviij. day of May, in the year M cccc. xxxj.

1431

Letter from cardinal Beaufort to the duke of Burgundy, sent by the bearer of the previous despatch [1]

A D 1431. May 28

The cardinal refers to the bearer, John de Groos, for further intelligence

Hault et puissant prince, mon tres honnore et tres ame neveu, je me recommande a vous tant affectueusement que je plus puisse.

Et pour ce que de vostre bonne estat et prosperite me suis desirrans savoir et ouir ce bon, vous plaise souvent mon ascertenner, dont je suis tres joyeux tant et si souvent que je en pourra ouir bonnes nouvelles.

Et quant aux matiers pour les quelles a besoigne par de ca, ou nom de vous, vostre receyveur, John de Groos, vous plaise du response que sur icelles matieres vous rapportera le dit de Groos a lui commise par entre nous du conseil de monseigneur le roy prendre

[TRANSLATION.]

Most mighty and powerful prince, my most honoured and most beloved nephew, I recommend myself to you as affectionately as I best can.

And because I am anxious to know and hear good news of your good estate and prosperity, may it please you often to inform me thereof, of which I am very joyful as much and as often as I can hear good tidings thereof.

And as to the matters on which your receiver, John de Groos, has here been employed in your name, may you be pleased to take in agreeable the answer which the said de Groos will convey to you upon these matters, committed to him by us, who are of the council of my lord the king,

[1] From the Supplement Rymer, 292–10, p 207.

agreablement, et vous en tenir content à ceste fois pour ce que icellui vostre receveur, s'il vous plest, vous dira plus au long

Et hault et puissant prince, mon tres honneure et tres ame neveu, si chose soit que pour vous faire puisse par deca, ou ailleurs, vous plaise moy en certiffier vos bonnes plaisirs, pour les accomplir a mon povoir voulontiers et de bonne coeur. En priant que nostre Seigneur par Sa saincte grace vous doint tousjours tres bonne vie et longue

Escrit a Rouen, le xxviij. jour de May. Date

Vostre loyal oncle,

H, CARDINAL D'ANGLETERRE

A hault et puissant prince, mon tres honneure et tres ame neveu, le duc de Bourgogne, de Brabant et de Lymbourg, conte de Flandres, Dartois, de Bourgogne, et de Namur

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and hold yourself pleased herewith at this time, in respect o what this your receiver, if you please, will tell you more at length.

And high and powerful prince, my most honoured and well-beloved nephew, if there be anything which I can do for you here, or elsewhere, may it please you to certify me thereon of your good pleasure, so that I may accomplish them with pleasure, according to my power, and with a good will. Praying that our Lord, by His holy grace, would give you always a very good and long life.

Written at Rouen, the xxviij. day of May.

Your faithful uncle,

H, CARDINAL OF ENGLAND.

To the high and powerful prince, my most honoured and wellbeloved nephew, the duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and of Lembourg, count of Flanders, of Artois, of Burgundy, and of Namur.

1431

LETTER from the duke of Burgundy to Henry the Sixth respecting a truce with France[1]

A.D. 1431. 12 Dec.

The duke of Burgundy, not having had help from Henry,

MON tres redoubte seigneur, tant et si tres humblement que plus puis, je me recommande a vous

Mon tres redoubte seigneur, je tieng bien estre en vostre noble memoire comment par plusieurs fois j'y fait remonstrer a vous et a vostre conseil de France et Dangleterre lestat ou mesme pays de Bourgongne estoient et sont a loccasion de la guerre, et comment ils estoient de toutes pars environnez de vos ennemis et des mien, et aussi la grant guerre que les dis ennemis faisoient journelement en nos pays Barrois, et autres pardeca es marches de Picardie, et pareillement de pays de Rotholois, es marches de Champaigne; et comme, pour y pourveoir le plus avant que possible,

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[TRANSLATION]

My most dread lord, I recommend myself to you as much and as most humbly as I am best able.

My most redoubted lord, I am well convinced that it is in your noble memory how that I have several times caused to be shown to you and your council of France and of England the condition in which the said countries of Burgundy were, and are, in consequence of the war, and how they were on all sides surrounded by your enemies and mine, and also the great war which the said enemies made *daily in our countries of Artois and others on this side*, in the marches of Picardy, and likewise in the county of Rethelois, in the marches of Champagne; and how, in order that I might make the speedier provision there-in

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[1] From the Supplément Fran. 2 2-10, p 388

me seroit avoie entention de mettre [redacted] es dittes marches et pays le plus grant nombre de gens darmes et de trait que pourroye, a lencontre des dis ennemis, lespace de deux mois; ce que jay fait et accompli Car tant es marches de mes diz pays de Bourgongne soubz mon mareschal, comme es marches de mes diz pays de Picardie, soubs beau cousin de Luxembourg et aussi ou pays de Rethelois soubs le sire de Ceruant, mon conseillier et chambellan, ay fait mettre ses grandes et notables armees qui grandement se sont employees a lencontre des diz ennemies, et telles armees ay entretenues a mes frais et despens le dit espace de deux mois et plus

Et pour ce, mon tres redoubte seigneur, vous ay fait requerer tres instament que, pour entretenir les dittes armees et resister a iceulx ennemis, il vous plaise me faire aide et secours de gens, dargent, ou au moins dargent, tellement que par faulte de votre dit aide et secours, il ne convenist les dittes armees desem-

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is possible, it was my intention to raise in the said marches and countries the greatest possible number of men-at-arms and archers in opposition to the said enemies, for the space of two months; which I have done and accomplished. For as well in the marches of my said countries of Burgundy, under my marshal, as in the marches of my said countries of Picardy, under my good cousin of Luxemburg, and also in the county of the Rethelois under the sire de Ceruant, my councillor and chamberlain, I have caused to be sent those great and notable armies which have employed themselves to good purpose against the said enemies, and have supported these armies at my charges and expenses for the said space of two months and more.

And for this cause, my most dread lord, I have required you very earnestly that, in order to support the said armies and to resist these enemies, it would please you to assist and succour me with troops and money, or at the least with money, in such wise that from want of your said aid and succour, it was not necessary to disband the said armies

paer, et prendre et accepter autre provision pour la seurte de mes dis pays; ce que faire me convenoit au deffault de vostre dit secours. Et ces choses vous ay je fait exposer et a vostre dit conseil par diverses ambassades, lettres, et messages. C'est assavoir, premierement, par le sire de Chauncy, mon chambellan, et messire Jehan de Proisy, mes conseillers, et depuis par messire Philibert Audrenet, aussi mon conseiller et chambellan, et Jehan Gros, mon receveur general de mes finances, que pour ceste cause ay envoyé devers vous a vostre cité de Rouen; et aussi par le provost de S. Omer, mon conseillier, et maistre Christian Hautain, mon secretaire, qui semblablement ay envoié pour ceste cause par devers vostre conseil en vostre royaume d'Angleterre. Et avecques ce, luy dit de bouche assez au long a beau cousin reverend pere en Dieu levesque de Therouenne, vostre chancelier de France

has entered into alliance with France,

Lequel secours et aide, non obstant toutes lettres, expositions, requestes et supplications, nay pou avoir

and to take and accept another arrangement for the safety of my said countries; which I would have to do for want of your said succour. And these things have I caused to be shown to you and your said council by different embassies, letters, and messengers. That is to say, in the first place, by the sire de Chauny, my chamberlain, and messire Jehan de Proisy, my councillors; and then by messire Philibert Audrenet, likewise my councillor and chamberlain, and Jehan Gros, my receiver-general of my finances, whom for this cause I have sent to you to your city of Rouen; and also by the provost of S. Omer, my councillor, and master Christian Hautain, my secretary, whom in like manner I have sent for this cause to your council, in your realm of England. And moreover, I have stated it verbally, at considerable length, to my good cousin the reverend father in God the bishop of Therouenne, your chancellor of France.

Which succour and aid, notwithstanding all letters, statements, requests, and supplications, I have been unable to ob-

de vous, non mie encore le payement de ce que me devez clerement par compte fait avecques vos gens, montant a grant somme, que jeusse volontiers emploie en lentretenement des dittes armees, ▬ leusse peu recouvrer de vous, par quoy a convenu de sampaier les dittes armees. Et finablement a ceste cause, par deffault du dit vostre secours et afin de . . . . la[1] destruction de mes diz pays et subgiez, ay este contraint de consentir estre mises sus certaines treves et abstinances de guerre de mes diz pays, et mesmement de mes pays de Bourgoingne, avecques vos diz ennemis et les miens Lesquelles treves et abstinances ont este par mes gens prinses et accordees par certaine forme et maniere, qui est bien venue a vostre cognoissance et de vostre conseil, comme je croy Et pour les asseurer et amplier, se mestier est sont venue perdeca aucuns ambaissours de votre dit

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t tin from you, not even the payment of what you clearly owe me by the account made with your people, which amounts to a large sum, which I would willingly have employed in the support of the said armies, if I could have recovered it from you; in consequence of which I have been compelled to disband the said armies. And finally, from this cause, by default of your said succour, and in order to [avoid] the destruction of my said countries and subjects, I have been constrained to consent that certain truces and abstinences of war should be made in my said countries, and especially in my countries of Burgundy, with your said enemies and mine The which truces and abstinences have been by my people taken and agreed to by a certain form and manner which has assuredly come to your knowledge and that of your council, ▬ I believe. And in order to confirm them, and extend them, if need be, there have come hither certain ambassadors of your

[1] *Et afin de . . . la*] This blank occurs in the MS.

adversaire et le mien; cest assavoir, larcevesque de Reims, qui se nomme son chancelier, Christofle de Harrecourt, et maistre Adam de Cambray, lesquels sont en la ville de Tournay, et prouchainement doivent venir en ceste ville pardevers moy

in which certain towns wish to be comprehended.

Et si est vray que naguieres ont esté devers moy les depputtes des gens des trois estats de mon pais Dartois avecques les deputez de vos bonnes villes de pardeca, voisines de mes diz pays, comme Amiens, Abbeville, Noyon, S. Quintin, Chauny, et autres; que mont requis tres instament que je les veuille faire comprendre es dittes abstinences; eulx griefment complaignans, et disans que autrement ils seroient perduz.

Lesquelles choses, mon tres redoubte seigneur, je vous signiffie afin que sachiez la verite de ce que de ma part y a esté fait jusques a présent; et tout ce que plus avant ou autrement y sera fait et besoigne cy apres vous signifferay et feray savoir diligemment;

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said adversary and mine; that is to say, the archbishop of Rheims, who calls himself his chancellor, Christofle de Harcourt, and master Adam de Cambray, who are in the city of Tournay, and shortly will come into this town to me

And it is indeed true that of late there have come to me the deputies of the people of the Three Estates of my county of Artois, with the deputies of your good towns on this side, contiguous to my said county, as Amiens, Abbeville, Noyon, S. Quintin, Chauny and others; who have requested of me most urgently that I would be pleased to cause them to be included in the said abstinences; complaining bitterly, and affirming that otherwise they will be ruined.

Which things, my most dread lord, I signify to you, to the end that you may know the truth of that which upon my part has been done up to this present time; and all that shall be done or proceeded with further, or otherwise, thereon after this time, I will signify to you, and will dili-

en vous priant, mon tres redoubte seigneur, que de ce que y ay fait et feray, veuilliez estre contant, et que a ceste cause ne veuilliez concevoir aucune suspicion ou ymaginacion sinistre a lencontre de moy. Car ou dit fait dicelles abstinences, ne aultrement, je nay fait, ne feray, chose que ne doye et puisse faire par honneur ; et ce que jen ay fait et feray se plus avant, mon convient faire touchant les dites abstinences, a este et sera pour ce que ne puis plus supporter a mes frais et despens la charge de la guerre, et que de vous nay peu avoir laide et secours que faire me deviez de raison, et que si souvent et tres instament requis vous ay.

Mon tres redoubte seigneur, tousjours vous plaise moy mander vos bons plaisirs pour les a mon povoir accomplir tres volontiers et de tres bon cuer, a laide de nostre Seigneur, qui, mon tres redoubte seigneur,

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gently take care that you are made aware of it ; praying you, my very dread lord, that with what I have done, and shall do herein, you would be pleased to be satisfied, and that on this account you would be pleased not to conceive any suspicion or evil surmise against me. For neither in the said matter of these abstinences, nor otherwise, have I done, nor shall I do, anything which I ought not, or may not do with honour ; and what I have herein done, and shall do further, it was necessary for me to do touching the said abstinences, and has been and shall be because I could no longer support at my cost and expenses the charge of the war, and because I could not have of you the aid and succour which is rightfully due by you to me, and which I have so often asked of you, and that most urgently.

My very dread lord, may it always please you to send me your good pleasure, that I may accomplish it most willingly and with a right good will, by the aid of our Lord, Who, my most dread lord, I pray to keep you in

vous ait en Sa saincte et especiale garde, et doint bonne vie et longue.

Date Escript en ma ville de Lisle, le xij. de Decembre

Vostre tres humble et obeissant cousin, le duc de Bourgoingne, de Brabant, et de Lembourg.

A mon tres redoubte seigneur, mon seigneur le roy

His holy and especial protection, and give you a good life and long

Written in my town of Lille, the xij. day of December.

Your most humble and obedient cousin, the duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, and of Lembourg.

To my most dread lord, my lord the king,

1432

A.D. 1432 March 6

LETTER from the English council at Rouen to the governor of Vernon respecting the transmission of some gun-stones to be used in the siege of the tower of Rouen.[1]

Gun-stones to be sent from Vernon to Rouen

TRESCHIER et grant ami Il est necessite pour le recouvrement de la tour de Rouen avoir grant nombre

[TRANSLATION.

VERY dear and great friend It is necessary for the recovery of the tower of Rouen to have a great number of

[1] From the original, upon paper, in the MS Gaignières, 610 C, fol 1°. Being pasted down upon a sheet of paper, the watermark cannot be ascertained, and from the same cause the address is somewhat uncertain

de pierres de la grandeur et mesure[1] dont nous vous envoions la forme en ung filet; et pour ce que len dit que Philibert de Molans en fist faire ung cent pour le roy, pour le siege de Louviers, que on dit estre en lieu de lescuirie, nous vous mandons depar le roy et depar monseigneur le regent, que vous les envoiez en toute haste, par les porteurs de ces presentes. Et en cas que les dits pierres auroient este faictes et appartendront a autres que au roy, si les prenez, en les paiant a pris raisonnable, ou en faictes la debte votre, se mestier est, et nous vous promettons vous en faire avoir bonne deschaige et garant. Et gardez que en ce nait faulte aucune tant que poyez mesprendre envers le roy, notre dit seigneur, et mon dit seigneur le regent.

Donne a Rouen, soubs le singnet du conseil, le vj jour du Mars, lan de grace, mil iiij c. xxxj. Date

stones of the size and measure of which we send you the form in a loop; and as it is stated that Philibert de Molans caused a hundred of them to be made for the king, for the siege of Louviers, which are said to be in place of l'Escuie, we command you, on the part of the king and on that of my lord the regent, to send them in all haste, by the bearers of these present letters. And in case that the said stones shall have been made for and belong to others than the king, take them, paying reasonable price for them, or make the debt your own, if necessary, and we promise to make you have good discharge and warrant for them. And take care here be no failure herein, by as much as you can forfeit to the king, our said lord, and my said lord the regent.

Dated at Rouen, under the signet of the council, the vj. day of March, in the year of grace one thousand iij. c. xxxj.

[1] *Mesure*] The reading of this word is doubtful

Faite bailler bastel, et ce qui appartendra, pour veoir et apporter

Escript comme dessus.

Les gens du conseil du roy, nostre seigneur, en Normandie.

SEBILLE.

(*Dorso*) A nostre tres chier et grant ami, Johan le Sauge, gouverneur de Vernon.

Cause a boat to be sent, and what shall be necessary for the carriage of the same

Written as above.

The members of the council of the king our lord, in Normandy.

SEBILLE.

(*Dorso*) To our very dear and great friend, Johan le Sauge, governor of Vernon.

1432.

A.D. 1432 May 27.

Directions respecting the levying and application of a tax voted by the Estates of Normandy

MANDATE from king Henry the Sixth and the English council in Paris, respecting the levying and application of a tax voted by the three estates of Normandy.[1]

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, a nostre ame et feal Jean Stanlawe, es-

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[TRANSLATION]

HENRY, by the grace of God king of France and of England, to [redacted] beloved and faithful Jean Stanlawe, esquire,

From the MS. Fontanieu, 115–11.

cuyer, tresorier et general gouverneur de noz finances, on pays et duchie de Normandie, et a nostre bien ame Pierre Surreau, receveur general des nos dits finances, salut et dilection.

Comme, environ le vij. jour Doctobre derrenier passe, nous, par ladvis et deliberacion des gens de nostre grant conseil etans lors par devers nous, nous eussions convoque et fait assembler en nostre ville de Rouen les gens des Trois Estatz de nos dits duchie de Normandie et pays de conqueste, et leur fait dire et exposer le grant desir et affection que avons de conserver, a laide de nostre Createur, noz villes, places, et fortresses diceulx duchie et pays, recouvrer par sieges ou autrement celles que y occupoient et detenoient noz ennemis et adversaires, et les rebouter a toute puissance Pourquoy faire, avions advise continuer es dits places et fortresses le nombre de gens darmes et de trait que ordinairement y avoit este lannee precedent, finie a la Saint Michiel derrenier passe montant ix.c lances et

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treasurer and governor-general of our finances in the country and duchy of Normandy, and to our wellbeloved Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of our said finances, greeting and love.

As, about the vj. day of October last past, we, by the advice and deliberation of the members of our great council being then with us, we had convoked and caused to assemble in our said city of Rouen the members of the Three Estates of our said duchy of Normandy and the conquered country, and caused to be told and shown to them the great desire and affection that we have to keep, by the aid of our Creator, our towns, strongholds, and fortresses of the said duchy and country, to recover by sieges or otherwise those which our enemies and adversaries occupy and retain there, and to repulse them effectually. To do which we have determined to continue in the said places and fortresses the number of men-at-arms and archers which there were generally here during the last year, which ended at St Michael's day last, amounting to ix. hundred lances and ij.M. vij.c

ij M. vij c archiers, ou environ, tant a cheval comme a pie avec autre grant nombre pour tenir les champs et pour le recouvrement des places et forteresses de Bosmeulins, Aimon, Hoe, Chaillonel, Saint Celerin, Mauson, et Montaudain, occupees par les dits ennemis, afin que nos bons, viayz et loyaulx sujetz, manans et demourants en iceulx duchie et pays, puissent vivre en paix et tranquillite, en bonne justice et police, et faire paisiblement leurs labours, ouvrages, et marchandises. Le paiement desquelles lances et archiers et autres gens de guerre, ne poions pour ceste presente annee, commencant a la Saint Michiel derronier passe, supporter ne fournir, attendu la pauvrete de noz finances Et pour ce eussions fait requerir a coulx des dits estatz, que pour le paiement des dits gens ilz nous baillissent octroys pour la dite armee la somme de ij c M. livres Tournois, considere que en ce faisons convertir tous les deniers de nos aides et greniers, excepte le paie-

archers, [illegible] thereabouts, as well on horseback as on foot, with another great number for keeping the country and for recovering the places and fortresses of Bosmeulins, Aimon, Hoe, Chaillonel, Saint Celerin, Manson, and Montaudan, occupied by the said enemies, to the end that our good, true, and loyal subjects, residing and living in the said duchy and country, may be able to live in peace and tranquillity, in good justice and government, and peaceably to carry [illegible] their labours, work, and merchandise. The payment of which lances and archers and other soldiers we cannot for this present year, beginning on St. Michael's day last past, either support nor furnish, on account of the poverty of our finances. And on this account we have caused a request to be made to the members of the said Three Estates, that for the payment of the said men they should give us, [illegible] assessment for the said army, the sum of ij. c. M. pounds Tournois, upon the understanding that in this we should cause to be expended all the money of our aids and stores, excepting the payment of xlviij. pounds

ment de xlviij. livres Tournois par an, ordonnes pour nostre tres chier et tres ame oncle Jehan, gouvernant et regent nostre dit royaulme de France, duc de Bedfort, a icelle somme cueillir et lever en trois ou quatre termes durant lannee

Les quelz, comme bons, vraiz, et loyaux subgetz, oye nostre dit requeste, et apres ce quilz eurent eu sur ce deliberacion et advis entre eux, considerant les grans charges tant de la guerre comme autres, qui nous suirvenoient et pourroient survenir de jour en jour, nous eussent liberalement octroye, et accorde prendre et lever sur eulx, a trois ou quatre termes en icelle annee, ce qui nous seroit necessaire pour le payement dicelles gens des garnisons ordinaires de nos dit duchie et pays, jusques a la somme de ij c m. livres Tournois, ou autre somme au dessoubz telle, comme besoing seroit pour le paiement dicelles garnisons ordinnaires, pour convertir et emploier on dit paiement, et non ailleurs, ce qui en seroit cueilli et leve sur eulx; en paiant bonne-

Tournois, yearly, assigned to our very dear and well beloved uncle, John, governor and regent of our said kingdom of France, duke of Bedfort; this sum to be collected and raised at three or four terms during the year.

And they, like good, true, and loyal subjects, having heard our said request, and after having had deliberation and counsel upon the same among themselves, considering the great charges, as well for the war as for other things, which press upon us, and may daily press upon us, have liberally granted to us and given us authority to take and levy from them, at three or four terms during this year, what will be necessary for us for the payment of the said troops of the ordinary garrisons of our said duchy and land, to the sum of ij c. m pounds Tournois, or such other lower sum as shall be necessary for the payment of the said ordinary garisons, to convert and employ in the said payment, and for no other purpose, what shall be raised and levied on them; justly paying in each vicomté, with the money which may be

ment en chacune vicomte de Iurgent, qui en soit ouelli
a cause du dit octroy, les garnisons des villes qui lorde-
resses etant en icelles Et avec ce, nous aussi requis
que le nombre d ij. c. lances, et ix c. archiers fust'
ny sus pour reconvrement des dits places de Bos-
moulins, Ainon, Iloe, Chaillonel, Saint Colerin, Mausson,
et Montaudain, occupee par nos dits ennemis, lesquelles
places sont situees es mettes et prouinces
de nostre dite
viendroit pour le payement dicoulx fussent ouellis et
levez sur eulx
dessus dit, oultre
ou autre plus le
besoing en etoit
agreable

Pour quoy, et
volantes et bonnes
pieca ordonne et
et ix c archiers,

gathered on account of the said tax, the garrisons of the
towns of Iurgent which
they have required
and ix c archers
said places of Bre
Maussen and Mon
which places are
requited for their
levied on them, or
the above-mention
months, or some
above-mentioned.
thereto.

For this cause, and also out of regard to his good wishes
and good loyalty of our said subjects, we have some time
since ordered and
and ix c archers,

ou nombre des garnisons ordinaires de noz dits duchie et pays dessus dits pour tenir les champs et recouvrer par sieges et autrement les places dessus declarees; lesquelles gens y avoient servy par cinq mois, et encores servent de present Pour le paiement des quelx et aussi de ceulx des dits garnisons ordinaires, pour les tiers quartz de ceste dite presente annee, soit besoing et necessite de asseoir et imposer sur noz dits subgiez partie diceulx octroys, ou autrement le dit paiement ne pourroit estre fait, ne les dits gens entretenuz; qui seroit au retardement du fait de nostre guerre et de la recouvrance des dits places

Nous, qui desirons et voulons a ce pourveoir, par advis et deliberation de nostre dit oncle, vous mandons et expressement enjoignons, en commettant par ces presentes, que a toute diligence vous imposez et assees sur les bourgeois, manans et habitans de noz dits duchie de Normandie et pays de conqueste, la somme de cinquante mille livres Tournois pour le tiers

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archers to the number of the ordinary garrisons of our said duchy and country above-mentioned, to keep the country and recover by sieges and otherwise the strongholds above declared; which troops have served there for five months, and still at present are serving For whose payment, and also for those of the said ordinary garrisons, during the third quarter of this said present year, it is needful and necessary to assess and impose on our said subjects a part of these taxes, or otherwise the said payment could not be made, nor the said men continued; which would retard the progress of our said war and the recovering of the places aforesaid.

We, who wish and desire to provide against this, by the advice and deliberation of our said uncle, command and expressly enjoin you, commissioning you by these present letters, that with all diligence you levy and impose upon the burgesses, residents, and inhabitants of the said duchy of Normandy and the conquered county, the sum of fifty thousand pounds Tournois, for the third payment of the

paiement de ij c. m. livres Tournois, par bailliages, vi-
comtez, eslections de villes, le plus également que faire
pourra, non comprins en ce les gens dedi ne, noblesse
vivans noblement, franchemans les autres, ou qui ha
vieilloso de moyence de corps ou vont exemps de
semblables personnes, qui selon la coustume du pays ou
sont exemptes et imposes la somme de trente mil livres Tournois au
joeulx bourgeois, manans et habitants pour contribuer ce
paiement jusques au premier jour de juillet prouchain
venant. Lesquelx ij. c. livres devront estre mises es mains
estans soubz le chastel de Willingby l'estant pour
le mois de May dernier passé, ou de trente mil livres
de Jung, et se il ne besongne ce dit nombre de trente mil
Jung, sera tenu on leur subsequant, et pour em-
ployer en la demolicion de certaines places ordonnées
estre abatues en nre dicte duchie de pays de comté, etc.

* * *

Thomas, by Intelliwicks, vicomte de cette, etc.
ijc m. pounds Tournois, equally as it could done, we not command
and towns, as this direction, a like it was last year,
bonding in this
que t g anns,
ne exemp from
to the custom
And moreover,
impose ll e sum
and burgesses,
payn and until
ijc m. livres
lord Willoughby
this present
June be not
sequen time,
certain places
duchy and the

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[1] *Sic.* We should probably read—*soubz les chastellains de Willoughby*
et Tes olf

et au paiement de certaine creue de gens darmes et de trait ordonnes a Mantes, Vernuil, Dreux et autres places fusans frontiere en Normandie, contre le Chartrain, Beauvais et Rembures; et avec icelles sommes asseez sur les dits bourgois, manans et habitans des baillinges de Caen et Constantin, la somme de trois mil livres Tournois pour faire le paiement de certaines choses advisees pour le fait du Mont Saint Michiel Et au cas que le dit advis ne sera mis a effect, la dite somme sera tournee en lentretenement de larmee du dit sire de Willingtby, ou de la creue que demande le dit sire de Willingtby pour les deux derrenieres places de sa charge, qui encores sont a recouvrer. Et cinq cens livres Tournois pour parfaire lempaisement et fortiffication de la ville Davranches; et six cens quarante cinq livres Tournois sur les habitans de la viconte de Coustances, pour convertir au payement de une lance et quarante archiers a cheval, quilz mettent sus pour rebouter les brigantz pour troys moys

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certain additional men-at-arms and bowmen appointed at Mantes, Vernoul, Dreux, and other places which constitute the frontiers in Normandy opposite the Chartrain, Beauvais and Rambures; and with these sums levied on the said burgesses, residents and inhabitants of the bailliwicks of Caen and the Cotentin, the sum of three thousand pounds Tournois, to make the payment of certain things decided on for the affair of Mont Saint Michiel. And in case the said plan shall not be carried into effect, the said sum shall be employed upon the keeping up of the army of the said lord of Willingtby, or of the extra troops which the said lord of Willingtby demands for the two last places under his charge, which are still to be recovered And five hundred pounds Tournois to accomplish the taking and fortification of the town of Avranches; and six hundred and forty-five pounds Tournois on the inhabitants of the vicomté of Coutances, to employ in the paymen of one lance and forty archers a horseback, which they have raised to repulse the brigands for three months.

Et les dits assiettes faites, les envoyez par devers les esleuz de la vicomte, et autres officiers ausquelz il appartiendra, pour les imposer par paroisses, si comme il est accoustume. Et icelles sommes faictes cueillir et lever par eulx qui a la requeste des dits Estats ont receu et cueilli ladite de lannee passee, ou les premier et second paiement du dit octroy, tellement et si diligemment que dedens le viij^e^ jour de Juillet prouchainement venant elles sont cueillies, levees et apportees par devers vous, Pierre Surreau, receveur general de Normandie, ausquelles sommes recevoir nous vous avons commis, et commettons par ces presentes, pour les convertir et employer aux choses dessus dites, et non ailleurs. Pourveu quil y ait au devant de que - conque contrainte, trois jours de marche depuis la pul - lication de lassiette en chascun des bailliages ou vicontez dessus dits. Et contraignez, ou faictes contraindre, a ce tous ceux qui pour ce seront a contraindre par toutes

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And when the said assessments have been made, you shall send them to the assessors of the said viscomté, and the other officers of the places as required to levy them by parishes, as is customary. And these sums you shall cause to be collected and raised by those persons who at the request of the said Estates have received and collected the said for this last year, or the first and second payment of the said tax, in such manner and so diligently, that before the viij^e^ day of July next coming they may be collected, levied, and brought to you, Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of Normandy, which sums we have commissioned you, and do commission you by these present letters, to receive, to spend them and employ them in the things above-mentioned, and not otherways. Provided that before any distress whatsoever, there be three market days after the publication of the tax in each of the said bailliwicks or viscontés above-mentioned. And you shall distrain, or shall cause to be distrained, ... those persons whom it shall be necessary to distrain by all

voyes deues et raisonnables, ainsi que accoustume est de faire pour nos propres debtes

De toutes lesquelles choses faire, avec leurs circonstances et dependances, vous avons donne et donnons par ces presentes povoir, auctorite et mandement especial. Mandons et commandons a tous nos justiciers, officiers et subgiez que a vous, vos commis et deputtez en ce faisant, obeissent et entendent diligemment.

Donne en nostre ville de Paris, le xxvij. jour de May, Date lan de grace mil cccc et trente deux, et de nostre regne le dixieme

Par le roy, a la relacion de monsieur le gouvernant et regent de France, le duc de Bedfort.

DE RINEL

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right and reasonable means, as it is customary to do to recover our own debts.

We do give you by these present letters, and have given you, power, authority, and special command to do all these things with their circumstances and dependances; and we command and order all our justices, officers, and subjects, diligently to obey and assist you, your commissioners and deputies, in so doing.

Given in our town of Paris, the xxvij. day of May, the year of grace M.cccc. and thirty-two, and the tenth year of our reign.

By the king, at the relation of my lord the governor and regent of the kingdom of France, the duke of Bedford.

DE RINEL.

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MANDATE, by Peter Cauchon, bishop of Beauvais, reducing, by one half the payment to be made by the convent of the Holy Trinity at Caen[1]

A.D. 1432 July 1

The bishop of Beauvais,

PETRUS, miseratione divina, Belvacensis episcopus, judex et executor unicus certarum litterarum apostolicarum super impositione duarum integrarum decimarum in ducatu Normannie dudum illustrissimo principi, domino duci Bedfordie, regnum Francie tunc regenti, concessarum, venerabilibus et discretis viris, receptoribus particularibus primo dictarum duarum decimarum in diœcesibus Baiocensi, Constanciensi, Abrincensi et Sagiensi, a nobis commissis et deputatis, et eorum cuilibet in solidum, salutem in Domino

in consequence of the poverty of the convent of the Holy Trinity at Caen,

Audita per nos humili et devota supplicatione venerabilium et religiosarum abbatisse et conventus monasterii Sancte Trinitatis de Cadomo, [ordinis] Sancti Benedicti, dicte Baiocensis diœcesis, continente quod, licet edificia ejusdem monasterii facta et in ejusdem dicte ville de Cadomo, in primo descensu in dicto ducatu Normannie felicis recordationis domini Henrici regis Anglie, ultimo defuncti (cui Deus parcat!), pro majori parte tam igne cremata quam aliter obruta et destructa, ac omnia bona mobilia ejusdem, vasa etiam argentea et aurea, libri et calices, aliaque ecclesie dicti monasterii jocalia ablata et dispendita, necnon postmodum fructus, redditus et proventus in prenissis diœcesibus consistentes, occasione guerrarum ibidem (proh dolor!) ex tunc incessanter urgentium, adeo attenuati et diminuti, quod prelati abbatissa et conventus non habent unde prenissa et alia sua ædificia in dictis diœcesibus consistentia, quæ

[1] From the MS. Fontanet, 115-116

numam permaximam patiuntur, et ad totalem desolationem tendunt, redificare, reparare, vel substinere, neque suos servitores necessarios, etiam divinis obsequiis insistentes, manutenere et substentare; — tamen non obstantibus, dictos abbatissam et conventum ad solvendum vobis integraliter dictam primam decimam, juxta commissionem nostram vobis datam, compellatis, quod, ut asserunt, sine omissione divini servitii facere non possunt, supplicantes humiliter de remedio opportuno

reduces by one half the contribution due by that convent

Quocirca, quia debita informatione primo facta de prædictis debito informati, attento etiam mandati apostolici nobis transmissi tenore, et quod de tribus aliis integris decimis ultimo in dicto ducatu impositis et levatis, licet temporalia et redditus dicti monasterii pro tunc essent multo meliora, dicti abbatissa et conventus, propter gravia onera ex tunc sibi incumbentia, medietas trium dictarum decimarum per commissarios ad hoc deputatos et potestatem habentes, relaxata est et penitus remissa, prout per authenticas litteras super hoc confectas nobis constitit dictam integram decimam per abbatissam et conventum sæpedicti monasterii in supradictis diœcesibus debitam, ad medietatem dicte decime moderamus, et per præsentes mandamus vobis omnibus et vestrum cuilibet, mandantes quatenus, facta solutione de dicta medietate dictæ primæ integræ decimæ per prædictos abbatissam et conventum, aut alium vel alios eorum nomine, de hacce prima integra decima eosdem abbatissam et conventum quietos, immunes et pacificos teneatis, et quilibet vestrum, pro quanto eum tangit, teneat et habeat; ipsos in posterum nullatenus super hoc inquietantes seu molestantes Volumus autem medietatem hujus decime sic relaxatam et remissam in vestris compotis allocari, et de receptis vestris deduci et defalcari.

In quorum præmissorum testimonium, sigillum nostrum de camera præsentibus litteris duximus apponendum

Date

Datum Parisius, die Lune, xxij mensis Julii anno Domini millesimo, quadringentesimo tricesimo secundo

Ita signatum, TEXTOR

Sic signatum, Collatio facta est, R. DE ACHERY.[1]
W. OGIER

1432.

MANDATE from the bishop of Laon, ordering the payment to Guillaume Tavernot of twenty-five moutons for expenses incurred by him.[2]

A.D. 1432. Nov. 13

GUILLAUME evesque et duc de Laon, per de France, president de la chambre des comptes du roy, notaire, et general conseillor sur le fait et gouvernement de toutes les finances es pays de Languedoc et duchie de Guyenne, a maistre Guillaume Tavernot, secretaire du dit seignour et receveur general du don equivalent

[TRANSLATION.]

GUILLAUME, bishop and duke of Laon, peer of France, president of the chamber of accounts of the king, our lord, and general counsellor upon the affairs and government of all his finances in the countries of Languedoc and the duchy of Guienne, to master Guillaume Tavernot, secretary of the said lord, and receiver-general of the said equiva-

[1] Appended to the attestations of two notaries public, dated 31 July, 1431, namely to Simon Jolict and Nicolas Ogier, who vouch for the accuracy of the above transcript.

[2] Clairambault MS. Fontanieu, 15-110.

au dixiemo entier fait au dit seigneur par les gens du clergie du dit pays, a lassemblee des gens des Trois Estatz dicelluy pais tenue a Besiers, ou mois de Juillet, mil cccc xxxi, salut.

Nous vous mandons que des deniers de votre recepte, vous payez, baillez et delivrez a Jehan Brunet, escuier, la somme de vingt cinq moutons dor, que tauxee et ordonnee lui avons, tauxons et ordonnons par ces presentes, pour avoir este par lordonnance de monsieur le comte de Foix, lieutenant general du roy, notre sire, es diz pays et duchie par devers aucuns seigneurs, barons, et nobles du dit pays de Languedoc, pour les faire assembler et mettre sus en armes pour aller, avec autres gens darmes et de trait, ou mon dit seigneur et comte les mandoit; et [son] lieutenant les mandoit aler a lencontre des Anglois, qui tenoient Castelnau et Ratier, sur les marches du pays Dalbigeois Et par rapportant ces presentes, avec quit-

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lon to the entire tenth made to the said lord by the ecclesiastics of the said county at the assembly of the members of the Three Estates of this county, held at Beziers during the month of July, one thousand cccc. xxxi, greeting.

We command you that, out of the money which you have received, you pay, give, and deliver to Jehan Brune, esquire, the sum of twenty-five moutons of gold, which we have allowed and awarded, and do award and allow him by these present letters, for having been, by the appointment of monsieur count de Foix, lieutenant-general of the king our lord, in this said county and duchy, with certain lords, barons, and nobles of the said county of Languedoc, to cause them to assemble and place themselves under arms to go with the other men of war and the bowmen wherever my said lord and count should command them; and his lieutenant ordered them to march against the English, who held Chateauneuf and Ratieres, upon the marches of the county of the Albigeois And upon the production of these pre-

tance du* dit escuier sur ce tant seulement, la dite somme de XXV moutons dor sera passee et allouee en voz comptes, et rabatue de vostre dite recepte par tout ou il appartendra

Date Donne soubz nostre s'gnet, le treiziesme jour de Novembre, lan mil ccc trente et deux.

PASQUOT

sent letters, with an acquittal from the said esquire concerning, the said sum of XXV. moutons of gold shall be past and allowed in your accounts, and struck off from your said receipt wherever it may appear.

Given under our signe, the thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand ccc. thirty-two.

PASQUOT.[1]

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A.D. 1333 July 18

Outline of the following correspondence

LETTERS from Hue de Lastic and the Treasurer of the Boulonnois, in which they give a history of their embassy in England.[2]

NOSTRE tres redoubte seigneur; nous nos recommendons a vous si tres humblement que plus povons

[TRANSLATION.]

Our very redoubtable lord, we recommend ourselves to you as humbly as we best can.

[1] To this piece is attached the receipt for the above sum by Johan, Brunet, bearing the same date.

[2] From the MS. Supplément. Duchy, 233 10, f. 30.

En accomphssant vostre commandement et ordonnance, avons este devers le roy en son royaulme Dangleterre. Et pour ce que devons rescripre en unes lettres tout ce que avons besongnie, vu et oy pardela, ne se pourroit pas bien faire, (car la chose seroit trop longue,) nous le vous escripvons avec cestes en trois parties ce qui y avons besongnie et trouve Dont la premiere lettre contient ce que avons expose au roy au regard de nostre charge principal, et des responses que sur ce avons eues.

La seconde contient comment nous avons parle a monseigneur Dorleans; ce que il nous a dit, ce que avons peu sentir de lui et de son fait.

La tierche contient plusieurs choses de divers propos que avons oyes et entendues pardela, dont il nous semble estre bon que soyez advertis.

Si vous supplions, nostre tres redoubte seigneur, quil vous plaise recevoir en gre ce que avons peu ou sceu faire, car a nos povoirs la vous fait loyalment. Et au

In accomplishing your command and appointment, we have been to the king in his kingdom of England. And as we ought to write all that we have seen and heard here, it could not well be done in one letter (for the matter would be too long), we will write to you herewith in three parts, what we have done there and found. Of this, the first letter contains what we have stated to the king with regard to our principal charge, and the answers which we have had thereto.

The second contains how we have spoken to my lord of Orleans; what he has said to us, what we have been able to discover about him and his affairs.

The third contains many things of divers matters which we have heard and understood there, of which it seems good to us that you should be apprised.

Wherefore we entreat you, our very redoubtable lord, that you would be pleased to take in good part what we have been able to do or ascertain, for we have done it as faithfully for you as we were able. And as regards

regard de moy, Hue de Lannoy, gard le les bonnes, a vostre correction, de ce que me dystes ou prayel de vostre hostel en vostre vile Darras le plus prez que jay peu, mais en proposant a vous. En regard a la disposition en quoy avons trouve generalment tous ceulx du royaume, qui en vostre a nostre venue estoient generalment comme tous malcontens, et avons este de primo face assez rudement receuz. Mais apres ce que avons este oye, il nous est advis que les choses se sont tres bien adoulcies; et a vous veritablement escripre, navons point trouve quils aient entention de faire quelques traittes ne entreprinses au prejudice de vous, ou de vos pays; mais tenons pour verite quils desirent entretenir amour et bienveuillance a vous et vos diz pays; ainsi que tout ce vous pourra plus a plain apparoir par les lettres du roy et la response, dont dessus est faite mention. Nostre tres redoubte seigneur, nous prions au Benoit Filz de Dieu, quil vous donist bonne vie et longue.

me, Hue de Lannoy, I have kept he arms, under your correction, as to what you told me in the lawn of your residence in your town of Arras, as near as I could, in ye submitting it to you. As regards the disposition in which we have for the most part found all these of the kingdom, truly at our arrival they were generally almost all of them ill-affected, and we were received at th first unkindly enough. But, after what we have heard, we have come to the conclusion that things have become considerably softened down; and to write to you truly, we have not by any means found that they intend to make any treaties or enterprises to the prejudice of you or your country; but we hold it as a truth that they desire to continue in love and good-will towards you and your said country; all which may more plainly appear by the king's letter and the answer, of which mention is made above. Our very dread lord, we pray the Blessed Son of God, that He give you a good and long life.

Escript en vostre ville de Lisle, le xviij jour de Date
Juillet

Vos humbles et obeissans serviteurs,

Hue de Lannoy, Seigneur de Santes, et le Tre-
sorier de Boulenois

Nostre tres redoubte seigneur; nous vous prions que les lettres que nous vous escripvons avec ces presentes, apres ce que les aures veues, soient ases, rompues, ou gardees par tel de vos gens que nul inconvenient nen puissent venir; car vous vecz bien quelles touchent a plusieurs personnes

Mon tres redoute seigneur, jai oublie de mettre en mes lettres comment nous avons bien oi en Engle-terre parler ke le mariage du roi et de la fille du Daufin a este mis avant par aukuns; mes nous navans point pou sontin ke rien en soit fet, et osi ce seroit, comme on nous a dit, en faisant pais generalle

Hue de Lannoy.

Written in your town of Lisle, the xvij day of July.

Your humble and obedient servants,

Hue de Lannoy, Lord of Santes, and the Treasurer of the Boulenois.

Our very redoubtable lord; we pray you that the letters which we write you with these presents, after you have seen them, may be burnt, torn, or kept by such persons of yours as that no mischef may arise therefrom; for you well see that they relate to several persons.

My very redoubtable lord, I have forgotten to put in my letters how we have heard it said in England that the marriage of the king and of the daughter of the Dauphin has been hurried on by certain persons, but we have not been able to ascertain that anything will be done therein, and also that this would be, as we have been told, by making a general peace

Hue de Lannoy

A nostre tres redoubte seigneur et prince, monseigneur le duc de Bourgoingne et de Brabant, etc

ACCOUNT OF THEIR ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

Account of their arrival in England

Nostre tres redoubte seigneur, nous nous recommandons a vous si tres humblement qui plus povons Et vous plaise savoir que nous, arrivez en Angleterre, entre Sandewids et Cantorbie, encontrasmes plusieurs prelas et princes, qui sen alloient au devant de monseigneur le regent et madame la regente, en laquelle compaignie estoit monseigneur le conte de Suffort, auquel aviesmez lettres adrechans depar vous, lesquelles lui presantasmes, et avec ce lui priasmes que il se voulsist employer ad ce que peussions avoir audience devers le roy, et qui nous vaulsist aidier en nostre expedition, en lui recommendant vous et vos affaires Et lui dismes depar vous tout ce qui nous sembloit qui povoit prouffiter selon nostre charge. Lesquelles

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To our very redoubtable lord, my lord the duke of Burgundy and Brabant, &c.

Our very redoubtable lord, we recommend ourselves to you as humbly as we can or may. And may it please you to know that on our arrival in England, between Sandwich and Canterbury, we met several prelates and princes who were going to meet my lord the regent and madame his wife, in which company was my lord the earl of Suffolk, to whom we had letters addressed from you, which we presented to him, and at the same time prayed him that he would be pleased to employ himself so that we might have an audience with the king, and that he would be so good as to aid us in bringing our mission to an end, recommending to him you and your affairs. And we said from you to him all that seemed likely to be profitable to us, in advancing our business. These said letters of yours

vos dites lettres rechut tres liement, et demanda tres fort de vous, et nous dist quil est tout ■ vostre commandement, et quil se sentoit plus tenus a vous qua prince du mondo, et pour qui il vouldroit le plus faire apres le roy, son seigneur.

Et dillec tout droit nous tuasmes a Londres; et incontinent nous arrivo en allasmes devers le conte de Warowic, qui estoit en son hostel, et lui presentasmes vos lettres, et lui dismes depar vous en substance ainsi que aviésmez fait au dit conte de Suffort. Le quel conte de Warowic nous rechut gracieusement, un peu plus sombrement que aultre fois navoit fait. Touttes voyes il nous domanda de vostre estat; et a la parfin nous lui domandasmez ou nous pourriesmez trouver le roy, car nous avions lettres depar vous adrechans a lui. A quoy nous respondy que prestement ne nous en savoit respondre, car le roy estoit allé en chaches et dedans; mais le lendemain nous feroit savoir le jour et lieu ou nous le pourrions trouver.

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he received very joyfully, and asked after you very anxiously, and he said to us that he is quite at your command, and that he felt himself more beholden to you than to any prince in the world, and for whom he would do the most after the king, his lord.

And from thence we went straight to London; and immediately on our arrival we went to the earl of Warwick, who was in his house, and we presented to him your letters, and said to him from you in substance the same that we had said to the said earl of Suffolk. The said earl of Warwick received us graciously, a little more gravely than he had done before. Still, however, he asked how you were; and at the last we asked him where we should be able to find the king, for we had letters from you addressed to him. To which he replied that at that present time he could not answer about that, as the king had gone on a hunting and pleasure excursion, but that on the morrow he would let us know precisely and the place when we should be able to find him.

then interview with the cardinal the ensuing

Et le londemain bien matin en alasmes a la messe de monseigneur le cardinal, li presentasmez vos lettres, et deismez tout ce qui nous sembloit qui povoit profitier au bien et expedition de nostre charge. Lequel mon dit seignour le cardinal nous rechut bien gracieusement, et demanda beaucoup de vous, en soy presentant de semploier a tout ce qui seteroit qui vous pourroit venir a plaisir, et a nostre deliverance. Mais a la verite nous le trouvasmes aucunement plus estrange que par cy devant navons accoustume de faire. Et en cesto mesme journee nous fist savoir mon dit seignieur de Warewic que nous trouveriomez le roy en une ville xxv. miles pardela Londres, apelle Gildevorde, et que fussiens le Vendredy ensuivant bien matin devers lui a lessue de la messe, ce que nous fusmes, et illec trouvasmes le roy, et en sa compaignie les ducs de Bedfort, de Glocestre, et Dyork, et le joisne duc de Nourfolk, le conte de Warewic, le conte de Salsober, de Notonberlant, et de Soulfort, et plusieurs autres grans

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And very early on the next morning, as we were going to the mass of my lord the cardinal, we presented to him your letters, and said to him all that we thought would be profitable for the good and expedition of our charge. The said lord cardinal received us very graciously, and asked a great deal after you, promising to employ himself in all that he thought likely to forward your pleasure and our discharge. But, truly, we did find him somewhat stranger than before he was we have been accustomed to do. And this same day my said lord of Warwick told us that we should find the king in a town xxv. miles on the other side of London called Guilford, and that we should be with him the next Friday very early in the morning, as he came from his mass, and this we did, and there we found the king, and in his company were the dukes of Bedford, of Gloucester, and of York, and the young duke of Norfolk, the earl of Warwick, the earls of Salsbury, of Northumberland, and of Suffolk, and many other great

seigneurs. Et illec presentasmes ■ roy vos lettres, et feismes les recommondations le mieulx que nous sceusmez ne peusmez Le quel roy (qui est ung tres bel enfant, et de belle venue) nous demanda tres gracieusement et en langaige Francois, comment vous le faisies, et ou vous estiez; et nous lui respondymes que vous estiez, ■ nostre partement, en tres bon point, et pensiesmez que lors esties en la Champaigne avec grant compaignie de gens darmes pour resister alencontre de ses ennemis et des vostres Et apres aucunes menues gracieuses paroles que eusmes avec lui, nous fist le traire, et appella tous les princes dessus nommez, qui autour de lui se mirent a genoulz, et illec fist lire vos lettres, et apres quils eurent parle ensemble aucune espace, feusmes rappelle, et nous fu dit par monseigneur le conte de Warewic que les lettres que aviesmes apporte dopar vous contenoient creance, lequel le roy vouloit estre exposee pardevant son grant conseil en sa ville de Londres le Mardi, ou Merquedi, ensuivant.

lords. And there we presented your letters to the king, and made the recommendations as best we knew and were able. The said king (who is ■ very beautiful child, and well grown,) asked us very graciously, and in the French language, how you were, and where you were; and we replied that at our departure you were in excellent health, and we thought that you then were in Champagne with ■ great company of men-at arms, to resist his enemies and your own. And after some gracious conversation which we had with him, he caused us to retire, and he called all the above mentioned princes, who knelt around him, and there he caused your letters to be read; and after that they had spoken together for some time, we were recalled, and my lord the earl of Warwick told us that the letters which we had brought from you contained ■ credence, which the king would wish to have reported before his great council in his city of London, on the Tuesday or Wednesday following.

and the council.

Et illec, apres que ousmes pris congie ainsi quil appartient, retournasmes a Londres; et le Mercredi, ainsi que assigne nous estoit, venismes a Westm oustre devers les seigneurs qui estoient assemblez du grant conseil Cest assavoir, les ducs de Bedford, de Gloucestre, monseigneur le cardinal, les archevesques de Cantorbie et Dyork, le chancellier Dangleterre, les contes de Warewic, de Northomberlant, de Salesbiri, et de Suffort, et chinq ou six autres grans seigneurs. Et illec fu par moy, Hue de Lannoy, exposee la creance, tele que chargie maviez a vostre correction; apres laquelle oye, me dirent que je le bailliasse par escript pour sur ce avoir le roy son bon avis, dont, nous nous excusasmes beaucop, et par beaucop de moiens. Mais finablement nous avons este constrains de le bailler par escript, ce que tres ouuis avons fait; pour ce principalement que nous naviesmes autre instruction que ce que vous, mon tres redoubte seigneur, en aviez dit de bouce a moy, Hue de Lannoy. Et le landemain leur

And from thence, after we had done leave as ought to be done, we returned to London, and the Wednesday, as had been appointed us, we came to Westminster before the lords of the great council, who were assembled. That is to say, the dukes of Bedford, of Gloucester, my lord the cardinal, the archbishops of Canterbury and York, the chancellor of England, the earls of Warwick, Northumberland, Salisbury, and Suffolk, and five or six other great lords. And there by me, Hue de Lannoy, were exhibited the credentials, such as I had been charged with at your correction; after hearing, which, they told me to deliver it in writing, in order that the king might have good deliberation upon it, for which we excused ourselves a great deal, and in many ways But finally we were constrained to deliver it in writing, which we were much provoked to do; principally because we had had no other instruction except what you, my very redoubtable lord, had told me, Hue de Lannoy, verbally. And the next day we carried

apportasmes pq escript, ainsi que veoir pouriez par
le semblable qne avec ces presentes vous envoyons; et
lors nous fu dit que pour ce que aviesmes expose que
vous, mon tres redoubte seigneu, aviez sceu daucunes
seigneurs certaines choses de quoy le roy povoit avoir
grant aide et confort, et dont les aucuns pouroient
avoir ung tres grant dommaige, comme il povoit
sembler, que ce vaulsissions dire apart a monseigneur
le cardinal, monseigneur larcevesque Dyork, et mon-
seigneur le conte de Warewic, et ce fait, le plus
brief que bonnement pourroient, feroit le roy response
sur tout. Et le lendemain a lostel de monseigneu
le cardinal leur deismes ce que aviesmez senti de
monseigneur le duc de Bretaigne et monseigneur le
conte de Richemont, et la maniere bien au long
comment le roy sen pourroit aidier, en y gardant
tousjours les meilleurs termes a lonneur de mes diz
seigneurs de Bretaigne et de Richemont que faire se
pourroit Et aussi leur deismes que vostre entencion

it to them in writing, as you may see by the duplicate
which we send you with these present letters; and then
we were informed that, as we had stated, that you, my
very redoubtable lord, had been informed by certain lords
of certain things, through which the king might have
great aid and comfort, and by which some others might
sustain a very great damage, as it might appear, we would
have the goodness to state this matter privately to my
lord the cardinal, my lord the archbishop of York, and
my lord the earl of Warwick, and when this was done,
the king would make answer as speedily as possible on
all points. And the next day, at the house of my lord
the cardinal, we told them what you had ascertained from
my lord the duke of Bretaigne and my lord the count
of Richemont, in detail, and the manner how the king
could help himself herein, keeping always the best
terms possible for the honour of my said lords of Bre-
taigne and of Richemont And we also told them that

estoit de parler ■ monseigneur le duc de Savoye, pour savoir si de luy le roy pouroit avoir ce que len vous avoit rapporte qui estoit ayde, veu que les ennemis du roy et des vostres; et malcontent des ostres du roy devoit faire contendre qui vous sembloit du dit duc de Savoye. Les quelles choses ils reduisent bien en gre; et apres plusieurs interrogatoires a nous faites, et aussi plus'ours responses sur ce, leur deismes qui sembloit a plusieurs sages et notables que, se le roy vouloit venir a fin de sa guerre, il convenoit qui se unist des gens et pussans seigneurs du royaume de France et pays denviron, et cul trouvast avec se puissance. Dangleterre maniere de les contenter de terres, seigneuries et finances, et aussi plusieurs autres choses, etc

Apres les quelles choses faites, et plusieurs diligences pour avoir nostre response, laquelle nous fu baillee le Mardy, vij. jour de Juillet. Cest assavoir, tout lou princes dessus nommez presens, et le conte de Shaffort,

It was your intention to speak to my lord the duke of Savoy to know if of the king could have some aids and from him, since i had been told you that he was displeased with the enemies of the king and of yourself; and that it appeared to you that the king ought to make every effort to have the friendship of the said duke of Savoy. These things took us very good part; and, after many questions had been put to us, and after many answers thereupon made, we told them that it appeared to many wise and notable men that, if he king without to put ■ end to his war, it would be necessary that he should be assisted by the great and powerful lords of the kingdom of France and the neighbouring countries and that with his power in England he should find means of contenting them with lands, estates, and money, &c.

After these things had been done, and we had used much diligence to have our answer, it was given to us on Tuesday the vij. day of July. This is to say, all the princes above-mentioned being present, and the conte of

nous fut dit que le roy estoit tres contens de tres gracieuses lettres que lui aviez envoyees, et de la creance par nous exposee. Et pour ce que il avoient entendu que nul de nous ne devoit retourner devers vous, le roy vous escriproit ses lettres closes, et nous bailloit par escript la response sur ce que expose lui avions, le quel vous envoions avec ces presentes

Et quant aux choses particulierement exposees par lordonnance du roy a monseigneur le cardinal, monseignour larcevesque Dyork, et conte de Warewik, le roy de ce avoit chargie mon dit seigneur le cardinal nous en faire la response.

Et en icellui jour meismes allasmes devers mon dit seignour le cardinal, lequel nous dit en effect que le roy vous prioit que vaulsissies toujours entretenir les besoignes entre les ducs de Savoye et de Bretaigne et conte de Richemont, et y faire le mieulx que pourriez pour le bien du roy; et que de dessus, adonc que le parlement, que le roy a presentement assemble a

The second interview with the cardinal

Stafford, it was told us that the king was very well pleased with the very gracious letters which you had sent him, and for the credence exhibited by us. And as he had heard that none of us were to return to you, the king would send his closed letters to you, and give us in writing the answer to what we had opened to him, which we send you along with these presents

And as to the things particularly stated by the command of the king to my lord the cardinal, my lord the archbishop of York, and the earl of Warwick, the king had charged my said lord the cardinal to give us the answer to this.

And on the same day we went to my said lord the cardinal, who told us in effect that the king prayed you that you would always be so good [redacted] to carry on the business between the dukes of Savoy and of Bretagne and the count of Richemont, and do the best therein that you could for the good of the king. And that, moreover, until the parliament, which the king has at present as-

Account of their interview with the duke of Orleans

Londres, ce [illegible] roy ne l'avoit eu imposs ble lui
escript de i'an present, toutesvoyes il a promptte cuydoit
les dyz seigneurs, mais incontinent le dit parlement
fuy, mon dit seigneur le conte de Dampmartin
que le roy estoit assez notable audience devers
vous, pour quoy on ne pouvoit rien faire
gneurs mandoient que presentement ne pouvoient estre
declarez, tant pour la
pendre le conseil du roy pour estre mieulx
Nostre dit seigneur, nous prions au filz de
filz de Dieu, qui vous doinst l'onneur et joye.
Escript -Voz humbles et obeissans serviteurs,
Huy par LANNOY, SECRETAIN au SANTES, et
Tresorier de Boulenois

ACCOUNT OF THE INTERVIEW WITH THE DUKE OF ORLEANS

Nostre tres redoubte seigneur, nous nous recommandons a vous en tres humble recommandacion, plaise

so pleased at Londres, shall [illegible] finished, the king [illegible] and
and it was [illegible] to present, provided, or
promised myself [illegible] ing whatever to the said lords [illegible] the
'moreinstantly [illegible] ay [illegible] ay
saul lord the [illegible] ch [illegible] ch
would send [illegible] notable embassy to you, along with you to
them of and [illegible] great affairs
which at present could not be declared. And thus [illegible] ing
done, we wont to take leave of the king to [illegible] Son of
Our very [illegible]
God that He may give you a good and long life.
Written —Your humble and obedient servants,
Hen en LANNOY, Lo en of SANTES, and THE Treasurer
OF BOULENOIS.

Our very [illegible] y redoubtable lord, we recommend ourselves to
you as humbly [illegible] we best can, And may it please you

Et vous plaise savoir que apres [redacted] que fusmes retournez a Londres de devers le roy, nous venismes a lostel dou conte de Souffort au lever de son disner, lou nous trouvasmes monseigneur Dorleans avec le dit comte, aus quelx nous feismes le reverence. Et incontinent monseigneur Dorleans nous prist par les mains, et nous demanda tres fort comment vous le faisies et ou vous esties, dont nous lui en deismes la verite, et comment vous voz recommandiez a lui tres fort, et esties desirant savoir de son bon estat, etc. A quoy il nous respondy quil estoit en bon point de corps, en desplaisance de ce quil usoit le meilleur temps de son eage prisonnier A quoy je, Hue de Lannoy, luy respondy que encores, au plaisir de Dieu, en pourra bien yssir et par bonne maniere Car se par son bon moien Deiux lui donnoit la grace que il peust traittier et estre moyen de la paix des deux royaulmes, et de faire paix generale entre les royaulmes et princes dicculx, il ne devoroit point plaindre les paines et dangiers quil a

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to know that after we had returned to London, from having been before the king, we came to the house of the earl of Suffolk, as he was rising from his dinner, where we found my lord of Orleans with the said earl, to both of whom we made obeisance. And immediately my lord of Orleans took us by the hand, and asked us very anxiously how you were, and where you were, and we told him the truth, and how that you recommended yourself very earnestly to him, and that you desired to know of his good health, &c. To which he answered us that he was in good bodily health, but that he was distressed because he was spending the best part of his life in prison. To which I, Hue de Lannoy, answered, that still, by the pleasure of God, good might result from it, and in a good way For if by his good agency God should give him the grace to treat and be the mediator of a peace between these two kingdoms, and to make a general peace between the realms and princes of the same, he ought not to complain of the pains and dangers he has

portees A quoy il respondy, "Vecy beau cousin de Suffort, qui sceut comment devers le roy Dangleterre et les seigneurs de son conseil je me suy presentez tousjours de my y employer, et encores fay; mais je suy ainsi comme une espee qui est enfermee dedens une huge, dont len ne se peut aidier, qui ne le tire dehors, et je ay tousjours dit, et encore diz, que je ny puis bonnement prouffiter se je ne parloye a aucuns de mes amys de France, par qui moien je peusse aidier a conduire la besongne; et me semble que se je povoie avoir parle a aucuns especieulx amis que jay, je y prouffiteroia beaucop. Car je cuide avoir des plus grans seigneurs dautour de monseigneur le roy de France et de ceulx qui tiennent son party, qui feroient et vauldroient beaucop user par mon conseil au regart de paix generale. Et par la foy de mon corps, je desire tant la dite paix que je voudroye que je fusse cause et moyen de le avoir bien faite, et que icelle se deust bien entretenir, et sept jours apres lac-

gone through. To which he replied, "Here is my good cousin of Suffolk, who knows how I have always offered myself to the king of England and the lords of his council, to be employed therein, and I still do so; but I am like a sword shut up in a sheath, of which a man cannot avail himself unless he draws it; and I have always said, and still do say, that I can be of no real use unless I speak to some of my friends of France, by which means I might help to advance the business; and it appears to me that if I might have a conference with some of the especial friends that I have, I might therein be of much service. For I believe that there are among the greatest lords in the court of my lord the king of France, and those of his party, persons who would not, and who would be very pleased to act, according to my counsel with regard to the general peace. And by the faith of my body, [redacted] much do I desire the said peace, that I wish, provided I might be the cause and means of having it fully accomplished, and of its assured continuance,

complissement de ce je deusse recevoir la mort. Et je oze bien dire devant vous, beau cousin de Suffort, que mon beau cousin de Bourgoingne et de Bretaigne y povent plus, apres les parties principalles, que prince qui vive."

Et lors je, Hue de Lannoy, respondy que je savoye de certain que vous, mon redoubte seigneur, estiez tant desirant la paix que chose qui fust en ce monde, pour obveir aux grans maulx qui journelment se font, et relever le poure peuple de France, qui a loccasion de la guerre est tout destruit, et que a vous ne tenroit point, mais que plus y aideriez de tout vostre povoir. Et lors dit le conte de Suffort au dit monseigneur Dorleans, "Monseigneur, je vous ay bien toujours dit que monseigneur de Bourgoingne est bien dispose a paix." Et lors respondy monseigneur Dorleans, "De ce je ne fay nulle doubte, car je say bien que lui ne moy ne sommes point cause des maulx advenus ou royaulme de France; et de ce vous ay je autrefois

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seven days after this were brought about, I would be willing to suffer death. And I venture to say before you, my fair cousin of Suffolk, that my good cousins of Burgundy and of Bretaigne could do more herein after the principal parties, than my prince who lives."

And then I, Hue de Lannoy, replied, that I knew for certain that you, my redoubtable lord, were as desirous of this peace ■ of anything in this world, ■ as to obviate the great evils which arise daily, and to relieve the poor people of France, which on account of the war is totally ruined; and that the blame was not with you, but that you rather would aid therein with all your might. And then said the earl of Suffolk to my said lord of Orleans; "My lord, I have always told you that my lord of Burgundy is well disposed towards peace." And then my lord of Orleans replied, "Of this I have no doubt; for I well know that neither he, nor I, are the cause of the evils which have come upon the kingdom of France; and of this I formerly

parle, messire Hue, et avez que je suis encores en ce propos" Et lors me estraint la main et, qui plus est, me pinsha par le bras ti q fort, et par deux fois, si veoye bien qui ne savoit point dire ce qui estoit bien voulu dire. Et lors derechief commença a dire, "Je vouldroye que le roy Dangleterre me vaulsist employer en ces besongnes, en se tenant cem de ma personne. Car je ne desire point tant a traittier ma deliverance que je fay la dite paix Et saz bien dire tout hault que je y puisse estre aussi grant moien, ou plus, que homme qui vive" Et lors monseigneur de Suffort lui dit, "Orsha, monseignour, le roy a bonne voulente dentendre a la ditte paix, et de vous y employer, car encores savez vous quil a de present donne sauf conduit a aucuns de vos gens pour venir devers vous." A quoy monseignour Dorleans respondy, "Vous dites voem, beau cousin, car je envoie briefment Camail, mon herault." Alors derechief il me commencha tres fort a demander de vous et de vostre estat; et en verite il me

spoke to you, messire Hue, and I assure me, I am still of this mind And then he pressed my hand (as I will it is true) he squeezed me by the right very strongly, and his head was, and I very well saw that he did not dare to say what he would much have wished And then he began to say again, "I wish the king of England would employ me on these affairs, making himself sure of my person, for I do it in the least desire so much to treat of my own deliverance as of this said peace. And I dare to say aloud, that I could there be of as great assistance, or greater, than any man alive" And then my lord of Suffolk said to him, "Well, my lord, it would be a pleasure to the king to hear of his said peace, and employ you in it, for you know him he has now given safe conduct to certain of your people to come to you." To which my lord of Orleans replied, "You speak truly, fair cousin, for I shall shortly send Camail, my herald." Then he began to ask me once more very anxiously about you and your health; and truly he could not refrain

se povoit appaisier de en parler; on vous tres fort loant et souhaidant tres fort quil vous eust peu veoir et parler a vous.

Et apres toutes ces bonnes et gracieuses paroles presimes congie de lui et du dit conte de Suffort, au quel congie prendre me dist mon dit seigneur Dorleans, "Je vous prie, messire Hue, que me revenes encores veoir;" et le dit conte prist la parolle en disant, "Ils vous verront avant quils partent." Et en verite, nous noz sommes parchouz par beaucop de maniores de moyens que les dis Engles ne prendrent point bien en gre que nous, no aucuns de vos gens ayont games de parolles au dit monseigneur Dorleans

Et environ deux jours apres ce, vint devers nous ung appelle Jonnin Cauvel, barbier du conte de Suffort, et une des gardes depar le dit conte mon dit seigneur Dorleans, et nous dist, "Jay toujours este vray et loyal Bourguignon, et aussy je suis natif du pays de monseignour de Bourgoingne, de sa ville

from speaking thereof, praising you very much and wishing very earnestly that he might be able to see and speak to you.

And after all these good and gracious words, we took leave of him and of the said earl of Suffolk, at which leave-taking my said lord of Orleans said to me, "I pray you, messire Hue, come again and see me;" and the said earl began to speak, saying, "They will see you before they leave." And of a truth we perceived, by many ways and means, that the said English do not take it with good will, that either we, or any of your people, have any communication whatever with my said lord of Orleans

And about two days after this [redacted] to us one called Jonnin Cauvel, the barber of the earl of Suffolk, and one of the guards appointed by the said earl over my lord of Orleans, and he said to us, "I have always been a true and loyal Burgundian, and moreover I am a native of the county of my lord of Burgundy, of his town of Lille, and therefore I love

de Lisle, et si laymo de tout mon cuer comme mon seigneur naturel. Et pour vous advertir, pour ce quon a fort parli que monseigneur Dorleans hoit fort monseigneur de Bourgoingne, et que sil povoit vidier quil lui feroit de grans guerres et dommages, je vous promets par my foy pour ce que je parle Francois il se confie de sa grace plus a moy que en, nulles de ses gardes, ne en personne qui soit en nostre hostel. Mais avant vostre venue, autant que jay este autour de lui, je lui ay oy dire tant de bien que merveilles de monseigneur de Bourgoigne, en monstrant quil layme de tout son coer, et mon a parle le plus que de tout le remanant des seignems de France, et povez dire hardiement a monseigneur de Bourgoigne quil se teingne tout assure que monseigneur Dorleans ne veult que tout amour et amistie avec lui. Et se bon vous semble, et je puisse sentir que ce soit le plaisir de monseigneur de Bourgoingne par vous, tresorier de Boulenois, qui demourez pres Dangleterre, je me

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him with all my heart as my natural lord. And that I may caution you, since it has been openly said that my lord of Orleans thoroughly hates my lord of Burgundy, and that if he could escape, he would make fierce war on him, and do him much damage, I assure you on my faith, because I speak French he is pleased to put more trust in me than in any other of his guards, or in any one whatever in our house. Before your arrival, as long as I have been near him, I have heard him say marvellously much good of my lord of Burgundy, showing that he loves him with all his heart, and he has spoken to me more of him than of all the rest of the lords of France; and you may boldly tell my lord of Burgundy that he may hold himself perfectly assured that my lord of Orleans wishes nothing but perfect love and friendship with him. And if it seem good to you, and I may understand that it be the pleasure of my lord of Burgundy, by you, treasurer of Boulenois, you who live near England, I am very confident that I shall find good

fay bien fort que je trouveray bien maniere de aler devers mon dit seigneur de Bourgoingne, et lui porter lettres de mon dit seigneur Dorleans, par lesquelles il poura savoir sa bonne voulente. Et monseigneur de Bourgoingne ne vous ne prendez nulle deffiance sur moy, car, en verite, je suis vray Bourguignon; et se je sentoye chose qui fust au dommaige de mon dit seigneur le duc, je men vauldroie acquitter de lui faire savoir comme a monseigneur"

Ce de quoy nous le merchiasmes beaucop depar vous, et lui chargeasmes quil deist a monseigneur Dorleans quil se tenist tout asseur que vous seriez toujours prest de vous emploier a sa deliviance et faire tous les plaisirs que vous pourrez; et quil nestoit point deceu sil vous aymoit, car aussi faisiez vous lui.

Et le lendemain piesismes congie des diz monseigneur Dorleans et conte de Suffort, lequel monseigneur Dorleans nous dist que le voulsissons recommander envers vous, en disant, "Beau cousin de Suffort, pour-

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means of going to my said lord of Burgundy and carry letters to him from my said lord of Orleans, by which he may know of his good will. And neither my lord of Burgundy nor you need feel any apprehension about me, for assuredly I am a true Burgundian; and if I discovered anything that was to the hurt of my said lord the duke, I would wish herein to do my duty by letting him know, since he is my lord."

For this we thanked him much from you, and we charged him that he should say to my lord of Orleans that he should consider it as a certainty that you would always be ready to employ yourself for his deliverance, and do him all the pleasure possible; and that he was not at all deceived if he loved you, for you do the same towards him.

And the next day we took leave of my said lord of Orleans and the earl of Suffolk; and my lord of Orleans asked me to be so good as to recommend him to you, saying, "My fair cousin of Suffolk, might I not write a letter to

ro'e je point escripre unes lettres a beau cousin de Bourgongne?" A quoy le dit conte de Suffort respondy: 'Monseignem, vous y adviserez encore nuit," et lendemain nous envoya monseigneur de Suffort par le dit Cauvel unes lettres a vous adreschans, lesquelles nous vous envyons, mais le dit Cauvel nous dist que mon dit seignour Dorleans ne pot lors avoir license de vous escripre

Vos humbles et obeissans serviteurs,
HUE DE LANNOY,
SEIGNEUR DE SANTES, et LE TRESORIER DE BOULENOIS

ACCOUNT OF VARIOUS INCIDENTS WHICH OCCURRED TO THEM DURING THEIR RESIDENCE IN ENGLAND.

Intelligence about the parliament,

NOSTRE tres redoubte seignour, nous noz recommendons a vous si tres humblement que plus povons Et pour vous advertir de plusieurs matieres qui par

my good cousin of Burgundy?' To which the said earl of Suffolk replied, "My lord, you shall deliberate upon it before night;" and on the morrow my lord of Suffolk sent us by the said Cauvel a letter addressed to you, which we send you, but the said Cauvel told us that my said lord of Orleans could not then have leave to write to you.

Your humble and obedient servants,
HUE DE LANNOY,
LORD OF SANTES, and THE TREASURER OF BOULENOIS.

[TRANSLATION.]

OUR very redoubtable lord, we recommend ourselves to you as humbly as may be possible. And to advertise you on many matters which at many times and from divers

pluseurs fois et diverses personnes avons oyes en nostre voyage Dangleterre, il vous plaise savoir ;—

Premiers, le roy fist commenchier son parlement le vij jour de ce presente mois de Jullet ; auquel paulement sont toz assemblez les princes, prelas et estas du royaulme, et sans faulte ilz y sont en tres grant nombre, et ainsi que nous avons peu sentir, il est taillie de duer pour tout le mois Daoust ou plus. Et adecque nous avons peu sentir, entre autres matores ils mettront avant ou de prendre paix avec le daulphin, telle quelle pourront avoir, ▬ de trouver finance pour mettre sus aucune tres grant et puissant armee. Car ad ce que nous povons parcevoir, il ont bien congnoissance que le fait de France ne puet pas longuement durer en lestat ou il est de present

Item, quant nous eusmes prins congie du conte de Sulfort, il dist a moy, Hue de Lannoy, a part, "Faittes savoir, ou dittes, a monseignour de Bourgoingne hau- conversation with the earl of Suffolk,

persons we have heard in our journey to England, may it please you to know ;—

Firstly, the king caused his parliament to begin on the vij day of this present month of July ; at which parliament are assembled all the princes, prelates and estates of the kingdom, and without failing they are there in very great numbers ; and from what we have been able to discover, it is likely to continue the whole month of August, or longer. And from what we have been able to learn, among other things, they exert themselves either to make peace with the dauphin, upon whatever terms they can obtain it, or to find money, to raise a very large and powerful army. For from what we can perceive, they very well know that the affairs of France cannot long continue in the state in which they are now

Item, when we had taken leave of the earl of Suffolk he said to me, Hue de Lannoy, apart, "Let my lord of Burgundy know decidedly (or tell him yourself,) that I

dimont que je ay plus grant esperance en paix generale que je neuch oncques mais; et les gens que monseigneur Dorleans fait venir presentiment arrivez pardeca devers lui, auxquels le roy a donne sauf conduit, jen pense a savoir plus avant." Et lors lui demandais qui estoient lez diz ambaxadeurs. Il me nomma les noms; mais en verite je non ay retenu que lun, cest assavoir, Hue de Saint Marcq, lautre est un maistre Dorleans, et le tiers ung des secretaires du daulphin. Et encore me dist, "Se les choses se portent ainsi que journee de paix soit prinse, y convendra que monseigneur de Bourgongne y viengne; car se la chose doit venir a bien, il fauldra que plusieurs grans seigneurs en soient assemblez." A quoy je luy respondy que jesperoye quant la verroit que vous feriez toujours tellement vostre devoir que lon en devroit estre bien contens. Et me dist oultre que incontinent que aucune chose en sera deliberee, len le vous fera savoir.

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have greater hope of a general peace than I ever had before; and on the arrival of the people, whom my lord of Orleans presently shall cause to come from hence to him, to whom the king has given a safe conduct, I hope to know still more about it." And then I asked him who were the said ambassadors. He mentioned their names to me, but in truth I have only remembered one, that is to say, Hue de Saint Marcq, the other is a master of Orleans, and the third one of the secretaries of the dauphin. And he also said to me, "If things are so settled that a conference is fixed for the peace, it would be necessary that my lord of Burgundy should come there; for if the thing is to come to any good, it would be necessary that many great lords should be assembled." To which I replied that I hoped that when it should happen, you would always do your duty in such a way that they would be well content with it. And he told me moreover that directly anything should be determined on, they would let you know.

Item, au prendre congie de monseigneur le cardinal, il nous dist, "Vous povez seurement faire savoir a beau nepveu de Bourgongne que ce parlement departy, (lequel se departira ou sur paix ou sur troubles, ou pour faire plus forte guerre que oncques mais,) incontinent jespoire que le roy envoiera devers beau nepveu vostre maistre pour apointier avec lui tellement que len entendra li ungs lautre, et que chascun scara ce quil aura a faire, et comment on se pourra et aura a gouverner" with cardinal, and with the earl of Warwick

Item, et quant nous preismes congie de monseigneur de Warewic, qui se recommandoit a vous, il nous dist entre plusieurs parolles, "Si Dieux me ayt, entre nous Englois (a vous feablement dire,) avons prins une tres grant desplaisance et merancolie de ce que tandis que le roy a este en France, monseigneur de Bourgoingne, vostre maistre, ne la onques veu ne venu devers lui. Et par le foy de mon corps, je vouldroye avoir perdu le moiete de ma revenue pour ung an, et monseigneur de Bourgongne fust pardeca Intelligence respecting Bretagne

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Item, on taking leave of my lord the cardinal, he said to us, "You can assuredly make known to my good nephew of Burgundy that when this parliament rises, (which it will do whenever there is either peace, or trouble, or in order that a greater war than ever before be made), I hope that the king will immediately send to my good nephew, your master, to arrange with him so that they shall mutually understand each other, and that each one will know what he has to do, and how they shall be able to arrange.

Item, and when we took leave of my lord of Warwick, who recommended himself to you, he said to us, among many words, "As may God have me! we English, to tell you the truth, are exceedingly displeased and disappointed that, whilst the king was in France, my lord of Burgundy, your master, has neither seen him nor visited him. And by the faith of my body, I would willingly have lost the half of my revenue for a year, if my lord of Burgundy came here for fifteen days, for

quinze jours, car certes il ny trouveroit que bien et honneur, et tout en vaulroit mieulx" A quoy je lui dis, entre autres choses, puis quil parloit france ment, que aussi feriesmes nous a lui; et lors deismes comment se pourroit telle chose faire selon les cruelles parolles que len ot jounellement par ceste ville, en disant tous les maulx que len povoit dire de monseigneur de Bourgoingne, en le manechant lui et ses pays A quoy il repundy, "Ce ne sont que menues gens qui dient telz parolles, mais il ne trouveroit nulle faulte es princes, ne en ceulx qui ont le puissance ou gouvernement du dit royaulme; et monseigneur son pere en plaino guerre vint bien devers le roy en sa ville de Calais, ou len ne lui fist que tout bien et honneur" Sur quoy nous respondimes que le roy devenoit grant, et venoit au plaisir de Dieu brief en France, et lors, se Dieu plaist, veniez devers luy.

Intelligence respecting Bretagne

Item, monseigneur le duc de Bretaigne a tousjours eu, tandis que nous avons este la, trois ambaxadeurs

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surely, he would only find good and honor, and all would be the better for it." To which I answered, among other things, that since he had spoken frankly we would do the same to him; and then we asked how could such a thing be done after the harsh words that one heard daily in this town, where was said all the evil that could be spoken of my lord of Burgundy, menacing him and his lands. To which he replied, "They are only low people who speak such words, but he would find no fault with the princes, nor with those who have the power or government of the said kingdom, and my lord his father in open war went to the king ▬ his town of Calais, where they offered him nothing but all good and honor." Upon which we replied that the king was growing up, and if it were the will of God would shortly come to France, and then if it please God you would come to him.

Item, my lord the duke of Bretaigne has always had, while we have been there, three ambassadors with him.

depar lui Cest assavoir; messire Thomas Thissac, chevalier du pays Dulande, maistre Jehan Pregent, docteur en loix, du pays de Bretaigne, et maistre Jehan Godart, secretaire de mon dit seigneur de Bretaigne. Mais onques ils nont parle ■ nous, et si estiesmes logie bien pres li uns de de lautre. Et ad ce que avons peu sentir, ils y sont pour aucuns traittiez tendans a la delivrance de monseigneur Dorleans, et aussi poursievant certain grant dommaige que leur ont fait les Englois sur la mer, et plus avant nen savons ■ la verite. Et avons veu empres le roy Gilles, monseigneur, fil le duc de Bretaigne, qui se recommande humblement a vous, et en verite cest un mes gracieux et habille enfant

Item, Camail, herault de monseigneur Dorleans, et aussi dautre part Jennin Cauvel, barbier de monseigneur le conte de Suffort, lun en labsence de lautre, ont dit a moy, Hue de Lannoy, entre plusieurs parolles, et de leur mouvement, que se le

Respecting the duke of Orleans

That is to say, messire Thomas Thissac, ■ knight of the country of Ireland, master Jehan Pregent, doctor in laws, of the country of Bretaigne, and master Jehan Godart, secretary of my said lord of Bretaigne. But they have spoken nothing to us, although we were lodged very near the one to the other. And from what we have been able to perceive, they are there for some treaties tending to the deliverance of my lord of Orleans, and also they are prosecuting for some great damages that the English have done to them on the sea; but more hereof we do not know certainly. And we saw in the kings company my lord Gilles, son of the duke of Bretaigne, who humbly recommends himself to you; and truly he is ■ very gracious and clever child.

Item, Camail, the herald of my lord of Orleans, and also on the other hand Jennin Cauvel, the barber of my lord the earl of Suffolk, the one in the absence of the other, has said to me, Hue de Lannoy, among many words, and of their own free will, that if the dauphin

daulphin et les seigneurs dautour de lui ne veuellent entendre ■ paix, et par ce moien ■ la delivrance de mon dit seigneur Dorleans, pourtant mon dit seigneur Dorleans ■■ pas entention de soy laissier perdre ne demourer toujours ou point ou il est. Mais lui ont oy dire que sil pouvoit avoir parle ■ vous, mon tres redoubte seigneur, a monseigneur le duc de Bretaigne, et ou bastard Dorleans, son frere, que encore trouvera il bien maniere de sa delivrance; et plus avant ne men ont declarez

Respecting the intentions and proceedings of Charles VII

Item, et nous arrive a Calais a nostre retour Dangleterre, trouvasmes Jehan de Saveuse, qui tout droit venoit Dorleans, et nous dist quil avoit este devers le daulphin Et nous luy demandasme quel apparence de paix generale len avoit par dela. Il nous dist que moiennant la delivrance de monseigneur Dorleans, ■■■ laquelle rien ne sen seroit, tout tendroit bien a paix, mais ce seroit par ainsi que les Englois navoient point la couronne, car de ce ne failleroit il

and the lords of his party will not hear of peace, and (by this means) of the deliverance of my said lord of Orleans, nevertheless my said lord of Orleans has no intention to allow himself to be ruined, nor will he always live in the state in which he now is But they have heard him say that if he could have spoken to you, my very redoubtable lord, to my lord the duke of Bretaigne, or to the bastard of Orleans, his brother, he would still find ample means for his deliverance; and more than this they have not declared to me.

Item, and when we arrived at Calais on our return from England, we found Jehan de Saveuse, who had come straight from Orleans, and he told us he had been with the dauphin. And we asked him what appearance there was of general peace there. He told us that if my lord of Orleans were delivered, without which nothing could be, all would be tending towards peace, provided that the English should not have the crown, for on this point he

tenii nulles paiolles ; mais aultrement lon trouveioit tous bons traittiez. Et nous dist que presentement le daulphin avoit fait une grant assemblee des estats de ses pays, et y estoient devers lui le duc Dalenchon, le conte de Fois, le conte de Cleimont ; et encoies disoit on que le comte de Richemont y devoit venir, et ny estoit point le seigneur de la Trimoille, car il lavoit laissie a Sully, environ a huit jours, et disoit quil esperoit que le dit seigneur de la Tremoille nauroit plus tel auctorite autour du daulphin quil souloit. Et entre autres paroles me dist que apres le siege de Montargies leve, le dit seigneur de la Tremoille dist au Bastard Dorleans, "Pourquoy nalez vous au devant du duc de Bourgoingne, qui sen vient en Bourgoingne? on ne lara jamais en meilleur place" A quoy le dit Bastard respundy, quil ne lui vouloit nul mal, car il savoit bien que monseigneur de Bourgoingne ne haoit point monsieur son freie, et aussi son frere ne haoit point mon dit seigneur de

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(the dauphin) would admit of no compromise ; but otherwise good terms might easily be obtained And he told us that at this time the dauphin had made a great assembly of the estates of his country ; and there were with him the duke of Alençon, the count of Foix, the count of Clermont. And it was also said that the count of Richemont would come thither, and the lord de la Trimoille was not there, for he had left him at Sully about eight days ago, and he said that he hoped that the said lord de la Tremoille would no longer have such authority with the dauphin as he used to have. And among other things he told me that after the raising of the siege of Montargis, the said lord de la Tremoille said to the bastard of Orleans, "Why do you not go to the duke of Burgundy, who is coming to Burgundy? you will never have a better place." To which the said Bastard replied, that he did not wish him any ill, for he well knew that my lord of Burgundy does not hate my lord his brother, and also his brother

Bourgoingne. · Et demanda le dit Jehan de Saveuse a moy, Hue de Lannoy, quel chiere mon dit seigneur Dorleans [redacted] avoit faite, et je lui respundy que tres bonne Et lors il dit, "Cortes monsieur le duc de Bourgoingne se puet tenir sour que mon dit seigneur Dorleans laime de tout son coer, et a parfaitte fiance en lui."

Conversation with the regent of France,

Item, et pour advertir de toutes les parolles que durant nostre ambaxade avons eu avec monsieur le regent, il est vray que ainsi que nous arrivasmes a Calais, mon dit seigneur le regent, et madame, et leur compaignie widoient les portes pour aler monter en la mer pour passer en Angleterre, et lors luy feismes la reverence; et incontinent demanda a moy, Hue de Lannoy "Dont venez vous, et ou voulez vous aler?" Et lui dis que vous nous envoiez en Angleterre, ou nous vaulriesmes desja estre, [redacted] pooresmes trouver passage. Et lors il dist, "Je vous ferai delivrer

did not hate my said lord of Burgundy. And the said Jehan de Saveuse asked me, Hue de Lannoy, what cheer my said lord of Orleans had made us, and I replied that it was very good. And then he said, "Certainly my lord the duke de Burgundy may hold himself quite assured that my said lord of Orleans loves him with all his heart, and has perfect confidence in him.

Item, and to advertise you of all the conversation which we have had with my lord the regent during our embassy; true it is that as we arrived at Calais, my said lord the regent, and madame, and their company, were leaving the port to embark to cross the sea for England. And then we made him our reverence; and immediately he asked me, Hue de Lannoy, "Whence came you, and where are you going?" And I told him that you were sending us into England, where we would have been already if we could have found the means of crossing. Then he said "I will [redacted] transport to be delivered to you," which

vaussel," ce que incontinent nous fist; car il nous fist mettre ou ballenjer de Calais

Item, nous ■ esto certiffie par les contes de Warwic et Soufforst, que quant nous presentasmes vos lettres au roy, et que len nous fist retraire, mon dit seigneur le regent fist au roy tres grans recommendations de vous, en vous tres fort loant, et ■■ disant plusieurs biens et honneurs de vous. Et semblablement nous ont jure et afferme par leurs fois que ens ou grant conseil il sest acquittez de dire beaucoup de biens et de honneurs de vous, en disant, "Combien quil y ait aucunes manieres de malveillance entre beau frere et moy, pourtant ne veul je pas laissier a me acquitter envers monseigneur le roy, en entre vous, de dire les grans biens et services que lui ■ fait beau frere de Bourgoingne, et fait de jour en jour," en parlant do vous en tres grant honneur

who speaks kindly of the duke of Burgundy

Item, le jour avant nostre partement je, Hue de Lannoy, men alay devers lui pour dire adieu, et aussi

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immediately he did, for he caused us to be despatched in a balenger of Calais.

Item, it has been certified to us by the earls of Warwick and Suffolk that when we presented your letters to the king, and we were required to withdraw, my said lord the regent made great recommendations of you to the king, praising you very greatly, and speaking of you much to your honour. And likewise they have sworn and affirmed to us by their faith that in a great council he did his duty in saying much that was to your good and honor, saying, "Although there may be some appearance of ill-will between my good brother and me, nevertheless I will not refrain, from discharging my duty towards my lord the king, to say among you, how great have been the good deeds and services that my good brother of Burgundy has done to him, and still does from day to day;" speaking of you with very great honor.

Item, the day before our departure, I, Hue de Lannoy, went to him to say farewell, and also to madame his

a madame la regente, savoir sils vouloient riens mander es marches de Picardie ; et apres plusieurs parolles gracieuses me dist mon dit seigneur le regent a part, "Messire Hue, je say bien que vous amez beau frere de Bourgoingne, aussi croy je que vous ne me haez point Je vous promets par ma foy, quil me desplaist bien que beau frere a tel ymagination contre moy ; car je ne le hech point ; est lun des princes de ce monde que jai toujours le plus ame. Et ay bien congnoissance que les maniers que tenons sont grandement prejudiables a monsieur le roy et a la chose publique Et non obstant tout, je ne delaisseray je a faire le bien du roy, ne aussi des pays et subgez de beau frere ; car encores, se Dieu plaist, serons en tel amiste que avons este par cy devant et ce devons estre'

Vos humbles et obeissans serviteurs,

HUE DE LANNOY, SEIGNEUR DE SANTES, et LE TRESORIER DE BOULENOIS.

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wife, to know if they wished to send anything to the marches of Picardy ; and after many gracious words my lord the regent said to me apart, "Messire Hue, I know well how much you love my good brother of Burgundy ; I also believe that you do not hate me. I assure you, by my faith, that it displeases me much that my good brother has such ill opinion against me ; for I do not hate him, he is one of the princes of this world whom I have always loved the most. And I well know that the attitude we have assumed is very prejudicial to my lord the king and the public good. And notwithstanding all this, I shall not discontinue to act for the good of the king, nor for the country and subjects of my good brother ; for yet, if it please God, we shall enjoy such friendship as we have before this time, and still ought to enjoy."

Your humble and obedient servants,

HUE DE LANNOY, LORD OF SANTES, and THE TREASURER OF BOULENOIS.

Monsieur de Varembon est ■ Londres, ou il pousieut aucune besongne devers le roy et les seigneurs, le quel, pour honneur de vous, nous a fait accompaigner et faist tout honneur quil a peu; et ma dit quil ne peut finer davoir Nogent ne Montigny. Et lui retourne par deca, il vous pourra dire plusieurs menues nouvelles, car len ne se garde pas si pres de lui par dela comme on fait de plusieurs autres, et si se recommande a vous tres humblement; et en verite, il ■ presente tres fort de vous faire service.

Monsieur de Varembon is in London, where he is pursuing some business with the king and the lords, who, out of honour to you, accompanied us and did ■ all the honour that he could, and he said to ■ that he could not succeed in having Nogent or Montigny. And when he returns home, he will be able to tell you much news, for they do not watch him so closely there ■ they do many others; and he recommends himself to you very humbly, and truly he is very anxious to do you service.

1433.

ANSWER by Henry the Sixth and his Privy Council to the articles presented by the ambassadors of the duke of Burgundy.[1]

A D 1433. July.

CI sensuit la response donnee depar le roy, nostre seigneur, et son conseil en Angleterre, a certains

The answer by the English

[TRANSLATION]

HERE follows the answer given by the king, our lord, and his council in England, to certain articles exhibited

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[1] From the Supplement Franç, 292 10, p ■

Privy Council to the Articles sent by the duke of Burgundy To the 1, 2, 3 and 4

articles exposez et baillez par escript par messire Hue de Launoy, seigneur de Santes, chevalier, et le tresorier de Boulenois, ambaxadeurs envoyez devers le roy, nostre dit seigneur, par monseigneur le duc de Bourgongne.

Quant au premier, second, tiers et quart articles; le roy, nostre dit seigneur, remercye mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne, son bel oncle, de ce qui lui a signifie et fait savoir lestat de son royaume de France, et des advertissement et conseil que il lui donne, pour remedier et pourveoir aux inconveniens et afflictions que sueffre le peuple de son dit royaume a loccasion des guerres dicellui Les quels inconveniens mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne supplie et desire estre ostez par paix ou longue abstinence generale; au aultrement, pour faire tele et si forte guerre que lorgueil des ennemis puist estre abatus, et par ce moien contrains de venir a la dite paix, ou abstinence. Et quant [redacted] matiere, pieca feu nostre saint pere pape Martin exhorta

and given in writing by messire Hue de Launoy, lord of Santes, knight, and the treasurer of the Boulenois, ambassadors sent to the king, our said lord, by my lord the duke of Burgundy.

As to the first, second, third and fourth articles; the king, our said lord, thanks my said lord of Burgundy, his good uncle, for having signified and made known to him the state of his kingdom of France, and for the advice and counsel which he has given him to remedy and provide against the damages and afflictions which the people of his said kingdom suffer on account of his said wars. Which damages my said lord of Burgundy supplicates and desires should be taken away by peace, or by long general truce; or, on the other hand, to make such and so terrible a war, that the pride of the enemies may be lowered, and by this [redacted] they be compelled to come to the said peace or truce And as to this matter, some time ago our late holy father, pope Martin, exhorted my lord the cardinal

monseigneur le cardinal Dangleterre ■ ce quil se voulsist emploier envers le roy, dentendre ■ bien dicelle paix, et ainsi le fit mon dit seigneur le cardinal a Calais; lequel trouva le roy en ceste partie tres enclin et bien dispose, et depuis, mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne ■ ce mesme effet en supplia au roy, lui estant a Rouen, au quel temps monseigneur le cardinal de Sancte Croix vint pardevers lui pour celle mesme cause; et par grant avis et meme deliberacion de conseil, en consideracion ■ la requeste et conseil de mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne, lui fu respondu depar le roy quil estoit toujours prest et enclin de bonne voulente entendre a tous bons, amiables, et raisonnables moiens de paix, ou de bonne, seure et ferme abstinence de guerre, sans communicacion de la quelle response fu tres content icelui cardinal. Et ceste response fist le roy incontinent savoir a mon dit seigneur, devers lequel ala le dit cardinal de Sainte Croix, et peu de temps apres retourna a Paris et a Corbueil, ausquels lieux communiquerent ensemble

of England to employ himself in causing the king to listen to this peace, as did my said lord the cardinal at Calais; who found the king well inclined and disposed thereto; and since then, my said lord of Burgundy supplicated the king to the same effect, he being at Rouen, at which time my lord the cardinal de Sancte Croix came to him for this same cause, and by great advice and even by deliberation of council, in consideration of the request and advice of my said lord of Burgundy, it was replied to him by the king that he was always ready and inclined to hear, with good will, all good, amiable, and reasonable means of peace, or of good, sure, and firm abstinence from war; without the communication of which reply the said cardinal was very well pleased. And the king made this reply known immediately to my said lord, to whom the said cardinal de Saint Croix went, and a short time after he returned to Paris and to Corbeil, at which places my lord the regent,

monseigneur le regent, duc de Bedford et lui, et furent offers au dit cardinal de Sancte Croix, comme mediateu dicelle paix, plusieurs lieux notables et seurs pour convenir les ambaxadeurs des parties, et apres giant longueur de temps, le dauphin refusa, et ne voult prendre ou chosir quelconque lieu ■ non Nevers ou Aucerre tant seulement; et non obstant que ung chascun des diz lieux de Nevers et Aucerre fut difficile et dangereux au regard des chemins pour les gens du roy, qui estoient ordonnez pour convenir, neantmoins pour le bien de paix, a la quelle le roy est toujours incline, et se mettre en tout devoir, envoia ses dits gens au dit lieu Daucerre, et pareillement mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne et monseigneur de Bretaigne y envoyerent les leurs, lesquels longuement attendirent les gens du dit daulphin. Et finablement eulx venus, il ne firent quelconque ouverture de paix, ne vouldrent entendre ■ quelconque abstinence; mais dirent sil estoit aucune esperance de paix, il estoit besoing que les seigneurs do France, prisonniers en

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the duke of Bedford and he communicated with each other; and many well-known and safe places for convening the ambassadors of the parties were offered to the said cardinal as the mediator of this peace; and after a considerable length of time the dauphin refused, nor would he take not, choose any place except Nevers or Auxerre, only; and notwithstanding that each of the said places, Nevers and Auxerre, were difficult and dangerous as regards the roads for the king's men who were appointed to meet there, nevertheless, for the good of the peace, for which the king is still inclined, and to do his duty to the utmost, he sent his said men to the said town of Auxerre, and in like manner my said lord of Burgundy and my lord of Bretaigne sent theirs thither, where they waited a long time for the men of the said dauphin. And when at last they did come, they made no overture of peace whatever, nor would they hear of any truce; but they said if there was any hope of peace, it was necessary that the lords of France, who are prisoners in

Angleterre, feussent menez en aucun lieu oultre la mer, pour avoir leur conseil et advis en la dite matiere. Et quant à la traittie ou abstinence, ils nen bailleroient point, et sils la balloient, elle seroit de petit effect; disans aulcuns deulx que se leur maistre avoit cent mille escus, si ne la pouverent il faire garder, pour ce quil nestoit servi en sa guerre que destrangiers, ausquels il a abandonne le pais, et non obeissent a lui en ceste partie Et a fin que en la dite matiere neust rupture, fu prise a lexortation du dit cardinal une *aultre journee entre eulx pour convenir a Corbueil* et a Melun vers la fin de Mars derrenierement passe, au quel lieu de Corbueil compairerent les diz cardinal et gens du roy, notre dit seigneur, et ceulx de mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne Et si fist savoir a mon dit seigneur le regent mon dit seigneur de Bretaigne quil estoit prest de tenir, garder, et accepter tout ce que par le roy seroit conclu et accorde en la dicte matiere; et dillec en certain village entre Cor-

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England, should be conducted to some place across the sea, that their advice and counsel in the said matter might be had. And as to the treaty or truce, they would give none; or if they did give it, it would be of little effect; some of *them saying that if their master had a hundred thousand* crowns, he could not make them keep it, because he had only employed strangers in his war, to whom he abandoned the country, and they would not obey him in this thing. And in order that there should be no rupture in this said matter, by the advice of the said cardinal another day was settled between them to meet at Corbeil and at Melun, towards the end of March last, at which town of Corbeil the said cardinal and the men of the king, our said lord, appeared, and also those of my said lord of Burgundy. And my said lord of Bretaigne made known to my said lord the regent, that he was ready to hold, keep, and accept, all that might be concluded and accorded by the king in the said matter; and from thence the said men of

bueil et Melun comparerent les dittes gens du roy avec les ambaxadeurs du dit daulphin, ausquels ils signifierent de plus au plus la bonne voulente et disposition du roy, nostre dit seigneur, et comment il faisoit mener ■ Douvre, qui est le plus prouchain port vers France, les dis seigneurs prisonniers, offrans baillir ■ ceulx de partie adverse, qui vouldroient venir, saufs conduiz et seurtes pour parler ■ eulx; a quoy ne firent aucune response les gens du dit daulphin, mais dirent quils le raporteroient a leur maistre, et en feroient savoir sa voulente, pour laquelle avoir ■ esto longuement le dit cardinal de Sainte Croix pardevers lui, qui finablement a reporte son consentement et offre pour avoir trieve seulement pour quatre mois, sans ce que mention ait este faitte de sa venue ne communicacion des diz seigneurs prisonniers qui longuement ont este ■ Dovere, et monseigneurs le regent, de Gloucestre, et cardinal Dangleterre, les chancelliers et conseils de France et Dangleterre a Calais aussi par

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the king met with the ambassadors of the said daupl in at a certain village between Corbeil and Melun, to whom they signified more and more the good will and disposition of the king, our said lord, and how that he caused the said captive lords to be conducted to Dover, which is the port nearest to France, offering to provide those of the adverse party, who wished to come, with a safe conduct and sureties, to speak with them; to which the men of the said dauphin made no answer, but said that they would report it to their master, and would make known his will about it, to have which the said cardinal de Sainte Croix has been a long time with him, who finally brought back his consent, and offer to have a truce for four months only, without any mention being made of his coming, nor the communication of the said captive lords, who had been ■ long while at Dover. And my lord the regent, my lord of Gloucester and the cardinal of England, the chancellors and councillors of France and England, have also been for a long

long temps, en esperance que le dit adversaire deust envoier ses dittes gens pour parler [redacted] diz seigneurs prisonniers, ainsi quil avoit desire, pour le bien dicelle paix Les quels seigneurs prisonniers ont este moult troublez et desplaisans de ce que on nest venu devers eulx pour le dit bien, au quel bien le roy les treuve tres despose et prests deulx emploier [redacted] toutes manieres pour icelui bien, ainsi que les diz seigneurs, mesmement le duc Dorleans, a fait savoir [redacted] ses gens et officiers en France.

Les quelles choses considerees, puet chacun congnoistre comment le roy, nostre dit seigneur, sest mist et met grandement en son devoir, et na pas tenu, ne tient a lui, que len nait entendre [redacted] bien de paix, et que encore on ny entende; mais a tenu et tient au dit daulphin. Et voit len bien que la trieve de quatre mois, quil a offert, est pour advitailler, le temps pendant dicelle, les places et lieux a lui obeissans, qui en ont grand besoing, et rompre et empescher les sieges,

time at Calais, hoping that the said adversary would send his said agents to speak with the said captive lords, as it had been desired, for the good of this said peace. And these captive lords have been much troubled and displeased, because no one has come to them, on the subject of the said peace; for which good the king finds them well disposed and ready to employ themselves in every manner for this end, [redacted] the said lords, especially the duke of Orleans, has made known to his men and officers in France.

These things being considered every one may know how the king, our said lord, has acted and acts for the best according to his duty, and that it is not, nor was it, to be attributed to him that no heed had been given to the matter of the peace, and that no attention is yet being given thereto; but that all this was to be, and still is to be, attributed to the said dauphin. And one [redacted] very well that the truce of four months, which he has offered, is, that during this period he may provision the places and towns obedient to him, which have great need of it, and to break

armees et enterprises du roy, notre dit seigneur, et de mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne, qui ne sont pas de petit frait; comme le siege de Saint Walery, la mise de monseigneur de Huntyngton, la chaige de monseigneu de Aroudel, et la finance baillee pour la France.

Puet on aussi considerer que la trieve des diz quatre mois ne puet estre pour le roy et ses subgiez daucun effect prouffitable. Car en si petit de temps pou de bien en si haulte matiere se pouroit ensuivir, et a peine souffiroit le dit temps pour choisir et eslire lieu de ouverir et entendre aux seurtez qui pour la dite trieve seroient necessaires; mais en plus grant longueur de trieve se pourroient trouver moiens de paix, ■ en la partie adverse ne tient

■ To the 5, 6, 7, & 8.

Item, au regard des v, vj., vij, et viij. articles, le roy, nostre dit seigneur, considere bien que continuation de guerre est destruction de pais, et si considere bien aussi les grans diligence, frais et despences qui fait

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and hinder the sieges, armies and enterprises of the king, our said lord, and of my said lord of Burgundy, which are not of little expense; such as the siege of Saint Valery, the army of my lord of Huntingdon, the charge of my lord of Arundel, and the finance given for France.

One may also consider that the truce of the said four months cannot be of any profitable effect for the king and his said subjects. For in ■ short ■ time very little good could be done in so important ■ matter, and the said time would scarcely suffice to choose and select a place to open and hear the sureties who were necessary for the said truce; but if the truce were longer, means might be found for making peace, if the adverse party was not against it.

Item, with regard to the v., vj., vij. and viij. articles, the king, our said lord, considers well that a continuation of the war is the destruction of the country, and he considers well also, the great diligence, outlay, and expen-

do present mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne pour resister aux diz ennemis, qui ne luy ont tenu aucune promesse de abstinence, de quoy il le remercie de tout son cuer, et lui prie que semblablement il ait regard et consideration a son jeune aage, et aux tres sumptueuses et grans charges quil a eues a supporter depuis le premier an de son dit aage jusques a ores, et supporte encores de jour en jour. Car pour bouter la guerre oultre, et esloigner les dis ennemis de Picardie, France et Normandie, il souldoie maintenant pour quatre mois le nombre de gens qui sensuivent. Cest assavoir, pour recouvrer Saint Walery, qui a este de nouvel pris en la trieve de mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne, et autres forteresses a lenviron, seize cent combatans, soubz monseigneur de Saint Pol, avec cinq cent combatans que mon dit seignour de Bourgongne a accorde y mettre a ses despens pour la deffense de la France; douze cent combatans soubz monseigneur de Huntyngton, pour tenir les champs es basses marches

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dition which at present my said lord of Burgundy is making to resist the said enemies, who have not kept my promise of truce; for which he thanks him with all his heart, and prays him in like manner to have regard and consideration to his youth, and the very heavy burdens he has had to bear since the first year of his said life until the present time, and still bears from day to day. For to make an end of the war and to drive the said enemies from Picardy, France, and Normandy, he is now paying for four months the following number of men. That is to say, to recover St. Valery, which has been newly taken during the truce of my said lord of Burgundy, and other fortresses thereabouts, sixteen hundred men-at-arms under my lord of Saint Pol, along with five hundred men-at-arms, whom my said lord of Burgundy has agreed to place there at his expense for the defence of France; twelve hundred men-at-arms under my lord of Huntingdon, to hold the county of the lower borders of Normandy; nine hundred

de Normendie; neuf cent combatans soubz monseigneur Daundel, sans les garnisons gisans en forteresses de France, Normendie, Anjou et Le Maine, qui sont plus de six mille combatans Par la diligence des quelz, et de larmee que a mise sus presentement mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne, le roy, nostre dit seigneu, en esperance que en ceste saison notables exploits de guerre et grans recouvrances de pais se feront, al aide de mon dit seigneur. Porquoy grant nombre des subgiez de roy et de mon dit seigneu de Bourgongne pourront vivre en plus grant repos et seurete quils nont fait par cy avant.

To the 9, 10, 11 and 12

Item, en tant que touche les ix, x, xj et xij articles; pour ce que en aulcuns diceulx mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne requiert avoir quatre cent combatans, ou la finance pour les paier, a fin de les joindre avec larmee ordonnee par mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne soubs messire Jehan de Luxembourgh, conte de Linoy, pour la seurte de la Picardie, se offre aussi de bonne

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men-at-arms under my lord of Arundel, exclusive of the garrisons lying in the fortresses of France, Normandy, Anjou and Le Maine; which are more than six thousand men-at-arms. By whose diligence, and by that of the army which my said lord of Burgundy has lately raised, the king, our said lord, hopes, that during this season, notable exploits of war and a great recovery of the country will take place, with the aid of my said lord Whereby a great number of the subjects of the king and of my said lord of Burgundy will be able to live in greater repose and surety than they have hitherto done.

Item, in so much as regards the ix, x, xj, and xij. articles; because that in some of them my said lord of Burgundy requires to have four hundred men-at-arms, or the sum for paying them, so that he may join them with the army appointed by my said lord of Burgundy under messire Jehan de Luxembourgh, count de Ligny, for the surety of Picardy, my said lord of Burgundy also offers himself with

voulenta mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne au service du roy, ou de se exposer, ses subgiez et aliez, et tout ce que Dieux lui a presto, et en porter la charge autant et si avant que possible lui sera, ou cas toutes voyes que ce sera le plaisir du roy de mettre sus une tres grande et notable puissance pour reboutez les diz ennemis et leur donner a faire en plusieurs lieux,—le roy, nostre dit seigneur, recoit joyeusement et en grant gre les belles et notables offres que lui fait mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne, de quoy il le remercie tant comme il puet Et pour ce est son entencion de faire exposer et remonstrer lestat de son royaume de France, et les choses dessus dites aux Trois Estas de son royaume Dangleterre, presentement assemblez pardevers luy, pour y prendre et avoir bon advis et conclusions eues nouvelles du dit cardinal de Sainte Croix et des ambaxadeurs du roy et de mon dit seigneur de Bourgongne, venuz de present au bien dicelle paix; dont depend partie de ce qui sera a faire, soit pour parvenir a paix, ou a guerre, se paix ou abs-

good will to the service of the king both to expose himself, his subjects and allies, and all that God has given him, and to bear the cost of it as much and so far as he is able, provided however that the king shall be pleased to raise a very great and notable power to drive back the said enemies, and give them something to do in several places, the king, our said lord, receives joyously and most willingly the good and handsome offers which my said lord of Burgundy has made him, for which he thanks him as much as he can. And consequently it is his intention to make known and declare the state of his kingdom of France, and the things above mentioned, to the Three Estates of his kingdom of England now assembled with him, to take and have thereon the good advice and conclusions newly had from the said cardinal de Sainte Croix and the ambassadors of the king and of my said lord of Burgundy, who are occupied at this time in the business of this peace; which partly depends upon what will have to be done, whether to come to peace, or to war,

tinence ne ce puent avoir; et ce qui sera adviso et se poura faire en ceste matiere, le fera le roy savoir a mon dit seigneur de Bourgoingne. Et sil advient que le dit daulphin ne vueille entendre a paix generale ou a trieve de trois ans, de deux, ou dun a tout le moins, et que journee soit prise pour besoigner au bien dicelle paix, le temps pendant de labstinence, le roy na pas pourtant entencion de habandonner sa coronne et seigneurie de France, mais la veult garder et defendre a laide de nostre seigneur, et au bon confort de mon dit seigneur de Bourgoingne, et de ses autres bons parens, amis, vassaulx, aliez et subgiez, par tous les moyens qui lui seront possibles. Et neantmoins sera tousjours prest de entendre a tous amiables et bons moiens de paix en temps si long, convenable, et raisonnable que homme ny soit deceu, et aussy de y commettre de sa part gens de si grant et bonne auctorite quil doit souffire, pourveu que ainsi soit fait dautre coste.

if peace or truce cannot be had, and what shall be advised or can be done in this matter, the king will make known to my said lord of Burgundy. And if it so happen that the said dauphin will not hear of a general peace, or a truce of three years, or of two, or one at the least, and that a day should be fixed to see to the business of this peace, during the time of the abstinence, the king, nevertheless, has no intention of abandoning his crown and sovereignty of France, but will keep and defend it, by the aid of our Lord, and with the good help of my said lord of Burgundy, and of his other good relations, friends, vassals, allies, and subjects, by all the means possible to him. And nevertheless he will be always ready to hear all amiable and good means of peace for a period so long, convenient and reasonable, that one should not be therein deceived; and also his part to commission thereto men of so good and great authority ought to suffice, provided that the same be done on the other side.

Item, en tant que touche le xiij article, le roy a bien regard aux grans pouretez et meschiefs qui ont longuement souffert, et suffrent, ses loyaulx subgiez de son dit royaume de France, et la grant charge que mon dit seigneur de Bourgoingne et ses pais portent a la occasion de la guerre, dont il a grant pitie et compassion Mais il a grant esperance en nostre Seigneur, que lui, qui de sa grace le met et fait approchier lasge de plus grant congnoissance, ses affaires auront plus grant prosperite Car au plaisir de Dieu il y vacquera en sa personne et aura souvenance de ceulx qui luy auront aide et secouru en son tendre aage, pour recongnoistre leurs services, labours, et grans charges selon ce que bonnement luy sera possible, et lui semble que le service que on lui fait en tel temps ne doit jamais estre oublie. To the 13.

Et quant a ce que mon dit seigneur de Bourgoingne requiert que le roy ait sa personne, [redacted] terres, seigneuries et pais en recommendation, et ne vueille adCorrupt. mentary conclusion,

Item, as to what concerns the xnj. article, the king regards well the great poverty and miseries which his loyal subjects of his said kingdom of France have long suffered, and suffer still; and of the heavy charge which my said lord of Burgundy and his country have borne by occasion of the war, for which he has great pity and compassion. But he has great hope in our Lord, that He, who of His grace makes and causes him to approach the age of greater wisdom, will cause his affairs to be more prosperous. For, by God's pleasure, he will attend thereto in person, and will have [redacted] recollection of those who shall have aided and assisted him in his tender age, by remembering their services, labours and great charges [redacted] far as he well may; and it seems to him that the service which has been done for him at such a time ought never to be forgotten.

And because my said lord of Burgundy requires that the king would have his person, his lands, lordships and country in recommendation, and will not give faith to evil

jouster foy ■ sinistres rappors que on lui feroit de sa personne, le roy a eu tousjours, comme chascun scet, et veult encores avoir, mon dit seigneur de Bourgoingne que son oncle, et ses pais et subgiez a lui obeissance, en bonne recommendacion, en toute faveur gracieuse. Et en oultre, na sceu ne veu aucuns grans ou petits qui lui aient fait sinistres rapors de sa dite personne Et se aucunes lui en faisoient, il le vouldroit de ce advertir, comme son bon oncle, et le oir de tres bonne voulente Mais il croit et tient certainement quil est tel prince, et aime le roy et sa seigneurie si tendrement, qui ne vouldroit ne daigneroit faire chose qui ne feust loyale et honnourable, et que noble et loyal prince ne deust faire.

COUDRAY.

reports which may be heren made of him, the king has always regarded, as every one knows, and wishes still to regard, my said lord of Burgundy as his uncle, and to have his lands and subjects obedient to him, in good recommendation and in all gracious favour. And further, he has neither known nor seen any persons, great or little, who have made evil reports of his said person. And if any such persons should make ■ y such to him, he would willingly let him know thereof, as his good uncle, and to hear him willingly. But he holds and certainly believes, that he is such a prince, and that he loves the king and his lordship so tenderly, that he would not do so, but would disdain to do a thing which was unloyal and dishonourable, and such as ■ oyal and honourable prince ought not to do.

COUDRAY.

1433.

MANDATE of Katherine, queen dowager of England, ordering her receiver-general in France to send her 30*l.* sterling.[1]

DEPAR LA ROYNE.

CHIER et bien ame, nous vous saluons. Et vous envoions par notre bien ame escuier, Took Lyton, porteur de cestes, unes lettres de mandement, chargant a lui bailler et delivrer la somme de xxx. livres esterlings, pour certaines choses que nous lavons chargie a ordonner pour nous, et icelles nous envoier le plus tost que faire se pourra. Si voulons et vous chargons, ja soit ce que nostre bien ame secretaire, Guillem Gedney, nous a expose de votre part comment vous avez fait finance par emprunt pour le paiement de la plus grant partie de noz vins de ceste annee, (dont

A.D. 1433 Dec 18.

Thirty pounds sterling to be paid to the bearer.

[TRANSLATION]

BY THE QUEEN.

DEAR and well-beloved, we salute you. And we send you by our well beloved esquire, Took Lyton, the bearer of these, a letter of command, charging you to give and deliver to him the sum of xxx. pounds sterling, for certain things for which we have charged him to settle for us, and to send them to us as soon as possible. Wherefore we will and charge you that (although our very dear secretary, Guillaume Gedney, has informed us from you how you have made up your money by borrowing for the payment of the greater part of our wines for this year, for which we are

[1] From the original letter, upon parchment, in the MS. Gaignières, 557

vous savons tres bon gre,) que vous faites finance de la dicte somme de xxx livres, et la delivrez, comme dit est, affin que les ditz choses pour defaulte de paiement ne soient nullement retardees, comme vous desirez notre bonne seigneurie. Et notre Seigneur soit de vous garde.

Date Donne a Londrez, desoubz notre signet, le xviij jour de Decembre.

KATHERINE.

(*Dorso*) A notre chier et bien ame Johan le Sne receveur general de noz finances en France et Normandie

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much indebted to you) you raise the said sum of xxx. pounds and to deliver it, as has been said; so as that he said things should in no way be retarded by default of payment; as you desire our good lordship. And may the Lord have you in His keeping.

Given at London, under our signet, the xviij. day of December.

KATHERINE.

(*Dorso.*) To our very dear and beloved Johan le Sne, receiver general of our finances in France and Normandy.

1431

CERTIFICATE of the employment of Johan Lesac in the service of Katherine, queen dowager of England [1]

Nous, Pierre, par la permission divine evesque de Lisieux, chancellier de tres hault et tres puissant princesse, la royne Dangleterre, certiffions a tous a qui il appartient, que en ce present mois de May, M cccc. xxxiiij, Johan Lesac, receveur general dicelle princesse, est venu de la ville de Vernon en ceste ville de Rouen devers nous, pour adviser et pourveoir a plusieurs choses necessaires, touchantes les terres et seignouries dicelle princesse; et y a vaque depuis le Samedi, viij. jour du dit mois, quil parta du dit Vernon, jusques au Dimenche, xxiij. du dit mois de May, quil retourneia en son dit hostel.

A D 1431 May 21

Johan Lesac has been employed in the service of the queen of England

[TRANSLATION

WE, Pierre, by divine permission bishop of Lisieux, chancellor of the most high and mighty princess, the Queen of England, certify to all those whom it concerns, that in this present month of May, M. cccc. xxxiij., Johan Lesac, receiver-general of the said princess, has come from the town of Vernon to this town of Rouen to us, to advise and provide for several necessary things, touching the lands and lordships of the said princess; and stayed there from Saturday, the viij. day of the said month, when he set out from the said Vernon, until Sunday, the xxiij. of the said month of May, when he shall return to his said home.

[1] From the original letter MS. Gaignières, 155, f. 27

Date Escript ▬ dit Rouen, le xxj jour de May, lan mil cccc. trent quatre.

Written at Rouen aforesaid, the xxj. day of May, the year ▬ thousand, cccc. and thirty-four.

1434.

WRIT from the duke of Bedford, ordering the bailly of Caux to be present at the meeting of the Three Estates at Rouen [1]

AD 1434 Sept 2.

Summons to the bailly of Caux to attend the meeting of the Three Estates at Rouen

DE par le gouvernant et regent le royaume de France, duc de Bedford.

Trescher et bien ame. Pour aucunes causes qui touchent tres grandement monseigneur le roy et le bien de ▬ pais et duchie de Normandie et de conqueste, nous vous mandons depar mon dit seigneur le roy et depar nous, que dedens le xx jour de ce present mois de Septembre, vous soiez pardevers nous en

[TRANSLATION]

By the governor and regent of the realm of France, the duke of Bedford.

Very dear and well-beloved. For certain causes which very greatly affect my lord the king and the good of his country and duchy of Normandy, and the conquered districts, we command you, upon the part of my said lord the king and ourselves, that by the xx. day of this present month of September, you be with us in this city of Rouen,

[1] From the original, upon paper, in the MS Gaignières, 557

coste ville de Rouen, densquelz jour et lieu nous mandons estre les Deputez des Trois Estatz des dits pais, pour deliberer et conclure su ce qui sera expose et requis depar mon dit seigneur le roy au bien de lui et des dits pais ; et gardez que en ce nait aucune faulte Tres chier et bien ame, notre Seignour soit garde de vous.

Donne a Rouen, soubz notre signet, le second jour de Septembre. Date.

Signe, MILET.

A notre tres chier et bien ame Clement Bouse, lieutenant du bailli de Caux

at which day and place we order the deputies of the Three Estates of the said county to be present, to deliberate and conclude upon what shall be presented to and demanded of them on the part of my said lord the king, for the good of himself and his said county; and take care that herein nae be no shortcoming. Very dear and well-beloved, our Lord be your keeper.

Dated at Rouen, under our signet, the second day of September.

Signed, MILET.

From my dear and well beloved, Clement Bouse, lieutenant of the bailly of Caux

1431

WRIT from the duke of Bedford, ordering the election of one or two representatives of the nobility in the parliament at Rouen [1]

A D 1434. Sept 2

The duke of Bedford orders the election of one or two persons to represent the nobility

DEPAR le gouvernant et regent le royaume de France, duc de Bedford.

Tres chier et bien ame Pour aucunes causes qui touchent tres grandement monseigneur le roy et le bien de ses pais et duchie de Normandie et de conqueste, nous vous mandons, de par mon dit seigneur le roy et depar nous, que, par les nobles de votre viconte, vous faittes eslire un ou deux notables chevaliers, ou escuiers, de votre ditte viconte pour venir et estre pardevers nous en ceste ville de Rouen, le xx. jour de ce present mois de Septembre, avecques povoir souffisant pour les diz nobles pour deliberer et conclurre

[TRANSLATION.]

By the governor and regent of the kingdom of France, the duke of Bedford.

Dear and well beloved. In consequence of certain causes which very greatly affect my lord the king and the good of his country and duchy of Normandy, and the conquered districts, we command you, on the part of my said lord the king and ourselves, that, by the nobles of your viscomté, you cause to be chosen one or two knights or esquires of your said viscomté, of reputation, to come and to be with us in this city of Rouen by the xx. day of this present month of September, with sufficient power for the said nobles to deliberate and conclude upon what shall be presented to

From the original paper, in the MS Galigaïes, 557.

sur ce qui leur sera expose et requis depar mon dit seignem, au bien de lui et des diz pays. Et pour celle mesme cause vous mandons en oultre que a ce jour vous soiez pardevers nous au dit lieu de Rouen, et gardez que en ce nait aucune faulte Tres chier et bien ame, notre Sire soit garde de vous

Donne a Rouen, soubz notre signet, le second jour de Septembre. Date

Signe, MILET

A notre treschier et bien ame, le viconte Darques

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and demanded of them by my said lord, for the good of himself and of the said countries. And for this same cause we command you further, that by that day you be with us at the said place of Rouen; and take care that herein here by no shortcoming. Very dear and well-beloved, our Lord be your keeper

Dated at Rouen, under our signet, the second day of September.

Signed, MILET

To our very dear and well-beloved, the vicomte of Arques

1434

MANDATE of Katherine, queen dowager of England respecting the transmission of wines from France for her use in England [1]

A D 1434 Oct 6

Queen Katherine gives directions respecting the purchase and shipping of wine for the use of her household in England.

KATHERINE,[2] par la grace de Dieu, royne Dangleterre, fille a Charles roy de France, mere au roy Dangleterre et de France, et dame Direland, a notre chier et bien aime Jehan Le Sac, receveur general de noz finances en France et Normandie, salut.

Nous avons delibere, par ladvis de nostre conseil, avoir ceste annee, pour la provision et despense de notre hostel, soixante queues de vin vermeil du creu de France, et six poincons de vin blan dicellui creu; et voullons, vous chargeons et expressement enjoignons

[TRANSLATION.]

KATHERINE, by the grace of God, queen of England, daughter of Charles, king of France, mother of the king of England and of France, and lady of Ireland, to our dear and well beloved Jehan le Sac, receiver-general of our finances in France and Normandy, greeting.

We have determined, by the advice of our council, to have this year, for the provision and use of our household, sixty pipes of red wine of the growth of France, and six puncheons of white wine of the same growth; and we will, charge, and expressly command you that, with all diligence

[1] From the MS Fontanieu 117-118.

[2] Appended to this document was an indenture between the said Le Sac and Newburgh, by which it appears that the wine mentioned in the said letters, together with the money necessary for the transit thereof, had been paid by the former to the latter, 13 November 1434.

que, pour toute dilligence et cellerite possible, incontinent apres la veue de ceste, faites finance des dits soixante queues et six poincons, et les choisez vous mesmes; gardant que yceulx vins soient telz et si comme vous en voullez respondre, et avoir honneur et gre ou tempz advenir; en payant pour iceulx des deniers de notre recepte aux marchans qui les vendront, ainsi que pourrez accorder avecques eulx. Et apiez la provision des diz vins faitte, les admener a Rouen, et illec les faictes mettre et chargier en nef et vessel seeure, pour estre admenez par devers nous en Angleterre par notre ame serviteur, Jehan Newburgh, ung de nos bouteilliers, porteur de cestes, lequel envoions presentement par de la pour ceste meme cause.

Et en oultre, pour ce que icellui Jehan na la pratique a soy gouverner et de nenei en la conduite des diz vins par la riviere de Rouen jusques a Harfleu, voullons que, pour la seurete diceulx vins, ordonnez

and expedition possible, immediately upon sight of these presents, you provide for the purchase of the said sixty pipes and six puncheons, and choose them yourself; taking care that the wines aforesaid be of such a quality as that you can answer for them, and have therefrom honour and satisfaction in time to come; paying for the same out of the money of our receipt to the merchants who sell them, as you may agree with them. And after having laid in the same wines, you convey them to Rouen, and there cause them to be placed and shipped in a safe ship and vessel, that they may be conveyed to us in England by our beloved servant, John Newburgh, one of our butlers, the bearer of these, whom we send at this time thither for this same cause.

And moreover, since the said John has had no experience how to arrange things there, and how to provide for the conveyance of the said wines by the river from Rouen to Harfleur, it is our will that, for the safety of

aucune personne saige et suffisant a venir avec luy au dit Harfleu, lequel soit chargie a parler aux maistres dauties nefs, qui lors vendront en Angleterre, afin que notre dit bouteillier puisse venir en leur compaignie plus seurement par dessa Et aussy voullons et vous chargons que baillez et delivriez par endentures faites par entre vous et notre dit bouteillier pour les frais des diz vins de Rouen jusques en Angleterre; et avecques ce, pour ses couts et depenses en admenant les diz vins, ainsy que par votre discretion vous semblera estre bon a faire Et ces presentes, avec certification soubz les signes des diz marchans de tout ce que leur aurez paye pour les diz vins, avecques les endentures par entre vous et les dits bouteillier, vous en font garant et allouance en vos comptes devant les gens et auditeurs de noz comptes, ausquelz nous mandons quainsy le facent sans contredit, car ainsy nous plaist il estre fait

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the said wines, you appoint some discreet and sufficient person to come with him to Harfleur aforesaid, who shall be charged to speak with the captains of the other ships who shall then be coming into England so that our said butler may come hither in their company the more safely And also it is our pleasure, and we charge you, that you give and deliver, by indentures made between you and our said butler, money for the expense of the said wines from Rouen into England; as also for his costs and expenses in conveying the said wines, as it shall seem good to you at your discretion to be done And these presents along with a certificate under the signatures of the said merchants as to the entire amount of what you shall have paid them for the said wines, with the indentures between you and the said butler, shall make your warrant and allowance herein in your accounts before the accountants and auditors of [redacted] accounts; whom we order to do this without gainsaying; for it is our pleasure that it should be done

Donne a notre chastel de Hartford, soubz notre seel, Date le vj. jour Doctobre, lan de grace, mil, quatre cen, trente quatre

KATHERINE

Et plus bas : Par la royne
Signe, VEDNER, *avec grisse*

Dated at our castle of Hertford, under our seal, the vj. day of October, in the year of grace, one thousand, four hundred and thirty-four

KATHERINE

And lower : By the Queen.
Signed, VEDNER, *with a flourish.*

1134.

Receipt by Gilles de Duremont, abbot of Fécamp, for money awarded to him while upon an embassy to the duke of Gloucester[1] A D 1431 Nov 7

Receipt for 150l. T. by the abbot of Fécamp

Nous, Gilles, par la permission divine abbe de Fescamp, congnoissons avoir eu et receu de Pierre Surreau, recepveur general des finances de Normendie, la somme de cent cinquante livres Tournoiz, sur nos

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[TRANSLATION]

WE, Gilles, by divine permission abbot of Fécamp, acknowledge that we have had and received from Pierre Surreau, receiver-general of the finances of Normandy, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds Tournois, for our wages

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[1] From the original, in the MS Gaignières, 262

gaiges de six livres Tournoys, a nous ordonnes pour chacun jour que nous vaquerons en certain voyage en ambaxade ou de present sommes envoyes devers monseigneur le duc de Gloucestre, cy comme il appert par les lettres du roy, notre seignour, donnees a Paris, le xxviij. jour Doctobre, derrenier passe, expedicees par les tresorier et generaulx gouvernours des finances du royaume de France, cy comme il appiert par leurs lettres atacheez a icelles De la quelle somme de cent cinquante livres Tournois nous nous tenons contens; et en quittons le roy, notre seignour, le dit receveur, et tous autres

Date En tesmoing de ce, nous avons signees ces presentes, le nj jour de Novembre, lannee cccc xxnij.

G. DE THIAMP[1]

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of six pounds Tournois, appointed to us for each day that we shall spend in a certain journey on an embassy in which we are at this present time despatched to my lord the duke of Gloucester, as appears from letters of the king our lord, dated at Paris, the xxvij. day of October last, expedited by the treasurers and governors-general of the finances of the kingdom of France, as appears by their letters attached to these. Of which sum of one hundred and fifty pounds Tournois we hold ourselves content, and hereby we acquit the king, our said lord, the said receiver, and all others

In witness of this, we have signed these presents the ijd day of November, the year cccc xxiij.

G. DE THIAMP.

[1] His signature is autograph

1435

MANDATE of Katherine, queen dowager of England, for the payment of twenty-six pounds sterling for purchases to be made in Paris [1]

A D 1435
20 Feb
— —
Repay-
ment for
purchases
in Paris
and
Flanders

KATHERINE, par la grace de Dieu royne Dangleterre, fille a Charles, roy de France, mere au roy Dangleterre et de France, et dame Direland, a notre chier et bien ame, Jehan le Sac, receveur general de noz finances en France et Normandie, salut

Nous voulons et vous chargons que incontinent apres la vue de ceste, bailloz et delivriez a Jehan Chenart, orfevre, demourant a Paris, la somme de vint six livres esterlinges, monnoye Dangleterre, cest a scavoir, trois nobles pour chacun livre de la dite monnoye, le noble au prix de soixante quatre escus Parisis, monnoye de France, pour ycelle somme de vingt six livres esterlings employer en une paire de flacons dargent, que nous lavons chargie ordonner pour nous

[TRANSLATION]

KATHERINE, by the grace of God queen of England, daughter of Charles, king of France, mother of the king of England and of France, and lady of Ireland, to our dear and well-beloved John le Sac, receiver-general of our finances in France and Normandy, greeting.

We will and charge you that, immediately after the sight hereof, you give and deliver to Jehan Chienart, goldsmith, dwelling in Paris, the sum of twenty-six pounds sterling, of English money; that is to say, three nobles for each pound of the said money, the noble at the rate of sixty-four ecus of Paris, of the money of France, in order to employ the sum of twenty-six pounds sterling upon a pair of flagons of silver which we have charged him to make for us, together

[1] From the MS. Fontanieu, 117 18.

avec autres noz besoingnes, gardant que en ce nait aulcun deffault Et ces presentes, aveeq quittances de la dite somme payee au dit Chenait, vous en font garant et allouance en vos comptes devant les gens et au liteins de noz comptes, ausquelz nous mandons que ainsi le facent sans contredit, car ainsy nous plaist il estre fait

Date Donne soubz notre seel, a notre chastel de Hartford, le xx^e^ jour de Fevrier, lan de grace, mil, quatre cent, trente et quatre

Et en outre, voulons et vous chargons que vous nous envoyez par Raufwallei, escuyer, mareschal de notre salle, six livres de cire vermeille sucree; et ces presentes vous en sont garant

Donne comme dessus,

KATHERINE

Par la royne,

VUDNER, *avec paraphe.*

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with our other affairs, taking care that herein there be no short coming And these presents, together with the acquittances for the said sum paid to the said Chenait, shall be your warrant and authority in your accounts before the accountants and auditors of our accounts, whom we command to do so without gainsaying; for it is our pleasure that so it should be done.

Dated, under our seal, at our castle of Hartford, the xx. day of February, in the year of grace one thousand, four hundred and thirty-four.

And moreover we will and charge you to send us, by Ralph Wallei, esquire, marshal of our hall, six pounds of sugared red wax; and these presents shall be your warrant therein.

Dated as above,

KATHERINE.

By the queen,

VUDNER, *with a flourish*

1435

CERTIFICATE of the payment of 8*l* Tournois to the pursuivant of the bastard of Saint Pol for carrying certain letters respecting the meeting at Arras[1] A D 1435 May 16

8*l* T. paid to Bien Ame, pursuivant of the bastard of Saint Pol, for carrying letters

LAN de grace mil, quatre cent, trente cinq, le xvj^e jour de May, devant nous, Jehan Gresille, lieutenant general de honnourable homme et sage, Guy de la Villotte, vicomte de Rouen, fut present Bien-Ame, poursuivant darmes du bastard de Saint Pol, lequel cognut avoir eu et receu de lhonnourable homme et saige, Michiel Durant, receveur general de Normandie, la somme de huit livres Tournois, que deubz lui etoient et a lui ordonnes par marchie fait pour certain sejour quil a fait en cette ville de Rouen par lespasse de xiij jours, par lordonnance de monsieur le chancelier de France, attendant lexpedition de plusieurs saul-conduis en-

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[TRANSLATION]

IN the year of grace one thousand, four hundred and thirty five, the xvj. day of May, before us, Johan Gresille, lieutenant general of the honourable and discreet man, Guy de la Villotte, vicomte of Rouen, was present Bien-Ame, the pursuivant of arms of the bastard of Saint Pol, who acknowledged that he had had and received of that honourable and discreet man, Michiel Durant, receiver general of Normandy, the sum of eight pounds Tournois, which were due and appointed to him by an agreement made for a certain stay which he has made in this city of Rouen for the space of xiij days, by the appointment of monsieur the chancellor of France, while waiting for the copying of several safe-conducts sent, by the said pursuivant, to the

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[1] From the MS. Fonds de Gaignieres, 117, 118

voyez par le dit poursuiant devers les adversaires du roy, notre sire, pour ceulx qui iront a la journee prinse Darras pour le fait du traitie de la paix final

De la quelle somme de viij livres Tournois dessus dite, le dit poursuiant se tint pour content et bien paye et en quitta le roy, notre dit seigneur, le dit receveur general, et tous autres

Date Donne comme dessus.

DOMPIERRE

adversaries of the king, our lord, for those persons who are about to go to the meeting to be held at Arras upon the business of the treaty of final peace.

Of which sum of eight pounds Tournois aforesaid, the said pursuivant declares himself satisfied and well paid, and thereof he has acquitted the king, our said lord, the said receiver general, and all others.

Dated as above.

DOMPIERRE.

1436.

A.D. 1436 9 May

The queen's affairs have been delayed by the pressure of public business,

LETTER from Queen Katherine to Johan le Sac, explaining the circumstances which have interrupted the transaction of business.[1]

DLPAR LA ROYNE.

CHIER et bien ame, nous vous saluons souvent, et avons receues les lettres, instructions, exposition, et

[TRANSLATION]

BY THE QUEEN.

DEAR and well beloved, we greet you frequently; and we have received the letters, instructions, statement, and

[1] From the original, paper, contained in the MS Gaignières, 557, fol 7.

autres choses que vous, et autres noz officiers depar de la, envoiees nous avez par vostre serviteur Jaquet Lubin, dont vous savons tresgrant gre, tant des dictes instruccions, que de la dicte exposition, et le tout avons veu bien au long, et apres ce envoiees devers notre conseil, qui le tout semblablement ont bien veu et examine, et le contenu estre honnourablement fait et tres raisonnable, par especial la dicte exposition La quelle alors de la venue de votre dit clerc ne presentasmes point a notre treschier et tresaime filz, le roy, pour certaines causes touchans pareille matiere que avions a poursuir devers notre dit filz pour reste de certaine somme qui nous este encore a assigner a cause de notre douaire depar deca, dont navons peu avoir aucune response ou expedicion, pour les empeschemens et diversities intervenues en la seignourie de France et Normandie de notre dit filz. Pour lesquelles causes nous avons fait retenir et sejourner devers nous votre dit clerc par long temps, et jusques a ores, en

arising from the disturbed state of France and Normandy

other things which you, and our other officers on your side have sent to us by your servant, Jaquet Lubin, for which we thank you very much, as well for the said instructions as for the said statement; and we have examined the whole at length, and afterwards have sent it to our council, who in like manner have carefully seen and examined it, and have decided that the contents are honourably and most reasonably made, and especially the said statement. But since the arrival of your said clerk we have not presented this to our very dear and well-beloved son, the king, for certain causes touching a like matter which we have to bring before our said son for the balance of a certain sum which still remains to be assigned to us in consequence of our dower here, to which we cannot obtain any answer or settlement in consequence of the hindrances and differences which have sprung up in our said son's lordship of France and Normandy. For these reasons we have caused your said clerk to be detained and to tarry with us for a long time, and until this present, in the hope of having from our

esperance davoir de icellui notre filz, ou de son conseil, response et ottroy du contenu en notre exposition; ce que navons peu, ne ne povons avoir, pour les tres-grans empeschemens tousjours intervenuz, et qui ung chacun jour interviennent depar dela, comme dit est, de mal en pis, ■ quoy, devant toutes autres besongnes, il a esconvenu entendre et vacquer pour y remedier et donner resistence, comme de ce pourriez en brief avoir congnoissance

Pourquoy, par ladviz et deliberacion de notre conseil pardeca, avons conclue de non plus traittier de ceste matiere, jusques a ce que les choses soient revenues et mises en meilleur termes et estat que a present ne sont, et que, (au plaisir Dieu,) esperons estre de brief, moiennant sa grace, et laide de ses loyaulx vassaulx et subgiez. Et ces choses acomplies, comme dicelles vous pourrez advertir par escripture, notre voulente et entiere affection est de nous employer et entendre de tout notre cuer a avoir response et conclusion du

said son, or his council, an answer and a grant of the matter contained in our statement; and this we have not been able, nor are we yet able, to obtain, in consequence of the very great obstacles which have always intervened, and which daily do intervene, on that side, as has been said, going on from bad to worse, to which, before everything else, it is necessary to attend and give heed in order to provide a remedy and resistance thereto, as you will speedily discover.

Wherefore, by the advice and deliberation of our council here, we have determined to treat no further about this matter, until affairs are settled and placed on a better footing and condition than they are at present, and this (if it be God's pleasure) we hope will speedily be the case, by His favour, and by the assistance of the king's loyal vassals and subjects. When these things have been accomplished, whereof you ▬ inform us by writing, our will and entire wish is to employ and devote ourselves with our whole heart to have an answer to and to complete the matter contained

contenu en icelle exposition, et dautres choses, tellement que, Dieu devant, ce sera au bien et augmentacion de notre seigneurie et subgietz depar dela Et pour les causes que dessus, a present ne vous envoions touchant ce que signifiie nous avez par les dits instruccions que lettres adressans depar nous aux tresoriers et receveurs generaulx de Normandie, narratives tant du fait de notre assignement pour ceste presente annee, que des tailles, sauennes en sont accordees pour le temps present, ou advenir. Lesquelles lettres vous presenteriez en notre nom aus dits tresorier et receveurs, ainsi que verriez bon estre, affin que ilz soient plus inclins de vous bailler la dicte assignation sans plus y delaier, et de ce que faire en vouldront, nous certifiier par les premiers ambevenans par deca.

Chiers et bien ames, notre Seigneur soit de vous garde

in the said settlement, and on other business, in such a way as, before God, shall be for the good and advantage of our lordship and our subjects on that side. And for the said causes we do not at this present time send you any further answer as to the matter on which you have given us information by the said instructions, the said letters addressed by us to the treasurer and receiver-general of Normandy, and these refer as well to the matter of our assignment for this present year, as to the taxes, if any of them are granted for the present time, or the future. These letters you will present in our name to the said treasurer and receiver, as you shall see to be good, in order that they may be the better inclined to give you the assignation aforesaid, without any further delay therein; and what they desire to do herein, certify us by the first persons who are crossing over hither.

Dear and well beloved, our Lord have you in His keeping.

Date Donne ■ notre chastel de Hartford, soubz notre signet, le ix jour de May

KATHERINE [1]

Dorso A notre cher et bien ame, Jehan le Sac, notre receveur general de France et Normandie.

Given at our castle of Hertford, under our signet, the ix day of May

KATHERINE.

Dorso To our dear and well beloved Jehan le Sac, our receiver general of France and Normandy

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1436.

A.D 1436 WRIT ordering the payment of the wages of the garrison of Gisors, under lord Talbot.[2]

The king, after reciting the import of the petition of John, lord Talbot, orders his prayer to be granted

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, a nos amez et feaulx conseillors, les tresoriers et generaulx gouverneurs de nos finances en France et Normandie, salut et dilection

[TRANSLATION]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and England, to our beloved and faithful councillors, the treasurers and governors general of our finances in France and Normandy, greeting and love.

[1] This signature ■ autograph

[2] From the MS Vitellius, F. 118

Receu avons humble supplication de notre ame et feal cousin, Jehan, sire de Talbot, contenant que depuis nous il fut ordonne garde et capitaine des ville[1] et chastel de Gisors pour le temps commencant a la Saint Michiel, mil, ccccxxxiiij., et finissant a la Saint Michiel, mil, ccccxxxvj, a la charge de certain nombre de gens darmes et de trait, et que le dit jour de Saint Michiel, mil ccccxxxvj venu, (ou quel lendenture sur ce faicte failloit,) le dit sire de Talbot, par lettres closes de notre tres cher et tres ame cousin, Richard duc Dyork, comme lors notre lieutenant et general gouverneur de par nous de nos royaume de France et duche de Normandie, fut continue en la dite garde et capitainerie, lequel nostre cousin le duc Dyork lui promist faire payement pour le tempz quil serviroit en la dit qualite En confiance de laquelle promesse le dit sire de Talbot tint au dit lieu de Gisors en notre

We have received the humble petition of our beloved and faithful cousin, John, lord Talbot containing that he was appointed by us governor and captain of the town and castle of Gisors for the period beginning at Michaelmas, one thousand cccc.xxxiiij., and ending at Michaelmas, one thousand cccc xxxvj., with the charge of a certain number of men-at-arms and archers; and that upon the said Michaelmas day, one thousand cccc.xxxvj having come, (at which the indenture hereupon made expired,) the said lord Talbot, by the closed letters of our very dear and well-beloved cousin, Richard duke of York, our then lieutenant and governor-general in our kingdom of France and duchy of Normandy, was continued in the said custody and captaincy; and our said cousin, the duke of York, promised to pay him for the time during which he should serve in the said quality. Upon the faith of which promise the said lord Talbot kept, at the said place of Gisors, in our service, he

[1] *Ville*] Villes, MS

serv ce les nombre et quantite de quarante lances a cheval et de dix ■ pie, et de six vingt dix huit archers, pour le temps et espace de quarante deux jours entiers, commencant le vingt neufiesme de Septembre, jour du dit Saint Michiel, mil cccc xxxvj inclus, et finissant le dixiesme jour du moys de Novembre prouchain ensuyvant, exclud ; desquelles lances et archers monstres furent faictes le xviij^e^ jour de moys Doctobre au dit an mil cccc xxxvj., devant Jehan Chief Dostel, gronetier de Gisors, et Jehan de la Mare, receveur des aides au dit lieu, a ce commis Et toutes foys, obstant ce quil ne vous est appara par nos lettres patentes de la charge, retenue, et continuation du dit sire de Talbot pour les dit quarante deux jours, et aussi quil devoit avoir payement, a la cause avant dite, sur les appatiz, gains de guerre, prouffit de scel et signet, et autres choses sur ce dit pays, vous avez este, et estes, refusans de luy en faire faire compte et payement, par quoy de

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number and amount of forty lances on horseback and ten on foot, and six score and eighteen archers, for the time and space of forty-two entire days, beginning on the twenty ninth of September, Michaelmas day, one thousand cccc xxxvj. included, and finishing on the tenth day of month of November next following, excluded, of which lances and archers the musters were taken on the xviij. day of the month of October in the said year one thousand cccc xxxvj, before Jehan Chief Dostel, salt-store keeper of Gisors, and Jehan de la Mare, receiver of the aids of the said place, commissioned thereto. Yet ■ the objection that it does not appear to you by letters patent as to the charge, retinue, and continuance of our the said lord Talbot for the said forty two days, and also because he ought to have been paid, for the cause above said, from the contributions and gains of the war, the profit of the seal and signet, and other matters from the county aforesaid, you have refused, and do refuse to cause an account and payment to be made; in consequence of which he is

son dit service, fait de bonne fey en la qualite diete, il seroit et demourroit frustre de endommage, se par nous ne lui estoit sur ce pourveu de remede, dont il nous a tres humblement supplie Pour ce est il que, les choses dessus dites considerees, voulans le dit service recongnoistre, attendue mesmement la necessite quil etoit pour lors de . a la bonne garde et seurete du dit lieu de Gisors, nous, par ladvis et deliberation de noz amez et feaux les gens de notre[1] . .

and continues to be disappointed and endamaged by his said service, which he has done in good faith in the capacity aforesaid, unless remedy be hereupon provided by us for him, for which he has most humbly petitioned us. Wherefore, considering the things above said, deeming that the said service should be acknowledged, considering especially he necessity which there existed at that time . . . or the safe keeping and security of the said place of Gisors, we, by the advice and deliberation of our well-beloved and faithful accountants . . . .

[1] The conclusion is mutilated, but enough remains to show that the petitioner's prayer was granted

1437

A.D. 1437. Jan 26. WRIT for the payment of four English scouts to watch by night outside the city of Rouen.[1]

Four scouts to watch by night outside Rouen

HENRY, par le grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, a notre ame et feal Jehan Stanlawe, escuier, tresorier et general gouverneur de toutes noz finances, tant en France que en Normandie, salut et dilection.

Comme, par la deliberacion de notre tres chier et tres ame cousin, Richard, duc Dyork, notre lieutenant et general et gouverneur pour nous de noz diz royaumes de France, pays et duchie de Normandie, ayons, pour la sauve garde de notre bonne ville de Rouen, et afin que on fust mieulx adverty des embusches et venues des enemis environ icelle, ordonne que quatre Anglois facent doresenavant et jusques a notre plaisir, les escoutes

[TRANSLATION.]

HENRY,[a] by the grace of God, king of France and of England, to our beloved and faithful John Stanlawe, esquire, treasurer and governor general of all our finances, as well in France as in Normandy, greeting and love.

Since, by the advice of our very dear and well-beloved cousin, Richard, duke of York, our lieutenant-general and the governor upon our behalf of our said realms of France and country and duchy of Normandy, we, for the safe keeping of our good city of Rouen, and in order that better warning may be had of the ambuscades and approaches of the enemies of the same, have appointed that four Englishmen should henceforth, and as long as it is our pleasure, keep

From the MS Fontanieu, 117 118

[a] To this document is affixed the order of the said John Stanlawe to Guy de la Villette, vicomte of Rouen, for the execution of the same dated 1 February 1436

par nuyt hors les portes de notre dite ville de Rouen aux champs et a lenviron dicelle, ausquelz quatre Anglois a ceste cause ayons, par ladvis que dessus, tauxe, et tauxons par ces presentes a chacun diceux, la somme de trois soulz quatre deniers Tournois pour chacun nuyt que ilz feront les dits escoutes, vous mandons que, par le vicomte dicelle ville de Rouen, vous faictes, des deniers de sa recepte, paier, bailler, et delivrer a chacun des dits escoutes la dite somme de iij. s. inj d. Tournois pour chacune nuyt quilz auront vacque a faire icelles escoutes, dont voulons que le dit viconte soit certifie de moys en moys par notre tres cher et ame cousin, le sire de Talbot, ou son lieutenant ou dit lieu de Rouen Et par rapportant ces presentes, ou Vidimus dicelles, fait soubz scel royal, avecques quittance de notre dit cousin de Talbot, ou de son dit lieutenant, par laquelle le dit viconte soit certifie du nombre des nuyts esquelles iceulx Anglois

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watch by night outside the gates of our said city of Rouen in the open county and contiguous thereto, to which four Englishmen we for this cause have, by the advice above said, awarded, and do award by these presents to each of them, the sum of three sols and fourpence Tournois for each nigh on which they shall keep the said watch, we command you that by the vicomte of the said city of Rouen you cause, out of the money which he has on hand, to be paid, given, and delivered to each of the said scouts the said sum of iij. s. inj. d. Tournois for each night on which they shall have been employed in making the said watches, of which it is our will that the said vicomte should be certified from month to month by our very dear and well-beloved cousin the lord Talbot, or his lieutenant in the said place of Rouen And upon the production of these presents, or the Vidimus of the same, made under our royal seal, with le recommande our said cousin Talbot, or his lieutenant, by which the said vicomte shall be certified of the number

auront fait icelles escoutes, nous voullons tout ce qui a ceste cause aura este paie par le dit vicomte aus dits quatre Anglois estre alloue en ses comptes et rabatu de [redacted] recepte par noz amez et feaulx gens de noz comptes [redacted] Rouen, ausquelz nous mandons par ces mesmes presentes que ainsi le facent sans contredit; car ainsi par ladvis de notre beau cousin le duc nous plaist il estre faict.

Date Donne en notre dite bonne ville de Rouen, le vingt sixieme jour de Janvier, lan de grace mil quatre cent trente et six, et de notre regne le quinziome, soubz notre scel ordonne en labsence du grant

Par le roy, a la relacion de monsieur le duc Dyorle, lieutenant general et gouverneur de France et Normandie

CALOT.

of the nights during which the said English have made the said watches, we will ha all ha for this cause shall have been paid by the said vicomte to the said four Englishmen shall be allowed in his accounts and deducted from his receipt by our beloved and faithful accountants at Rouen, whom we command, by these same presents, to do this without gainsaying; for, by the advice of our said good cousin the duke, it is our pleasure that so it should be.

Dated in our said good city of Rouen, the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of grace one thousand four hundred thirty and six, and of our reign the fifteenth, under our seal appointed in the absence of the grant

By the king, at the relation of my lord the duke of York, lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy.

CALO

1437.

LETTER from Richard, duke of York, to lord Scales, requesting him to retain the custody of Vire[1]

A D 1437. June 20

Lord Scales is requested to continue to act as captain of Vire

DEPAR le duc de York, lieutenant general et gouverneur de France et de Normandie

Treschier et ame cousin, pour ce que la fin du temps de voz endentures, par lesquelles estes tenu et obligie, garder pour monseigneur le roy les ville et chastel de Vire, aproucho fait, et quil est besoing de continuer la dicte garde, nous vous prions et requerons, et neantmoins mandons et chargons tres expressement depar mon dit seigneur et nous, que les gens darmes et de trait de votre charge et retenue, tant pour la garde et seurte de . . . . , comme[2] pour les champs, vous continuez et entretenez encores pour ung moys,

[TRANSLATION]

By the duke of York, lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy.

Very dear and beloved cousin, since the end of the period mentioned in your indentures, by which you are holden and bound to keep, for my lord the king, the town and castle of Vire, is very near at hand, and since it is necessary that the said custody should be continued, we pray and require you, and nevertheless command and charge you very expressly on the part of my said lord and ourselves, still to continue and keep the men-at-arms and archers of your charge and retinue, as well for the keeping and security of . . . . . as also for the open country, for one month, to begin on the day on which your said enden-

[1] From the original in the MS Gaignières, 557

[2] *Sainte de . . . , comme* in the original.

a commencier du jour de la fin de voz dites endentures, a tel et semblable nombre de gens darmes et de trait que avez eu et tenu a la dicte cause ce present quartier, et par les conditions et convens contenuz es dictes endentures Desquelles gens darmes et de trait faces monstres pardevant les commiz qui deuement les receveront, pour vous valoir au regard du payement des gaiges, regards, et soldees de vous et eulx de votre dicte charge et retenue, comme raison est, si ne faces en ce aucune fault

Treschier et ame cousin, notre Seigneur vous ait en sa saincte garde

Date Escript a Rouen, soubz notre signet, le xx jour de Juing

DROSAY.

(*Dorso*) A notre tres chier et amie cousin, le sire de Scales, cappitaine de Vire, ou a son lieutenant au dit lieu.

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tunes end, with such and a simi nu nbe of men at-a ms and archers as you have had and kept for he said cause during this presen quar er, and according to the cond ns and covenants contained in the said endentures. Of wh ch mo-sa- ms and archers make mu ter before the commis- sio e s who received them last, that they may serve you in regard to he payment of the wages, rewards and pays of yourself and the persons of your said charge and retinue, as is reasonable, so that there be no shortcoming herein

Very dear and beloved cousin, our Lord have you in His holy keeping.

Written at Rouen, under our signe , he xx. day of Jun .

DROSAY.

(*Dorso.*) To our very dear and b loved cous n, he lord Scales, captain of V re, or to h s l eu e ant a the same place.

1437

LETTER from Richard, duke of York, to the earl of Suffolk, requesting him to retain the custody of Tombelaine[1]

A D 1437 June 20

The earl of Suffolk is requested to continue captain of Tombelaine

DEPAR le duc de York, houtenant general et gouvernour de France et de Normandie

Treschier et amé cousin ; pour ce que la fin du temps de voz endentures, par les quelles estes tenu et obligié garder, pour monseigneur le roy, le lieu et place forte de Tombelayne aprouche, pour ce quil est besoing de entretenir la dicte garde, nous vous prions, et neantmoins mandons et chargons tres expressement depar mon dit seigneur et nous, que la dite garde et cappitainne vous continuez et entretenez encores pour ung moys, a commencer du jour de la fin de voz dictes endentures, a tel et semblable nombre de gens darmes et de

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[TRANSLATION]

By the duke of York, houtenant general and governor of France and Normandy.

Very dear and beloved cousin ; since the end of the period mentioned in your endentures, by which you are holden and bound to keep the place and stronghold of Tombelayne for my lord the king, approaches, and since it is necessary that the said guard should be continued, we pray you, and nevertheless command and charge you very expressly, on the part of my said lord and ourselves, that you still continue and carry on the said custody and captainship for a month, to begin from the day on which your said endentures end, with such and a similar number of men-

[1] From the original in the MS Gaignières 557

trait que aves eu et tenu a la dite cause en ce present quartier, et par les condicions et convens contenuz es dictes endentures. Des quelles gens darmes et de trait faites monstres par devant les commiz que deuement les receuprent pour vous valoir au regart du paiement des gaiges, regardz, et soldees a vous et a voz compaignons, comme raison est. Si ne faces en ce aucune faulte

Treschier et ame cousin, notre Seignour vous ait en sa sancte garde

Date Escript a Rouen, le xx jour de Juing

DROSAY.

(*Dorso*) A notre treschier et ame cousin, le comte de Suffolk, capitaine de Tombelaine, ou a son lieutenant au dit lieu.

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at arms and archers as you have had and kept for this cause during this present quarter, and according to the conditions and covenants contained in the said endentures. Of which men-at-arms and archers make musters before the commissioners who last received them, that they may serve you in regard to the payment of the wages, rewards, and pay for yourself and your companions, as is reasonable. Let there be herein no shortcoming.

Very dear and beloved cousin, may our Lord have you in His holy keeping.

Written at Rouen, the xx. day of June.

DROSAY.

(*Dorso.*) To our very dear and beloved cousin, the Earl of Suffolk, captain of Tombelaine, or to his lieutenant in the said place

1137.

LETTER from Richard, duke of York, to the captain of Tombelain, requesting him to retain his post during the month of September.[1]

A.D. 1137. Sept 1

The captain of Tombelain is requested to continue his custody

DEPAR le duc de York, lieutenant et gouverneur general de France et Normandie.

Treschier et bien ame. Pour certaines causes et consideracions nous, par ladvis des gens de monseigneur le roy, avons continu, pour cest mois de Septembre, les capitaines, hommes darmes et de trait, estans es garnisons de Normandie et pais de conquest, ainsi et par la forme et maniere que continuez ont este pour les mois de Juillet et Aoust derrenierement passes Si vous mandons, depar mon dit seigneur le roy et depar nous, que entertenez les gens de votre retenue pour ce dit mois; en faisant dicelx monstres par devant les

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[TRANSLATION.]

By the duke of York, lieutenant and governor general of France and Normandy.

Very dear and wellbeloved. For certain causes and considerations we, by the advice of the councillors of my lord the king, have continued, for this month of September, the captains, men-at-arms, and archers who are in the garrisons of Normandy and the conquered country, in the way and according to the form and manner in which they have been continued for the months of July and August last past. Wherefore we command you, on behalf of my lord the king and ourselves, that you continue your retainers for this said month; making musters of them before the commissioners

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[1] From the original, on paper in the MS Gaignières, 557

commissaires qui pour les dits mois de Juillet et Aoust ont este ordonnes a les veoir et recevoir, affin davoir paiement.

Treschier et bien ame, notre Seignour soit garde de vous

Date. Donne a Rouen, le premier jour de Septembre.

RINEL.

(*Dorso.*) A notre treschier et bien ame, le capitaine de Thombelaine, ou a son lieutenant

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who have been appointed to view and receive them for the said months of July and August, so that they may have payment.

Very dear and wellbeloved, may our Lord be your keeper.

Dated at Rouen, the first day of September.

RINEL

(*Dorso*) To [illegible] very dear and wellbeloved, the captain of Tombelaine, or to his lieutenant.

1438

A.D. 1438 June 30. RECEIPT by the abbot of Fécamp, for the repayment of money expended by him while employed in an embassy into Britanny, in the service of Henry the Sixth[1]

The abbot of Fécamp is repaid his expenses incurred in the English service

NOUS,[2] Gilles, abbe de Fescamp, conseillier du roy, notre seigneur, confessons avoir eu et recou de Pierre

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[TRANSLATION.]

WE, GILES, abbot of Fécamp, councillor of the king, our lord, acknowledge that we have had and received of Pierre

[1] From the original, in the MS Grignaires, 9639

[2] The [illegible] volume contains the following documents connected therewith:

Letters of Henry VI addressed

Baille, receveur general de Normandie, la somme de cinquante livres, six soulz, trois deniers, Tournois, pour restitution de semblable somme que nous affermons avoir loyalment paiee, tant en salaire de guides, conduis, poursuivans, messagers, comme en autres menue despenses, a cause et pour raison de certain ambassade par nous naguaires fait par lordonnance dicellui seigneur en la compagnie de monseigneur Jehan Popham, chevalier, seigneur de Thorigny, maistre Raoul Roussel, tresorier de leglis de Notre Dame de Rouen, et maistre Jehan de Rinel, conseilliers et secretaire dicellui seigneur, pardevers monseigneur le duc de Bretaigne, pour le bien de paix De la quelle somme les parties ensuivent

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Baille, receiver general of Normandy, the sum of fifty pounds, six sols, three deniers, Tournois, in the repayment of a similar sum which we affirm we have honestly paid, as well in the hire of guides, conductors, pursuivants, and messengers, as also in other petty expenses, in consequence and by reason of a certain embassy by us recently undertaken by the direction of the said lord in the company of my lord John Popham, knight, lord of Thorigny, master Raoul Roussel, treasurer of the church of Our Lady of Rouen, and master Jehan de Rinel councillors and the secretary of the said lord, to my lord the duke of Bretagne, upon the matter of a peace. Of the which sum the parcels follow.

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to the treasurers and governors general of his finances in France and Normandy, reciting that the abbé of Vcamp was about to proceed into Bretaigne, "pour entendre et besongner sur la matiere de preparer plusieurs choses necessaires touchans le bien de la paix final de nos royaume de France et d'Angleterre," and ordering them to pay the necessary expenses Dated at Rouen, 3 May, 1438 *Orig.*

A further receipt of Gales, the same abbé, for 269*l.* Tournois paid by Pierre Baille for the above embassy, extending for 39 days, namely, from 13 May, when the ambassadors left Rouen, until the 20 June when they returned Dated, Monday, 30 June, 1438

Premierement, pour notre part et portion de xl. salus dor, distribues par le dit monseigneur Johan Popham, tant a poursuivants, trompetes, comme autres gens, pour le fait du dit ambassade, depuis le xiij. jour de May, derrenier passe, commencement du dit ambassade, jusques au dixieme de cest present mois de Juing, que de ce feismes compte ensemblez,

xviij l. xv s. Tournois.

Item, a Mondoubleau, poursuivant, sur le voiage par lui fait de Vennes a Rouen devers monseigneur le conte de Warwyk, lieutenant general et gouverneur de France et Normandie, et monseigneur le chancellier de France, leur apporter lettres touchants le fait du dit ambassade; son dit voiage commencant le second jour de ce dit present mois de Juing,

quatre salus dor, valent cxvij s. Tournois.

Item, a ung des gens de lostel de mon dit signeur le duc, pour plusieurs services quil nous fist,

ung salut dor, vault, xxix s. iij d. Tournois.

In the first place, for our part and portion of xl. saluts of gold, distributed by the said lord John Popham, as well to pursuivants and trumpeters as to other persons, upon the business of the said embassy, from the xiij day of May last past, the beginning of the said embassy, to the tenth of this present month of June, when we reckoned together as to the same. xviij l. xv s. Tournois.

Item, to Mondoubleau, pursuivant, for the journey by him made from Vannes to Rouen, to my lord the earl of Warwick, lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy, and my lord the chancellor of France, to convey to them letters touching the business of the said embassy; his said journey beginning on the second day of this present month of June,

four salus of gold, which are worth cxvij s. Tournois.

Item, to [redacted] of the household of my said lord the duke, for many services which he did us,

one salut of gold, which is worth xxix s. ij d. Tournois.

Item, aux archiers de Coustances, pour nous avoir conduit au retour du dit ambassade jusques a Saint Lo, xl s Tournois

Item, aux archiers de Saint Lo, pour nous avoir conduit au dit retour depuis le dit lieu de Saint Lo jusques a Bayeux, lx s Tournois.

Item, [aux] archiers Dargences, pour nous avoir conduit de Caen a Dives, xl s Tournois

Item, aux archiers de Caen, pour nous avoir conduiz jusques a Honnefleu, iiij l Tournois

Item, a trois messagiers envoiees de Pontaudemer; lun a Caudebec, lautre a Lisieux, et lautre a Orbec, pour avoir du conduit, xxx s Tournois

Item, a deux hommes darmes et huit archiers de la garnison du dit Pontaudemer, pour nous avoir conduit du dit lieu jusques a Rouen, c s Tournois

Item, a xij. archiers de Caen, qui nous conduisent du dit lieu de Pontaudemer jusques a Rouen, avec les deux hommes darmes et viij. archiers dessus dits, vj l.

Item, to the archers of Coutances, for having conducted us on our return from the said embassy as far as Saint Lo, xl s. Tournois

Item, to the archers of Saint Lo, for having conducted us on our said return from the said place of Saint Lo to Bayeux, lx s. Tournois.

Item, to the archers of Argences for having conducted us from Caen to Dives, xl s Tournois.

Item, to the said archers of Caen, for having conducted us to Honfleur, iiij l. Tournois.

Item, to three messengers sent from Pont Audemer, the one to Caudebec, the second to Lisieux, and the third to Orbec, in order to obtain guides, xxx s Tournois

Item, to two men-at-arms and eight archers of the garrison of Pont Audemer aforesaid, for having conducted us from the said place to Rouen, c s Tournois.

Item, to xj. archers of Caen, who conducted us from the said place of Pont Audemer to Rouen, with the two men-at-arms and eight archers aforesaid, vj l

Et a ung batellier, pour nous avoir amenez par eaue en vassel depuis la Bouylle jusques a Rouen, pour estre plus seurement, à lui pour ce paie,

xl s. Tournois

Toutes lesquelles parties valent et se montent ensemblez la dicte somme de cinquante livres, six soulz, trois deniers, Tournois ; dont nous sommes et nous tenons pour bien contens, et en avons quitte et quittons le roy, notre dit seigneur, le dit receveur general et tous autres.

Date En tesmoing de ce, nous avons scelle de notre seel ceste presente quittance et signee de notre saing manuel, le dernier jour de Juing, lan de grace mil, cccc et trente huit

G DE FESCAMP

And a boatman for having conveyed us by water in a boat from La Bouille to Rouen, that we might be in greater safety ; paid to him on this account, xl s. Tournois

The whole of these particulars touch and amount collectively to the said sum of fifty livres, six sols, three deniers, Tournois, of which we are and hold ourselves to be well satisfied, and thereof we have acquitted and do acquit the king, our said lord, the said receiver general and all others.

In witness whereof we have sealed with our seal this present acquittance and signed it with our sign manual, the last day of June, in the year of Grace one thousand, cccc and thirty-eight.

G. DE FESCAMP

1439.

WRIT of Henry the Sixth for the payment of additional troops required for the safety of Rouen [1] — A D 1439 April 4

Additional troops being required for the defence of Rouen,

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu roy de France et Dangleterre, a noz amez et feaulx, les tresoriers et generaux gouverneurs de noz finances en France et Normandie, salut et dilleccion.

Comme, pour aucunes nouvelles qui survenues nous sont du convive de noz ennemis et adversaires, soit expedient pourveoir a la seurte et sauvegarde de ceste notre ville de Rouen, nous ayons ordonne estre mis en icelle de cieue, oultre et par dessus les gens de la garnison dicelle, le nombre de six vings combattans, tant en hommes darmes que en gens de trait, en ce compris notre ame et feal Thomas Gryffin, chevalier bachelier, les quelz combatans seront sous la conduite

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[TRANSLATION]

HENRY, by the grace of God king of France and of England, to our beloved and faithful, the treasurers and governors-general of our finances in France and Normandy, greeting and love.

Since, in consequence of certain news which has reached us respecting the plots of our enemies and adversaries, it is expedient to provide for the security and safeguard of this our city of Rouen, we have ordained that there be placed within the same, as an additional force, over and above the troops of the garrison of the same, the number of six score fighting men, as well men at arms as archers, including therein our beloved and faithful Thomas Gryffin, knight bachelor, which fighting men shall be under the

[1] From the MS Pontenier, 117 118

et gouvernement du dit Griffin, et dautres qui ad ce servront et ▬ employont pour nobre service en la ditte ville, ou ailleurs, se mestier est, jusques ad ce que par nous en soit autrement ordonne, dont voulons que le plus brief que faire se pourra soient faictes monstres; nous vous mandons et enjoignons que par nobre ame Pierre Baille, receveur general des dits finances, vous faictes payer, bailler et delivrer des deniers des a[1] receptes au dit Greffyn et aux autres, qui auront le gouvernement des dits gens, les gaiges et regards deulx et des gens de la dite charge, pour quinze jours, ou autre tel temps que adviserez C'est assavoir, a chacun deulx, incontinent ses monstres faittes, pour lui et les gens de sa charge jusques au dit nombre, ou au dessoubz, a commencer le jour dicelles monstres, aux prix, cest assavoir, pour le dit chevalier, deux solz Esterlings par jour; pour homme darmes a cheval, douze deniers Esterlings par jour, avec regards accous-

orders are given for their payment

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command and governance of the said Griffin and others who shall serve in this matter and shall employ themselves in our service in the said town, or elsewhere, if needful, until it be otherwise provided by us, of which troops we will that musters be made as speedily as possible; we command and enjoin you that by our beloved Pierre Baille, receiver-general of the said finances, you cause to be paid, given and delivered, out of the money which he has in hand, to the said Griffyn and to the others who shall have the command of the said troops, their wages and rewards, and those of the people thus put in charge, for fifteen days, or such other time as you shall think fit. That is to say to each of them, immediately upon the passing of his musters, for him and for the troops under his charge, up to the said number, or under, to begin on the day of the said musters, that is to say, at the rate, for the said knight, of two shil-

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Des a] De sa (?)

tumez, et pour chacun homme de trait, six deniers Esterlings par jour, tout monnoye Dangleterre, en prenant le Noble Dangleterre pour six solz huit deniers Esterlins, ou autre monnoye a la valeur coursable en France, en la maniere accoustumee Et dillec en avant de temps en temps semblablement, jusques a leur cassement, selon leurs monstres ou revues qui sur ce seront faittes

Et par rapportant ces presentes, les dits monstres ou revues, et quittances souffisans seulement, tout ce que par le dit receveur sera paie a ceste cause voulons estre alloe en ses comptes et rebatu de sa recepte, par noz amez et feaulx les gens de nos comptes a Rouen; ausquelz nous mandons que ainsi le facent, sans contredit ou difficulte quieuxconques.

Donne a Rouen, le iiij jour Davril, avant Pasques, Date lan de grace mil cccc trente huit, et de notre regne le dix septiesme

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lings Sterling daily, for a man-at arms on horseback, twelve pence Sterling by the day, with the usual rewards, and for each archer, six-pence Sterling daily, the whole in English money; taking the English Noble at six shillings and eight pence Sterling, or other money at the rate current in France, in manner accustomed. And so on from time to time in like manner, until their discharge, according to their musters, or reviews, which shall hereupon be made

And on the production of these presents, with the said musters or reviews, and sufficient acquittances only, we will that all that shall have been paid by the said receiver for this cause shall be allowed in his accounts and deducted from his receipt by our beloved and faithful our accountants at Rouen; whom we command so to do, without any gainsaying or difficulty whatever.

Dated at Rouen, the 14 day of April, before Easter, in the year of grace one thousand, cccc. thirty-eight, and of our reign the seventeenth.

Par le roy, ■ la relacion de monsieur le conte de Warrewyk[k] le lieutenant general et gouvernem de France et de Normandie

Drosay

By the king, at the relation of my lord the count of Warwick, lieutenan general and governor of France and Normandy

Drosay.

1439

A.D. 1439. May 13

Mandate for the payment of the garrison of Gisors

MANDATE for the payment of the garrison of Gisors under John Lord Talbot[1]

Les tresoriers et generaulx gouvernours des finances du roy, nostre sire, en France et Normandie

Pierres Baille, receveur general des dits finances, accomplissez le contenu es lettres royaulx, ausquelles ces presentes sont attacheez soubz lun de noz signetz, en faisant compte et paiement, des deniers d'icelles

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[TRANSLATION.]

The treasurers and governors-general of the finances of the king, our lord, in France and Normandy.

Pierres Baille, receiver-general of the said finances, perform that which is contained in the royal letters to which these presents are attached under one of our signets, by making account and payment, from the money of the said

[1] From the MS Cotton. Julius, 117–118.

finances, au sire de Talbot, naguieres garde et cappitaine des ville et chastel de Gisors, des gaiges et regardz de xv. lances a cheval, x. a pie, et vj^xx. xviij. archiers, quil a entretenuz en la sauvegarde du dit lieu de Gisors pour le temps declaire es dits lettres, tout ainsi pour les causes et par la fourme et maniere que le roy le veult et mande par icelles

Donne a Rouen, soubz noz signetz, le xiij jour de May, lan mil cccc trente neuf Date

DUFFOUR

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finances, to the lord de Talbo, late warden and captain of the town and castle of Gisors, for the wages and rewards of xv. mounted lances, x. on foot, and vj^xx. xviij archers, whom he has kept for the safe custody of the said place of Gisors during the time mentioned in the said letters, just as the king has willed and commanded it to be done for the causes and in the form and manner specified in the said letters.

Dated at Rouen, under our signets, the xiij day of May, in the year one thousand cccc thirty-nine.

DUFFOUR

1440

A D 1440. July 21

Payment of the allowance made to the earl of Somerset

RECEIPT by John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, for his allowance, ▬ lieutenant-general of France and Normandy, during the month of July, A D. 1440.[1]

NOUS, Jehan, comte de Somerset, lieutenant general de monseigneur le roy sur le fait de la guerre en ses royaume de France et duchie de Normendie, confessons avoir eu et receu de Pierre Baillo, receveur general de Normendie, la somme de six cens livres, Tournois, pour notre etat ou pension de ce present moys de Juillet, a nous ordonnee par mon dit seigneur le roy pour nous aydier a supporter les frais et charges que faire nous convient a loccasion et estat du dit office de lieutenant general. De la quelle somme de six cens livres, Tournois, nous sommes contens et bien paies; et en quittons mon dit seigneur le roy, le dit receveur general, et tous autres.

[TRANSLATION.]

WE, John, earl of Somerset, lieutenant general of my lord the king, in the matter of the war in his realm of France and duchy of Normandy, acknowledge that we have had and received of Pierre Baille, receiver general of Normandy, the sum of six hundred livres, Tournois, for [keeping up] our dignity, or our pension, for this present month of July, appointed to us by my said lord the king, to help us to support the expenses and charges which we are compelled to meet in consequence and from the dignity of the said office of lieutenant-general. Of which sum of six hundred livres, Tournois, we are satisfied and well paid; and thereof we acquit my said lord the king, the said receiver-general, and all others.

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[1] From the MS Fontanieu, 117 118

En tesmoing de ce, nous avons scellees ces presentes, Date. le xxj. jour de Juillet, lan mil ccc quarante.

Du commandement de mon dit seigneur le conte

BRUCELLES.

In witness whereof we have sealed these presents, the xxj day of July, in the yeai one thousand cccc. forty.

By commandment of my said lord the earl

BRUCELLES.

1440

LETTER from Isabella Milles to William Milles, merchant at Rouen, upon family affairs.[1] A D 1440. Sept ?

Intelligence respecting his relations,

WORSCHEPFULLE and right enterly welbelovyd sone, I commande me unto yow with alle my herte, desyrynge alle tymes to here and knowe of youre good prosperyte and welfare, whiche I praye to Almyghtye God send yow over after youre owene hertes desire, to His plesaunce And plese hit yow to knowe of my welfare; the daye of this letter makynge I was in good heltho of body, blessede be oure Loide Gode. Furtliermore, I lete yow wyte that youre fader ys dede, whiche passede of this worldle at Cresmasse was xij yere; on whos soule Almyghty Gode have mercy, for his heye Godhede! Also William Myles youre uncle,

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[1] From the original in the MS. Gaign. 557. This letter is written, upon paper in a good bold hand, and considerably soiled on the outside It is endorsed, 'Rec'. at "Rouen, this Monday, xvij day of "October, 1440

and Janet Brokhamptone, youre suster, ben dede bothe, on whos saules God have mercye! And Richard M'lles youre brother,[1] and Jonet youre suster, ben alyve and faren welle, and recommaundethe hem unto yow with alle here hole hertys. And Cristyan Arloure, youre cosyn, lyvethe and farethe welle, blessede be Gode.

and his property: And also I lete yow wyte that the place in Corylonde, the whech scholde falle unto yow by dessent after deses of youre fader forsayde ys sesyde in to the cheffe lordes handes of the fee for defaute of claym of yow; the whiche youre fiendes woldo have sewede ou3t, yf theye haddo wyst or knowen that ye haddo been alyve. Wherfore and hit plese yow to wryte youre letters of atorney unto Thomas Mucheldever and to Johne Wydecombe, my husbande, dwellynge in the parische of Mertoke in Somersetshire, to sewe for the seyde place in Corylonde in youre name, and also a letter of youre wylle what schal be done therto and they wollen bothe done here trewe dyligence therto with alle here hertys, with ou3te feynynge. And, righte worschepfulle sone, I beseke yow of alle gentelnesse, and hit plese yow, to sende me a letter of youre welfare, and how hit standythe with yow, the whiche I hertely desyre to knowe, as Gode wote, whiche have yow in His blessede kepynge, to His plesaunce ever-more duynge

Wryten at Mertoke forsayde, the iij. day of Septembre.

By youre moder,

ISABELLE MILLES.

(*Dorso.*) To my ryghte worschipfulle and enterly welbelovede sone, Willyam Miles, dwellyng at Rone, be this letter take in haste

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[1] *Youre brother*] An interlineation in the original.

1441.

LETTER from Sir Robert Laudamis, parson of Saint Martin's of Wareham, to William Mylys, merchant at Rouen, upon family and personal matters[1] A.D. 1440 Sept. 19

Remembrances and requests from the writer.

WORSYPFULLE and reverent frend and mayster, Y recommande me to ȝoue wyth alle my hert, desyrynge to here and to knowe of ȝoure wellfare by letter, how hyt stondyth wyth ȝoue. Dcynge ȝoue to understond that ȝe and Y where scollfelaws sumtyme at Hylmyster, ȝe beynge at borde att More ys howse, the wyche he recomaunde me to ȝoue. Also, Y pray ȝoue that ȝe wolde be gode mayster and frend to me for a mylstone, for Y have 'ypray John Penylle to by one for my mayster. Wherefore Y pray ȝoue that ȝe wylle be gode mayster and frend there to. Also Y pray ȝoue that ȝe wylle sende me worde, yn the most secre wyse, what yt costyth, for trwly Y wulle thentylmanly aquyte ȝoure labour by that nex messangere that comyth by twyne ȝoue and me. Also yff ȝe wulle sende ony worde to ȝoure modyr, sendyth to me to Walhiam, and Y wylle trewly do ȝoure erant. Nomore to ȝoue att thys tyme, but the Wholy Tynyte have ȝoue in ys kepynge.

Ywrytyne at Walham, the Monday nex byfore Sent Mathew ys day. Date.

Also Y have ysende ȝoue to letterys fro ȝoure modyre wyth this letter.

By ȝoure owne frend,

Sir ROBERT LAIDAMIS,

Parsone of Martyne of Warham.

(*Dorso*) Thys letter be take to M. Wyllam Mylys, dwellynge yne Rone.

[1] From the holograph letter, upon paper, in the MS. Gaignières, 557 (Bibl. nat. dossier 'R. d' at Rouen, "this Monday, xvij day of Octob., '1441.'"

1110

A D 1440 Sept 24.

Gunpowder required for the siege of Harfleur.

LETTER from Edmund Beaufort, earl of Dorset, to Symchyne Walcre, requesting him to forward gunpowder for the siege of Harfleur [1]

CHIER et bien ame Nous vous chargons que, incontinent ces presentes par vous receues, vous nous envoyez en ce present siege deux barilz de notre pouldre a canon, estans en nostre chastel de Harecourt; et chargez a notre viconte du lieu cuil face finance dune charrete pour iceulx mener; et gardez y deffaute nyent.

Chier et bien ame, notre Seigneur soit garde de vous.

Escript au siege devant Harflou, le xxiiij jour de Septembre

[TRANSLATION.]

DEAR and well beloved. We charge you that as soon as you receive these présents you forthwith send to us for this present siege two barrels of our gunpowder for cannon, which are in [redacted] castle of Harcourt, and direct our warrant of the same place to provide a cart to bring them; and take care that herein you fail not.

Dear and well beloved, our Lord be your keeper.

Written at the siege before Harflou, the xxiiij. day of September.

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[1] From the original, upon paper, in the MS Gaignières 567.

Le conte de Dorset, de Mortaing, et de Harecourt.

DORSET [1]

(*Dorso*) A notre chier et bien ame, Symelme Waleie, lieutenant de notre chastel de Haiecourt

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The emi of Dorset, of Mortague, and of Harcourt

DORSET

(*Dorso.*) To our dear and well beloved Symelme Waleie, lieutenant of our castle of Harcourt.

1440

LETTER from Edmund Beaufort, emi of Dorset, to Andrieu Beauquesne, directing him to obtain the services of certain Englishmen [2]

A D. 1440 Oct 17

Twenty or thirty Englishmen to be added to the garrison of the castle of Harcourt

LE conte de Dorset, de Mortaing, and de Haiecourt

CHIER et bien ame. Nous escripvons presentement a Waler, lieutenant de notre chastel de Harecourt, entre aultres choses comment sil peult retrouver de vingt ou xxx. bons compaignons Anglais, que pour ung temps il les retiengne en notre dit chastel, et que

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[TRANSLATION.]

THE earl of Dorset, of Mortigne, and of Harcourt

DEAR and well beloved. We write at this present time to Waler, the lieutenant of our castle of Harcourt, among other matters, that if he can find from twenty to xxx good English fellows, he should engage them for [illegible] whom [illegible] said castle, and that for the sum of xl or l. francs to help

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[1] This signature ■ autograph

[2] From the original, upon paper in the MS Gaignières, 557

pour leur aide de xl. ou l francs ne soit lesse. Si voullons, et vous chargons, que ou cas que il, ou vous, en pouriez finer daucuns, que jusquez a la dicte somme et audessoubz vous y emploiez, et en ce faictez pour le mieulx que porrez. En attendant, que de nous ayez aultres nouvelles, quelle chose nous esperons en Dieu que bien brief aurez tres bonnes nouvelles Et en faictez tant que vous en doyons savoir gre; et tout ce que par vous sera mis a vacance dessusdicte, jusquez a la dicte some de cinquante livres, vous sera allouee en voz comptes et rebate de votre compte par tout ou il appartendra

Chier et bien ame, notre Seigneur soit garde de vous

Date. Escript au siege devant Harfle, le xvij jour Doctobre

DORSET.[1]

(*Dorso.*) A notre chere et bien-ame, Andrieu Beauquesne, notre vicomte de Harecourt.

them with, he lose not the opportunity Wherefore it is our will, and we charge you, that in case he, or you, can obtain any of them, you employ yourselves thereon up to the said sum or there under, acting herein to the best of your ability. You may anticipate other news from us, and we hope in God that within very short time you will have very good tidings Act in this matter in such wise that we shall have cause to thank you herein; and all that shall be expended by you as above, in so far as the said sum of fifty livres, shall be allowed to you in your accounts and deducted from your accoun whenever it shall be fitting.

Dear and well-beloved, our Lord be your keeper.

Written in the siege before Harfleu, the xvj. day of October

DORSET

(*Dorso*) To our dear and well-beloved Andrieu Beauquesne, our vicomte of Harcourt.

[1] The signature is autograph.

1440.

LETTER from Edmund Beaufort, earl of Dorset, to Simmequin Waller, giving directions respecting the custody of the castle of Harcourt[1] A D 1440 Oct 17

The castle of Harcourt to be carefully watched, and the garrison increased.

LE conte de Dorset, de Mortaing, et de Harcourt

CHIER et bien ame. Nous vous prions et tres estroictement chargons que vous faictez faire bon guet de jour et de nuit, et en si grant diligence que en deffault de ce mal inconvenient nen advyengre, (que Dieu ne vueille.) et tant que vous en doyons savoir gre, et nous le recongnoistrons envers vous et nous. Saluez tous les gentilz hommes et compaignons, leur priant et chargant que chacun face l'on devoir de bien garder la place, et au plaisir de notre Seigneur, vous et eulx aurez bien brief bonnes nouvelles

[TRANSLATION]

The earl of Dorset, of Mortagne, and of Harcourt.

DEAR and well beloved. We pray you, and charge you very strictly, that you keep good watch, day and night, and with such diligence that from failing herein no mischief may arise (which may God forbid) and in such manner as that herein we may have cause to thank you, and we will acknowledge the same towards you and ourselves. Salute all the gentlemen and our comrades, praying them and charging them that each should do his duty to the best, for the safe custody of the fortress, and by the permission of our Lord, you and they shall very speedily have good tidings.

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[1] From the Mostyn MSS. 557. The letter is original, and is written upon paper

Nous escripvons presentement a notre vicomte de Harecourt que sil treuve vingt ou trente Anglois qui vueillent estre dedens notre place pour ung temps, quelle pour xl ou l frans il ne espargne pour que ne les ayez; si essais se daucuns en pourrez retrouver, et en tout faictez le mielx que vous pourrez, ainsi que en vous est notre confidence.

Chier et bien ame, notre Seigneur soit garde de vous.

Date. Escript au siege devant Harflou, a Lundi, xvij jour Doctobre,

DORSET.[1]

(*Dorso.*) A notre chiere et bien ame Simmequin Waller, escuier, lieutenant de notre chastel de Harecourt.

We write at the present time to our vicomte of Harcourt that if he can find twenty or thirty Englishmen who are willing to reside within our fortress for a time, he should not grudge xl. or l francs for you to secure them, try, therefore, if you can find any such, and in all matters do the best that you can, as our trust is that you will do.

Dear and well beloved, our Lord be your keeper

Written at the siege before Harflem, on Monday, the xvij. day of October.

DORSET.

(*Dorso.*) To our dear and well beloved, Simmequin Waller, esquire, lieutenant of our castle of Harcourt

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[1] An autograph signature

1440.

MANDATE for the repayment of certain sums advanced by the earl of Dorset during the siege of Harfleur[1] — A.D. 1440 Nov. 10.

The earl of Dorset having advanced certain sums of money during the siege of Harfleur,

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, a noz amez et feaulx, les tresoriers et generaulx gouverneurs de toutes noz finances en France et Normandie, salut et dilleccion.

Notre tres chier et ame cousin, le conte de Dorset, nagaires commis et ordonne a mettre et tenir de par nous le siege devant notre ville de Harrefleu, lors occupee par noz adversaires, nous a faict exposer que pour certaine assemblee faicte par noz diz adversaires, en grant puissance, cuidant lever icellui siege, notre tres chier et tres ame cousin Jehan, conte de Sommerset, lors notre lieutenant et general gouverneur sur le fait

[TRANSLATION]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and England, to our beloved and faithful, the treasurers and governors-general of all our finances in France and Normandy, greeting and love.

Our very dear and beloved cousin, the earl of Dorset, late commissioned and appointed to undertake and carry on the siege, on our part, before our town of Harfleur, at the time held by our adversaries, has caused it to be made known to us that, in consequence of a certain gathering together made by our said enemies in great power, who intended to raise the said siege, our very dear and right well-beloved cousin, John earl of Somerset, at that time our lieutenant

[1] From the MS Fontanieu, 117–118

de la guerre en France et Normendie, se tira au dit siege, et mena en icellui avec lui Mathieu Go et autres capitaines de gens de guerre du nombre de larmee que lui avons ordonnee, pour nous servir sur les champz et autremont durant ycellui siege, tant de resister a lentreprinse de noz diz adversaires, lesquieulx vindrent a Mousterviller, et mesmo assaillir et courir sur icellui siege tant par mer comme par terre, et illec se tindrent pour certain tempz en grosse puissance, durant lequel temps les gaiges des dits Mathieu Go et cappitaines dessus dits et des gens estans soubz eulx finent, par quoy convint a icelui notre cousin de Dorset, pour la seurete dycellui siege, trouver maniere de les entretenir. A laquelle chose faire, leur presta et paia de ses deniers jusques a la somme de quatre vint dix livres, Tournois, pour leur aydier a vivre.

Et en oultre, nous a semblablement fait exposer que pour tousjours scavoir au certain du couraige diceulx adversaires, a envoie par diverses foys chevaucheurs,

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and governor-general in the matter of the war in France and Normandy, advanced towards the said siege and brought to the same along with him Mathieu Go and other captains and troops from the force of the army which we had provided for him to serve us in the field and in other ways during the siege aforesaid, as well to resist the enterprise of our said enemies, who came to Montivilliers and even attempted to attack and raise the siege aforesaid, as well by sea as by land, and there continued for a certain time in great power, during which time the pay of the said Mathieu Go and the captains aforesaid and the troops under them expired, whereupon it was necessary for our said cousin of Dorset, for the safety of the said siege, to find the means of retaining them. To do this he advanced and paid of his own money as much as the sum of fourscore and ten livres, Tournois, to enable them to live.

And moreover, he has in like manner caused it to be made known to us that, in order to have information and certain knowledge of the plans of the said adversaries,

messagiers et espiez sur les marches de Picardie, dautre part, ausquelz il a semblablement paie de ses deniers jusqua la somme de cent cinquante livres, Tournois, et plus; en nous requerant que lui veuillons faire paier et restituer icelles sommes de quatre vingt dix livres, Tournois, dune part, et de cent cinquante livres, Tournois, dautre part

Pourquoy nous, considerans les bons et agreables services a nous fait par notre dit cousin en icelui siege, et que tout estoit pour le bien de nous et du dit siege, vous mandons et expressement enjoignons que, par notre bien ame Pierre Baille, receveur general des dits finances, vous faictes paier et restituer a icelui notre cousin de Dorset les dites sommes de quatre vingt dix livres, Tournois, dune part, et de cent cinquante livres Tournois, dautre part, par lui payees ainsi et pour les causes dessus dictes Et par rapportant ces presentes et quictance ou quictances, de

the king orders the repayment of the same

he has sent at different times couriers, messengers and spies to the borders of Picardy, on the other part, to whom he has in like manner paid, out of his own money, as much as the sum of one hundred and fifty livres, Tournois, and more; and he has requested of us that we would be pleased to cause to be repaid to him those sums of four score and ten livres, Tournois, on the one part, and of one hundred and fifty livres, Tournois, on the other part.

Wherefore, considering the good and acceptable services to us rendered by our said cousin in this siege, and that the whole was for the advantage of ourselves and of the said siege, we command you and expressly enjoin you that by our well-beloved Pierre Baille, receiver-general of the said finances, you cause to be paid and returned to our said cousin of Dorset the said sums of fourscore and ten livres, Tournois, on the one part, and of one hundred and fifty livres, Tournois, on the other part, by him has paid and for the causes aforesaid. And upon the said production of these presents, along with the acquittance, or acquittances, of our

notre dit cousin tant seulement, voulons que tout ce que paie et restitue aura esté par le dit receveur general a icellui notre cousin estre alloe en ses comptes et rabatu de [illegible] recepte par noz amez et feaulz les gens de noz comptes a Rouen; ausquels nous mandons que ainsi le facent sans aucun contredit ou difficulte, non obstant quil nappert de la declaration des personnes et parties auxquelles notre dit cousin a delivree les dictes sommes.

Date Donne a Rouen, le dixieme jour de Novembre, lan de grace, mil cccc quarante, et de notre regne le xix

Par le roy, a la rellacion du grant conseil

I. RINEL.

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said cousin, we will that all that shall have been paid and returned by the said receiver general to our said cousin shall be allowed in his accounts and deducted from his receipt by our beloved and faithful accountants at Rouen, whom we command thus to do without any gainsaying or difficulty, notwithstanding that the persons (and the particulars) to whom our said cousin has delivered the said sums do not appear in the declaration.

Dated at Rouen, the tenth day of November, in the year of grace one thousand cccc. and forty, and of our reign the xix.

By the king, at the relation of the great council.

I. RINEL.

1440

MANDATE for the payment of a pension to John lord Talbot, until he should be more amply provided [1] A.D. 1440 Dec. 3.

A payment to be made to John, lord Talbot

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, a nos amez et feaulx les tresoriers et generaulx gouverneurs de nos finances en France et Normandie, salut et dilection.

Savoir vous faisons que pour consideration de ce que puis certain temps en ca, nostre amé et feal cousin et mareschal de France, Johan, sire de Talbot, na eu de-par nous aucune charge de cappitainerie et garde de places en noz royaume de France ou duchie de Normandie, et que encores il na de present aucune autre cappitainerie depar nous que celle de Lisieulx et la garde de Harflou et Monstiervilliers, qui baillee lui a esté de nouvel et incontinent apres la reddition de-

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[TRANSLATION.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and England, to our beloved and faithful the treasurers and governors general of our finances in France and Normandy, greeting and love.

We give you to know that in consideration that for a certain time past our beloved and faithful cousin and marshal of France, John, lord de Talbot, has not had from us any charge as a captain or warden of fortresses within our realm of France or duchy of Normandy, and that at this present time he has none, from us, except that of Lisieux and the custody of that of Harflour and Montvilliers, which have been delivered to him of late and immediately upon the surrender of the same unto our jurisdiction, to

[1] From the MS Fontanieu, 117–118.

celles en notre obeissance, en attendant qu'il ait autre plus haute et ample provision, nous, pour lui aider à maintenir son estat en notre service plus honorablement, lui aider à supporter les fraiz que faire lui convendra à loccasion dicelle, et affin de lentretenir ainsy que pluseurs foiz a este fait avant le jour dhuy par de ca la mer en nostre service, luy ayons ordonne avoir et prendre de nous la somme de trois cens saluz dor pour ung quartier dan, commencant a la feste Saint Michiel derrenier passee, oultre et par dessus les gaiges, pension, ou estat de certains fraiz joings a icelluy estat qui prend de nous.

Si vous mandons et expressement injoignons que, par notre bien ame Pierre Baille receveur general de noz dits finances, vous faites payer, bailler et delivrer des deniers de sa recepte au dit sire de Talbot, ou a son certain commandement, la dite somme de iij. c. saluz dor, ou monnoye a la valeur, au pris de xxix. s. iij d piece, pour le dit quartier commencant a la dite

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hold until he shall have some other higher and more ample provision, we, (to assist him in maintaining his position in our service more honourably, to aid him in supporting the charges which he must necessarily incur by occasion of the same, and in order to retain him, as oftentimes has been done before this present day on this side the sea in our service,) have appointed him to have and take of us the sum of three hundred saluts of gold for one quarter of a year, beginning on the feast of Saint Michael last past, over and above the wages, pension, or estate of certain charges incident to the same estate which he receives of us.

Wherefore we command and expressly enjoin you that, by our well beloved Pierre Baille, receiver-general of our said finances, you cause to be paid and delivered, out of the money by him received, to the said lord de Talbot, or to his certain order, the said sum of iij. c. saluts of gold, or money to that amount, at the rate of xxix. s. iij. d. each, for the said quarter, commencing at the said Michaelmas;

Saint Michiel; et par rapportant ces presentes et quittance souffisant seulement, tout ce que par le dit receveur aura esté payé a cesto cause sera alloé en ces[1] comptes et rebatu de sa recepte par nos amez et feaulx les gens de noz comptes a Rouen; aus quels nous mandons que ainsy le facent sans difficulte ou tardement aucun.

Donne a Rouen, le iij jour de Decembre, lan de grâce Date mil cccc. et quarante, et de notre regne le xix

Par le roy, a la relation du grand conseil[2]

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and upon the sole production of these presents and a sufficient acquittance, all that which shall have been paid by the said receiver on this account shall be allowed in his accounts and deducted from his receipt by our beloved and faithful accountants at Rouen; whom we command so to do without any difficulty or delay.

Dated at Rouen, the ij. day of December, in the year of grace one thousand cccc. and forty, and of our reign the xix.

By the king, at the relation of the great council.

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[1] *Ces*] So the MS.

[2] Then follows a copy of the order of governors-general of the finances for the payment of the said sum, dated on the same day, which is succeeded by the receipt for the same dated 10 January, A.D. 1441, and signed "R. Stafford"

1441.

A D 1441 Aug 28

Certain s ms to be paid to Henry Amoure a id Rich ud Vernon

CERTIFICATE of the payment of certain sums to two messengers employed in the service of John lord Talbot.[1]

LAN mil cccc quarante et ung, le xxviij jour Daoust, devant nous, Thomas Her,[2] chevalier, bailly de Mante, furent presens en leurs personnes Henry Amoure et Richart Vernon, hommes de guerre, les quelx cogneu ront et confessent avoir eu et recou de Pierre Baille, receveur general de Normandie, la somme de quatorze livres, dix sols, Tournois, que monseigneur de Talbot, mareschal de France, leur a en notre presence ordonne estre payee par le dit receveur pour les causes cy apres desclariees. Cest a scavoir: le dit Henry, dix livres, Tournois, pour ▬ peinnes et salaires de presentement aller hastivement de ceste ville de Mante en la ville de Pontoise, savoir de lestat des seigneurs et autres

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[TRANSLATION.]

IN the year one thousand cccc. forty and one, the xxviij. day of August, before us, Thomas Her, knight, bailly of Mantes, appeared personally Henry Amoure and Richard Vernon, men at-arms, who owned and acknowledged that they had had and received of Pierre Baille, receiver-general of Normandy, the sum of fourteen livres, ten sols, Tournois, which monseigneur de Talbot, marshal of France, had, in our presence, commanded to be paid to them by the said receiver for the causes hereafter declared That is to say: to the said Henry, ten livres, Tournois, for his trouble and pay in having at this time gone hastily from this town of Mantes to the town of Pontoise, to ascertain the condition

From the ▬ Fontanieu, 117-118

[2] *Her*] An error of the scribe for [Hoo

gens du roy, notre seigneur, qui y sont, et du dit lieu de Pontoise a Conflans pour enquerir, veoir et scavoir de lestat et armee du principal adversaire du roy, notre dit seigneur, estant au dit lieu de Conflans, et de tout rapporter response a mon dit seigneur de Talbot, afin quil peust mielx employer larmee estant soubz luy en ceste dicte ville pour lavitaillement du dit lieu de Pontoise, et faire plusieurs autres exploitz de guerre; et le dit Richart, quatre livres, dix sols, Tournois, pour ses peinnes et salaires daller de ceste dicte ville au dit lieu de Pontoise enquerir le lestat des seigneurs et autres gens du roy, notre dit seigneur, y estans, et en rapporter hastivement response a mon dit seigneur de Talbot. De la quelle somme de xiiij l. x s Tournois les dits Henry et Richart se tindrent pour contens et bien payez, et en quicterent, et quictent par ces presentes, le roy, notre dit seigneur, le dit receveur general, et tous autres

of the lords and other subjects of the king, our lord, who are there, and from the said place of Pontoise to Conflans to enquire, see and ascertain the condition and the army of the chief adversary of the king, our said lord, who is at the said place of Conflans, and to report upon the whole to my said lord de Talbot, in order that he may the better dispose the army under him in this said town for the victualing of the said place of Pontoise and perform many other exploits of war; and to the said Richard, four livres, ten sols, Tournois, for his trouble and wages in going from this said town to the said place of Pontoise to enquire about the condition of the lords and other subjects of the king, our said lord, who are there, and to convey a speedy answer to my said lord de Talbot. Of which sum the said Henry and Richard consider themselves satisfied and well paid, and thereof they would acquit, and do acquit by these presents, the king, our said lord, the said receiver-general, and all others.

Date

Donne ■ Mante, soubz nostre signet, lan et jour dessus dits

Et a greignour confirmation et approbation de ce, y avons faict mettre le seel de la ville et chastellenie de Mante par la garde dicelluy, lan et jour dessus dit.

Le Comte

Dated at Mantes, under our signet, in the year and day above written.

And for the greater confirmation and security hereof, we have hereto caused to be affixed the seal of the town and jurisdiction of the castle of Mantes, by the keeper of the same, on the year and day aboves aid

Le Comte.

1442

A D 1442. March 20.

Summons to the Parliament at Rouen

Summons to the inhabitants of Pont Audemer to send a representative to the Parliament at Rouen [1]

Depar le duc de York, lieutenant general et gouverneur de France et de Normandie

Tres chier et bien amez. Pour avoir bon conseil et adviz sur certaines choses touchans grandement la

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[Translation.]

By the duke of York, lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy.

Very dear and well-beloved. In order to have good counsel and advice upon certain matters which greatly concern

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[1] From the original, in the MS Collections, 677.

bonne entretenu de la seigneurie de monseigneur le roy et votre bien propre, mandons venir pardevers nous en ceste ville de Rouen plusieurs prelas et autres gens deglise, nobles et bourgois des bonnes villes de ceste seigneurie, et y estre le seiziesme jour du mois Davril prouchainement venant, pour la matere y estre communiquee

Si vous mandons depar mon dit seigneur le roy et nous, que pour estre depar nous au dit lieu de Rouen, le dit xvij jour Davril prouchain, vous eslisez et envoyez une personne dentre vous garni de procuration et pouvoir souffisant, pour adviser, deliberer, accorder et conclurre tout ce qui sera advise en la matere Et en ce ne faittes aucune faulte, sur la loyaute que devez a mon dit seignem et a nous Tres chiers et bien amez, notre Sire vous ait en sa sainte garde

Donne a Rouen, soubz notre signet, le xx. jour de Mars. Date

Signe, DROSAY

the good preservation of the sovereignty of my lord the king, and your own personal interest, we have commanded to come to us at this city of Rouen, many prelates and other churchmen, nobles and burgesses of the good towns of this lordship, and that they be there on the sixteenth day of the month of April next coming, for the business which shall be there communicated to them.

Wherefore we command you, upon the part of my said lord the king and our own, that you elect and send a person from among you, so that he may be with us at the said place of Rouen on the said xvj. day of April next, provided with a proxy and sufficient power, to advise, deliberate, agree and conclude on all that shall be decided on in the business. And make no failure herein, by the loyalty which you owe to my said lord and to us. Very dear and well-beloved, our Lord have you in His holy keeping.

Dated at Rouen, under our signe, the xx. day of March

Signed, DROSAY.

A noz tres chers et bien amez, les bourgoiz, manans et habitans de la ville de Pontaudemer.[1]

To our very dear and well-beloved, the burgesses, residents and inhabitants of the town of Pont Audemer.

1142.

A D 1412 July 20

The expenses of Jehan de Luxembourg are to be repaid

MANDATE for the repayment of expenses incurred by Jehan de Luxembourg during a mission from the duchess of Burgundy to the duke of York at Rouen[2]

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu roy de France et Dangleterre, a noz amez et feaulx les tresoriers et generaulx gouverneurs de noz finances en France et Normandie, salut et dilection.

Comme, pour certaines besoingnes et matieres touchans le bien de nous, de noz pays et subgetz en France

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[TRANSLATION]

HENRY, by the grace of God king of France and England, to our beloved and faithful the treasurers and governors general of our finances of France and Normandy, greeting and love.

Since, for certain business and matters touching the welfare of us and our country and subjects of France and

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On the back of the instrument is a Certificate stating that these present letters were presented to, and opened and read in the presence of the inhabitants of Pontaudemer, on Thursday, 20 March, 1411 before Easter, in the presence of Thomas Halliday, vicomte of the said place

[1] From the MS Pontaudemer, 117–118

et Normandie, Jehan de Luxembourg, bastard de Saint Pol, chevalier, soit de notre congie et licence venu depuis notre tres chiere et tres amee cousine, la duchesse de Bourgoigne, en notre ville de Rouen pardevers notre tres chier et tres ame cousin Richard, duc de York, notre lieutenant general et gouverneur depar nous de noz royaume de France et duchie de Normandie, et illec ait demoure des le unzieme jour de ce present mois jusques au vingtsixiesme jour dicellui moys includz, le quel chevalier ayons, par ladvis et deliberacion de notre dit cousin de York, pour certaines causes voulu et ordonné estre, des deniers de nos dits finances, deffrayé des despens par lui, ses gens et chevaulx, faiz pendant le dit tems en hostelleries en notre ville de Rouen, et aussi lui estre pourveu a noz despens de gens de guerre pour lui conduire de ville en autre jusques ou party de noz adversaires,—nous vous mandons et commandons que, par notre bien ame Pierre Baille, receveur general de nos dits finances, vous des

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Normandy; John de Luxembourg, bastard of Saint Pol, knight, by our leave and licence come, on the part of our very dear and entirely beloved cousin, the duchess of Burgundy, to our city of Rouen, to our very dear and well-beloved cousin Richard, duke of York, our lieutenant general and the governor on our part of our kingdom of France and duchy of Normandy, and has tarried there from the eleventh day of this present month until the twenty-sixth day of the same month inclusive; and by the advice and judgment of our said cousin of York, for certain reasons, we have willed and appointed that the said knight be repaid out of our said finances, the expenses incurred by himself, his servants and horses during the said time within the inns within our said city of Rouen, and also that he be provided, at our expenses, with soldiers to escort him from one town to another, as far as the district of our adversaries,—we command and order that, by our well-beloved Pierre Baille, receiver-general of our said finances, you, out of the money

deniers de [illegible] recepte faites par, baillez et delivrez a Pierre Cordier, hostellier et bourgoiz du dit lieu de Rouen, la somme de deux cens soixante livres, cinq sols, Tournois; c'est assavoir, deux cens trente livres, Tournois, a quoy monte la despense de bouche faite par icellui chevalier, ses dits gens et chevaulx, en icelle notre ville de Rouen durant le dit temps qu'il a esté, comme dit est, et trente livres, cinq solz, Tournois tant pour le louage de certains chevaulx sur quoy ont esté montez aucuns gens de guerre, comme pour le salaire daucuns archers davoir conduit icelui chevalier et sa compaignie du dit lieu de Rouen jusques au Neufchatel.

Et par rapportant ces presentes et quittance du dit Pierre Cordier tant seulement, nous voulons icelle somme de deux cens soixante livres, cinq solz, Tournois, estre allouee es comptes et rabatue de la recepte du dit receveur general par nos amez et feaulx les gens de nos comptes a Rouen, aus quelx nous mandons que ainsy le facent, sans contredit ou difficulte quelconques.

by him received, cause to pay, give and deliver to Pierre Cordier, innkeeper and burgess of [illegible] said place of Rouen, the sum of two hundred and sixty livres, five sols, Tournois, that is to say, two hundred and sixty livres, Tournois, the amount of the personal expenses of the said knight, his said servants and horses, in this our city of Rouen, during the time he has been there, as aforesaid, and thirty livres, five sols, Tournois, as well for the hire of certain horses for the mount of certain soldiers, as also for the pay of certain archers who escorted the said knight and his company from the said place of Rouen as far as Neufchâtel.

And upon the simple production of these presents and the acquittance of the said Pierre Cordier, it is our will that this sum of two hundred and sixty livres, five sols, Tournois, shall be allowed in the accounts and deducted from the receipt of the said receiver general by our beloved and faithful accountants at Rouen; whom we command so to do, without any contradiction or difficulty whatsoever.

Donne a Pont de Larche, le vingtyesme jour de Juillet, lan de grace mil cccc quarante deux, et de notre regne le vingtyesme. Date.

Par le roy, a la relacion de monsieur le duc Dyork, lieutenant general et gouverneur de France et Normandy [1]

DE RINEL

Dated at Pont de l'Arche, the twentieth day of July, in the year of grace one thousand cccc. forty-two, and of our reign the twentieth.

By the king, at the relation of my lord the duke of York, lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy.

DE RINEL.

1442

RECEIPT by Henry lord Bourgchier for three thousand pounds, Tournois, paid to him for services rendered [2] A.D. 1442 Aug 11 — 3,000*l* T paid to Henry lord Bourgchier

NOUS, Henry, conte de Eu, seigneur de Bourgchier, confessons avoir eu et recen de Pierre Baille, receveur

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[TRANSLATION.]

WE, *Henry, count of Eu, lord Bourgchier, acknowledge* that we have had and received of Pierre Baille, receiver-

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[1] Affixed is the mandate of the Generals of the *Finances addressed* to Pierre Baille, ordering the execution of the order, dated 27 July, 1442, together with the acquittance of the said Pierre Cordier on the *payment of the above sum*, dated 29 July, in the [redacted] year

[2] From the [redacted] Fontanieu, 117–118

general de Normandie, la somme de trois mil livres, Tournois, què le roy, notre sire, par ses lettres données le xxvj. jour de Juillet dernier passé, expediées par les tresoriers de Normandie, a ordonnée nous estre paiée pour aucunement nous recompenser de plusieurs services par nous faits au dit roy, notre seigneur, dez le penultime jour de Mars dernier passé, includ, jusques au xxix jour de Juing, aussi dernier passé, exclude De la quelle somme de trois mil livres, Tournois, nous sommes contens et bien payez, et en quittons par ces presentes le roy, notre dit seigneur, le dit receveur et tous

Date En tesmoing de ce nous avons scellé ces presentes de notre seel, le xj jour Daoust, lan mil cccc. et quarante deux

BOURGEUIL R

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general of Normandy, the sum of three thousand livres Tournois, which the king, our lord, by his letters dated the xxvj day of July last passed, and despatched by his treasurers of Normandy, had decreed to be paid to us as recompense in some sort for many services by us rendered to the said king, our lord, from the 31 day in one of March last past, inclusive, to the xxix. day of June, also last past, exclusive. Of which sum of three thousand pounds, Tournois, we are satisfied and well paid, and thereof we acquit, by these presents, the king, our said lord, the said receiver, and all people

In testimony whereof we have sealed these presents with our seal, this xj day of August, the year of thousand cccc. and forty-two.

BOURGEUIL R

1412.

MANDATE for the payment of the expenses of Toison d'Or, while at Rouen with the duke of York. A D 1412 Oct 26

The expenses of Toison d'Or to be repaid

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, a nos amez et feaulx les tresoriers et generaulx gouverneurs de toutes nos finances en France et Normandie, salut et dilection.

Nous voulons et, par ladvis et deliberation de nostre tres chier et tres ame cousin, Richard, duc Dyork, nostre lieutenant general et gouverneur de nos royaume de France, pays et duchie de Normandie, vous mandons expressement par ces presentes que, a Toison Dor, roy darmes, (qui pour aucunes matieres et besongnes touchants grandement le bien de nous et de nostre seigneurie, est nagaires venu pardevers nostre dit cousin en ceste nostre ville de Rouen, ou il est encores,

[TRANSLATION.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and England, to our beloved and faithful the treasurers and governors-general of all our finances in France and Normandy, greeting and love.

It is our pleasure and, by the advice and deliberation of our very dear and well-beloved cousin, Richard, duke of York, our lieutenant-general, and the governor of our realm of France and country and duchy of Normandy, we expressly command you by these presents, that, to Toison d'Or, king of arms, (who, for certain matters and business which closely concern the welfare of ourselves and our lordship, has of late come to our said cousin in this our city of Rouen, where he

• From the MS Fonta ieu, 117 118

de par 'nostre tres chere et tres amee tante et cousine, la duchesse de Bourgongne,) vous faites paier, bailler et delivrer par nostre ame Pierre Baille, receveur general de nos dits finances, la somme de vint saluz dor, ou trente solz, Tournois, pour chacun salut, qui est a present leur cours. La quelle somme nous avons ordonne etre baillee au dit Toison Dor pour le aidier et deffraier des despens par lui faiz en ceste nostre dite ville, attendant sa response et expedicion. Et par rapportant ces presentes et quittance sur ce tant seulement du dit Toison Dor, nous voulons la dite somme estre allouee es comptes et rabatue de la recette de nostre dit receveur general par nos amez et feaulx, les gens de noz comptes a Rouen; ausquels nous mandons que ainsi le facent, sans contredit ou aucune difficulte

Date Donne a Rouen, le xxvj jour Doctobre, lan de grace mil cccc quarante deux, et de nostre regne le vingt unyiesme

s ill s, on the part of our very dear and r'ght well-beloved cousin, the Duchess of Burgundy,) you are to be pa'd, g ven and delivered by our beloved Pierre Baille, r ceiver-general of our said finances, the sum of twenty saluts of gold, or thirty sols, Tournois, for each s lu, which is at his time their current v'lue. This sum we have appointed to be given to the said To'son d'Or, to assist him and to defray the expenses by him incurred in this our said city, while waiting for his answer and despatch. And upon the simple production of these presents, and his discharge hereof by the said Toison d'Or, we will that the said sum shall be allowed in the accounts and deducted from the receipts of our said receiver-general by our beloved and faithful our accountants at Rouen, whom we command to do this, without opposition or any difficulty.

Dated at Rouen, the xxvj. *day of October*, in the year of grace one thousand cccc. and forty-two, *being the twenty-first* of our reign.

Par le roy, a la relacion de monseigneur le duc Dyorke, lieutenant et gouverneur general de France et Normandie.

De Rinel

By the king, at the relation of my lord the duke of York, lieutenant and governor general of France and Normandy.

De Rinel.

1442

Receipt for 2,900 salus of gold paid by the count de Dunois.[1] A.D 1412 Oct 30.

Receipt for 2,900 salus of gold paid by the count de Dunois

Nous, Francoix de Suryenne, dit Larragonnoiz, chevalier, Mathieu Goth, Thomas Gerard, et Thomas Stonnes, escuiers, confessons avoir au jour duy eu et receu de noble et puissant seigneur, monseigneur le bastart d'Orleans, conte de Dunoys, la somme de deux mil neuf cens saluz de bon or et de bon poix, ou la

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[Translation]

We, Francoix de Suryenne, called l'Arragonnoiz, knight, Matthew Goth, Thomas Gerard, and Thomas Stonnes, esquires, acknowledge that we have this day had and received of the noble and powerful lord, monseigneur the bastard of Orleans, comte of Dunois, the sum of two thousand nine hundred salus of good gold and of good weight, or then

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[1] From the original, upon vellum, in the MS Fontanieu, 117–118

vallour, [redacted] et en deduction du premier payement de la sommo de unze mil saluz dor, dont mon dit seigneur le bastart est tenuz de paier et fournir, sur lappoinctement fait par luy avecques nous, Mathieu Goth et Thomas Geraud dessus diz, touchant la demolicion de Gallardon et wydange de Tourville, ainsi que plus aplain est contenu ou dit appoinctement. De laquelle somme de ij M ix c saluz dor, telz que dessus, nous tenons pour contens et bien paiez, et en quitons mon dit seigneur le bastart et tous aultres quelzconques, a qui quittance en puet ou doit appartenir. Et promettons chascun de nous, par la foy et serement de noz corps, et sur noz honneurs et loyaultez, deduire et faire deduire et rabbatre la dite somme de ij M ix c saluz a mon dit seigneur le bastart sur la dite somme de unze mil saluz sans nul contredit; et tout sans fraulde, bault ou mal engin.

Date En tesmoing de ce nous avons signe ces présentes

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value, towards and [redacted] reduction of the first payment of the sum of eleven thousand salus of gold, which my said lord the bastard [redacted] bound to pay and furnish, according to the agreement made by him with us, Matthew Goth and Thomas Geraud abovesaid, touching the demolition of Gallardon and district of Tourville, as is more fully contained in the said agreement. And of this sum of ij. M. ix. c salus of gold as aforesaid, we hold ourselves satisfied and well paid, and thereof we acquit my said lord the bastard and all others whomsoever, to whom a discharge can or ought to belong. And each of us promises by his faith and oath, upon his body and by his honour and troth, to deduct and cause to be deducted and withdrawn the said sum of [redacted] ix. c. salus of gold due by my said lord the bastard from the said sum of eleven thousand salus, without any opposition; and all this without fraud, delay, or deceit.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents with

do noz seingz manuelz, le peneultysme jour du moys Doctobre, lan mil quatre cens quarente et deux

F. LARAGONOYS, MATHIEU,
GERARD, T STONES.

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our signs manual, the last day but one of the month of October, in the year one thousand cccc. forty and two.

F. LARAGONOYS, MATHIEU,
GERARD, T. STONES.

1442

MANDATE from the duke of York to the captain of Monstreu respecting the garrison of that place.[1]

A D 1442 Nov. 4

The garrison of Monstreu to be continued.

DEPAR le duc Dyork, lieutenant et gouverneu general de France et Normandie

Tres chier et bien ame. Pour certaines causes et considerations nous avons continue les capitaines, hommes darmes et de trait, estans es garnisons de Normandie

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[TRANSLATION.]

BY the duke of York, lieutenant and governor-general of France and Normandy.

Very dear and well-beloved For certain causes and considerations we have continued the captains, men at-arms, and archers, which are in the garrisons of Normandy, for

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[1] From the original, in the MS Gaignières, 557.

pour ce present mois de Novembre, ainsi que continuez ont esté pour le mois Doctobre derrainement passé.

Si vous mandons et commandons, de par monseigneur le roy et depar nous, que les gens de vostre retenue vous entretenez pour ce dit mois; en faisant voz monstres devant les commisses sur ce ordonnez, et il vous sera pourveu de paiement selon icelles. Tres chier et bien ame, nostre Seigneur soit garde de vous

Date. Donne a Rouen, le iiij jour de Novembre.

RENEL

(*Dorso.*) A nostre tres chier et bien ame, le capitaine de Honneflou, ou a son lieutenant.

this present month of November, just as they have been continued for the month of October last past. Wherefore we order and command you, on behalf of my lord the king and ourselves, to continue during the said month the people of your retinue; making your musters before the commissioners thereto appointed, and provision shall be made for your payment according to the same. Very dear and well-beloved, our Lord be your keeper.

Dated at Rouen, the iiij. day of November.

RENEL.

(*Dorso.*) To our very dear and well-beloved, the Captain of Honflour, or to his lieutenant

1443.

PAYMENT of 200*l.* Tournois to be made to the bishop of Bayeux, for services rendered to king Henry.[1] A D 1443. Feb 5

200*l* T. to be paid to the bishop of Bayeux

HENRY, par le grace de Dieu roy de France et Dangleterre, a nos amez et feaulx conseilliers, les tresoriers et generaulx gouverneurs de noz finances en France et Normandie, salut et dilection.

Comme par notre ordonnance notre ame et feal conseilleur, Zanon, evesque de Bayeux, ait vacque et se soit grandement employe pour le bien de notre seigneurie et la chose publique dicelle, (mesmement en fait touchant la recouvre des villes et places de Dyepe et de Grant Ville,) a la quelle cause il est ale et soy transporte, avecques lui et en sa compaignie autres gens commis a ce par nous, en divers lieux, esquelz il a grandement fraye et liberalement despendu du sien

[TRANSLATION.]

HENRY, by the grace of God king of France and England, to our beloved and faithful councillors, the treasurers and governors-generals of our finances in France and Normandy, greeting and love.

Since, by our appointment, our faithful and beloved councillor, Zano, bishop of Bayeux, has occupied himself and been greatly employed for the good of our lordship and the public benefit of the same (especially on the business touching the recovery of the towns and strongholds of Dieppe and Granville), in consequence of which he has travelled and journeyed, together with many others in his company, who were thereto commissioned by us, into divers places, in doing which he has largely expended and liberally

[1] From the original, in the MS. Gaignières, 151

en nobre service, savoir vous faisons que, eue consideracion a ce, voulons le dit evesque aucunement estre recompense de ses ditz fraiz et despens en ceste partie Nous a icellui evesque de Bayeux, par ladviz et deliberacion de notre tres chier et tres ame cousin, Richart, duc de York, lieutenant general et gouverneur depar nous de noz royaume de France et duchie de Normandie, avons ordonne et tauxe, ordonnons et tauxons par ce presentes, avoir et prendre de nous pour une et ceste foiz seulement, la somme de deux cens livres Tournoiz

Si vous mandons que par notre bien ame Pierre Baille, receveur general de noz dites finances et des deniers de [illegible] recepte, vous faites payer, baillier et deliverer au dit evesque de Bayeux la dicte somme de deux cens livres, Tournois Et par rapportant ces presentes et quittance souffisant du dit evesque de Bayeux, seulement, icelle somme de deux cens livres, Tournois,

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advanced his own money in our service, we make known to you that, having regard hereto, it is our pleasure that the said bishop should in some sort be recompensed for his said charges and expense in this behalf We, therefore by the advice and deliberation of our very dear and well-beloved cousin, Richard, duke of York, lieutenant-general and governor on our behalf of our realm of France and duchy of Normandy, have appointed and awarded, and by these presents do appoint and award, to the said bishop of Bayeux to have and take of us, for once and for this time only, the [illegible] of two hundred livres, Tournois.

Wherefore we command you that, by our well-beloved Pierre Baille, receiver-general of our said finances, and out of the money which he has on hand, you cause to be paid, given and delivered to the said bishop of Bayeux the said sum of two hundred livres, Tournois. And on the simple produc[illegible] of these presents and [illegible] sufficient acquittance of the said bishop of Bayeux, this sum of two hundred livres,

sera allouee es comptes du dit receveu general et rabatue de sa recepte par noz amez et feaulx les gens de nos comptes a Rouen, ausquelz nous mandons que ainsi le facent, sans dificulte ou contredit.

Donne a Rouen, le cinquiesme jour de Fevrier, lan Dat. de grace mil, quatre cens, quarante deux, et de notre regne le vingtunzieme

Par le roy, a la relacion de monseigneu le duc de York, lieutenant general et gouverneu de France et Normandie.[1]

DROSAY

Tournois, shall be allowed in the accounts of the said receiver general and deducted from his receipt by our beloved and faithful accountants at Rouen, whom we command so to do, without difficulty or opposition.

Dated at Rouen, the fifth day of February, in the year of grace one thousand, four hundred and forty-two, and of our reign the twenty first.

By the king, at the relation of my lord the duke of York, lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy.

DROSAY.

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[1] The original receipt, signed, 'Ita est Zanonig, episcopus Bayocens, manu propria,' and dated 29 May, 1113, is also contained in the same manuscript.

413

A.D. 1413 Feb. 11

Ordonnance to be paid to the English garrison at Villedieu.

MANDATE for the payment of troops in the garrison of Villedieu[1]

THOMAS, sire de Scalles et de Nuelles, vidame de Chartres et seneschal de Normandie, au vicomte de Villedieu, salut

Comme, par vertu de notre mandement, et cedule, le quart jour de cestuy Janvier passé, ait esté assis sur les vicontes de Avranches, Vire, Mortain, et Coustance, la somme de xiij.c. lxx livres, Tournois, pour le payement des gages des gens d'armes et de trait estans en dit lieu de Villedieu, tenans frontiere aux adversaires du roy, notre seigneur, occupans les places de Granville et le Mont Saint Michiel, et il soit ainsi que Jehan Blacot, Jehan Paquier, montel lances, a cheval, et xxxj. archiers en leur compaignie, aient esté passés et allouez aux mon

TRANSLATION.

THOMAS, lord Scales and of Nuelles, vidame of Chartres and seneschal of Normandy, to the vicomte of Villedieu, greeting.

Since, by virtue of our command, dated the fourth day of January last past, there have been assessed upon the vicomtés of Avranches, Vire, Mortain and Coutances, the sum of xiij.c. lxx livres, Tournois, for payment of the wages of the men-at-arms and archers who are in our place of Villedieu, guarding, on the frontiers, the lieges of the king our lord, who occupy the strongholds of Granville and the Mont Saint Michiel, so it is that Jean Blacot, Jehan Paquier, mounted lances, and xxxj. archers in their company, have been passed and allowed to the musters

[1] From the original in the MS. Gaignieres, 4

sbres lettres au dit lieu de Villedieu devant maistre Robert Byotte, viconte de Constances, et vous, a ce commis, le xij. jour du dit moys de Janvier, comme par la roulle des dittes monstres nous est apparu, pour les dits xv. jours ensuivans le dit xij jour de Janvier, sans de ce avoir eu paiement, parce que la ditte somme de xiij.c lxx livres, Tournois, ne suffisoit pas a payer le nombre des gens contenues et declairies ou dit roulle de monstres; vous mandons que, des deniers y estans de lassiette que aujourduy y a este faitte sur les dittes vicontes par vertu de notre mandement, vous paies, bailles et delivres aux dites lances et archiers la somme de iij^xx. xj^l. livres, v^s x^d Tournois, que pour leurs gages des ditte xv. jours leur competent et appartiement Et par apportant ces presentes avecques cuittance des dittes lances, a ditte somme de iij^xx. xj^l v^s x d. vous sera allouee et rabatue sur ce que ie vous des deniers de la ditte presente assiette, partout ou il appartiendra. Ce faittes sans deffault

made at the said place of Villedieu before master Robert Byotte, vicomte of Contances and yourself, commissioners of the same, on the xij. day of the said month of January, by the roll of the said musters as clean to us, for the said xv days following the said xij. day of January, without having had payment for the same, because the said sum of xiij^c. lxx. livres, Tournois, was not sufficient to pay the number of the troops who were continued and declined on the said muster-roll; we command you that, out of the money arising for the assessment which is to-day levied and paid by virtue of our said mandate, you pay, give and deliver to the said lances and archers the sum of iij^xx xj livres, v^s x d. Tournois, which are due and belong to them for their wages for the said xv. days. And upon the production of these presents, together with the acquittance of the said lances, the said sum of iij^xx. xj^l. v^s shall be allowed and deducted from what you have levied by virtue of the said assessment, wherever it shall appear. This is without fail.

Date Donne au dit lieu de Villedieu, le x m de Fevrier, l'an mil, m^c xlij

Signe, MAILLART

Dated at the said place of Villedieu, the xth. day of February, in the year one thousand, iiij.c. xl j.

Signed, MAILLART

443

A.D. 1443 May 2.

30*l.* T. to be paid to the captain of Gisors

PARTICULARS respecting the settlement of a dispute between the English captains of Gournay and Gisors[1]

HENRY, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et d'Angleterre, a nos tres chiers et feaulx conseillers les tresoriers et generaulx gouverneurs de nos finances en France et Normandie, salut et dilection

Comme, sur le debat et discord qui estoit meu entre nos bien ames Guillaume Chamberlain, chevalier, capitaine de Gournay et Gerberoy, d'une part, et Guillaume Corwen, escuyer capitaine de Gisors, d'autre

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[TRANSLATION.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France and England to our beloved and faithful counsellors, the treasurers and governors general of our finances in France and Normandy, greeting and love

Since, in the matter of the dispute and disagreement which has arisen between our well beloved Guillaume Chamberlain, knight, captain of Gournay and Gerberoy, on the one part, and Guillaume Corwen, esquire, captain of Gisors,

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[1] In the MS Formerly 12

par l, pour [et] a cause des ajastis des dits lieux et places de Gournay et Gisors, certain appointement ait esté par nous fait, par moyen duquel appointement (dont les dits parties ont ete et sont daccord) au dit Guillaume Corwen, entre autres choses contenues en icelui appointement, ayons ordonne et accorde, or donnons et accordons par ces presentes, quil ait et prengne de nous, pour une et cesto foiz seullement, la somme de trois cens livres, Tournois, et ce oultre et par dessus autres payemens contenus en ces endentours faictes de la garde et cappitainerie du dit lieu de Gisors, nous, (par ladvis and deliberacion de notre tres chier et tres ame cousin, Richart duc Dyork, notre lieutenant general et gouverneur depar nous de noz royaume de France et duchie de Normandie,) vous mandons et par ces presentes expressement enjoignons que, par notre bien ame Pierre Baille, receveur general de noz dits finances, et des deniers de sa recepte, vous

on he other pa , for and i consequence of the contribu- ons of the said places and fortresses of Gou nay a nd Gisors, a certin agreemen has been m ade by us, in consequence of which ag eement (by means of whic the said part es h ave been led and re conc led) we have appointed and ordained, and by these presents do appoint and ordain, to the said Guillaume Corwen, amongst other things contained in the same agreement, that he shall have and receive of us, for once and this time only, the sum of three hundred livres, Tournois, and this over and above the other payments con tained in his indentures made concerning the guard and cappanish p of the said place of Gisors, we, (by the advice and deliberation of our very dear and well beloved cous'n, Richard, duke of York, our lieutenant general and the go vernor on our behalf of our realm of France and duchy of Normandy,) command, and by these presents expressly enjoin you that, by our well-beloved Pierre Baille, rece ver general of our finances, and out of the money by him received, ye

latez puez, bailler et deliverer par chacun an a Guillaume Conwen la dite somme de trois cens livres, [illegible] par rapportant ces presentes et quictance souffisant de Guillaume Conwen dit se lorsque il, ce les somme de trois cens livres Tournois sur [illegible] du dit receveur general et rabatue de ses [illegible] aux quelz nous mandons que ainsi le facent sans difficulte ou contredit aucun

Date Donne a Rouen, le second jour de Mars, l'an de grace, mil cccc. quarante deux et de notre regne vingt unglesme

Par le roy, a la relacion de nous, le duc Dyork, lieutenant general et gouverneur de par deca et Normandie.

DROSAY

[illegible] ens to be paid, given and delivered by the said Guillaume Conwen, the said sum of five hundred livres Tournois. And upon the said receipt or [illegible] what sufficient discharge of the said Guillaume Conwen, the said sum of three hundred livres, Tournois, shall allowed in the reckonings of the said receiver-general, and deducted from his receipts by [illegible] auditors and accountants at Rouen; whom we command and do [illegible] any difficulty or opposition.

Dated at Rouen, the second day of March, in the year of grace one thousand cccc. and forty-two, and of [illegible] the twenty-first

By the king, at the relation of [illegible] duke of York, lieutenant-general and governor of [illegible] and Normandy

DROSAY.

453

MANDATE by Richard duke of York, that a representative from the city of Avranches do attend the meeting of the Three Estates at Caudebec[1] A.D. 1 19 22 July.

Summons to the Parliament at Caudebec.

DE PAR le duc de York, lieutenant general et gouverneur de France et Normandie.

Chiers et bien amez Pour avoir bon conseil et advis sur la matiere de pourveoir pour le temps advenir a la garde et defense et autres affaires necessaires de ceste seigneurie, nous mandons venir pardevers nous plusieurs prelas et autres gens deglise, nobles et bourgeoiz des bonnes villes de ceste dicte seigneurie, si vous mandons depar monseigneur le roy et nous que, au premier jour du moys de Septembre prouchainement venant, vous envoyez pardevers nous en la ville de Caudebec une personne notable dentre vous, qui y soit garnie de pouvoir soufisant depar vous pour adviser, deliberer et conclure en la matiere dessus dicte

[TRANSLATION.]

By the duke of York, lieutenant general and governor of France and Normandy.

Dear and well beloved. In order to have good counsel and advice upon the business of providing during the time to come for the protection and defence and for other the necessary affairs of this lordship, we are commanding many clerks and other churchmen, nobles and burgesses of the good towns of this said lordship, to come to us; wherefore we command and charge you very expressly on the part of my lord the king and ourselves, that upon the first day of the month of September next coming you send to us to the town of Caudebec, a person of repute from among you, who shall be provided with sufficient power upon your part to advise, deliberate and conclude in the matter above said.

[1] From the original writ in the MS Gaignières, 557.

Chiers et bien amez, nobre Seigneur vous gard de vous

Date Donne a Rouen, soubz nobre signet, le xxj^e^ jour de Juil et

DE SAY.

(*Dorso*) A noz chiers et bien amez, les bourgoiz, manans et habitans de la ville Lavienches[1]

Dear and well-b loved, the Lord be you keeper.
Dat d a Roun, under our sygne, the xxj^e^ day of July
DESAY.

(*Dorso*) To our dear and well beloved, the burgesses, residents and inhabitants of the town of Avranches

Letters of summons (all of which exist in the same volume), were addressed to the following communities and individuals

A notre chier et bien ame Robert de Tresville escuier

A nostre chier et bien ame Thomas Pellew, viconte de Cantenton

A nos chiers et bien amez les bourgoiz manans et habitans de la ville de Valoignes

A notre chier et bien ame, Guillaume de Gueron escuier

A nos chiers et bien amez, les bourgoiz, manans et habitans de la ville de Bayeux (2 deputies)

A nos chiers et bien amez, les bourgois manans et habitans de la ville de Constances (2 deputies)

A nos chiers et bien amez les bourgois, manans et habitans de la ville de Vernon

A nos chiers et bien amez les bourgois, manans et habitans de la ville de Avranches (2 deputies)

[TRANSLATION.]

To our dear and well beloved, Robert de Tresville esquire

To our dear and well-beloved, Thomas de Pellew, sheriff of Cantentan

To our dear and well beloved, the burgesses residents and inhabitants of Valoignes

To our dear and well beloved Guillaume de Gueron esquire

To our dear and well beloved, the burgesses, residents and inhabitants of the city of Bayeux (2 deputies)

To our dear and well-beloved, the burgesses, residents and inhabitants of the city of Coutances (2 deputies)

To our dear and well loved, the burgesses, residents and inhabitants of the town of Vernon

To our dear and well beloved, the burgesses, residents and inhabitants of the city of Evreux (2 deputies)

1443.

SUMMONS to Duraud de Thieville to attend the Parliament to be held at Caudebec[1] AD 1443. July 2

Summons to attend the Parliament at Caudebec

DEPAR le duc Dyork, lieutenant general et gouverneur de France et Normandie

[TRANSLATION.]

By the duke of York, lieutenant general and governor of France and Normandy

A notre cher et bien ame Hue Spencier, escuier, bailli de Costentin (Dated 17 August)

A nos chiers et bien amez, les bourgoiz manans et habitans de la ville de Vire

A notre cher et bien ame, Guillem Raisson, elen de Valoise (Dated 22 August)

A nos chiers et bien amez les bourgeoiz, manans et habitans de la ville de Conches

A nos chiers et bien amez, les bourgeoiz, manans et habitans de la ville de Saint Lo

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To our dear and well beloved, Hue Spencier esquire bailly of the Cotentin (Dated 17 August)

To our dear and well-beloved, the burgesses, residents and inhabitants of our town of Vire

To our dear and well beloved, Guillem Raisson, elect of Valoise (Dated 22 August)

To our dear and well beloved the burgesses, residents and inhabitants of the town of Conches

To our dear and well beloved, the burgesses, residents and inhabitants of the town of Saint Lo

A notre cher et bien ame Thierry de Robessart, chevalier

A nos chiers et bien amez les bourgoiz manans et habitans de la ville du Pontaudemer

A notre cher et bien ame, Jehan Popart, receveur des octroiz de la vicomte Auge (Dated 7 August)

A notre cher et bien ame Pierre de Rupall, escuier

A notre cher et bien ame Guillem Poisson, vicomte de Valongues (Dated 7 August)

To our dear and well-beloved messire Thierry de Robessart, knight

To our dear and well beloved, the burgesses, residents and inhabitants of the town of Pont Audemer

To our dear and well-beloved John Popart, receiver of the dues of the vicomté of Auge (Dated 7 August)

To our dear and well beloved, Pierre de Rupalle, esquire

To our dear and well beloved, Guillem Poisson, sheriff of Valognes (Dated 7 August)

[1] Original, or copy, in the MS Gaignières, 557.

[illegible] bien amé. Pour ce vi comme [illegible]
[illegible] de pouvoir en pot[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] défense de nos [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

443

MANDATE for the payment of a messenger employed to summon troops for the siege of Beaumont le Vicomte[1] A.D. 1418 Dec 17.

Mandate for the payment of a messenger

EUSTACE QUENINLI, lieutenant general de noble homme, messire Richart Haringthon, chevalier, bailly de Caen, au viconte du dit lieu, ou a son lieutenant, salut

Nous vous mandons et enjoignons que, des deniers de votre recepte, vous payez et delivrez a Jehan Pain, messagier a cheval, la somme de vint cinq livres, Tournois, pour sa peinne, sallaire et despens davoir esté, par commendement de justice, chevaulchie hastivement de ceste ville de Caen es sergenteries Deurecy, Preaulx, Villers et Cheux, et de leur aler devers les sergens

TRANSLATION.

EUSTACE QUENINLI, lieutenant-general of the noble man, messire Richard Haringthon, knight, bailly of Caen, to the viscount of the said place, or to his lieutenant, greeting.

We command and enjoin you that, out of the money by you received, you pay and deliver to John Pain, mounted messenger, the sum of twenty five livres, Tournois, for his stable, wage, and expence, in having, at the command of the law, ridden with speed from this town of Caen to the sergeantries of Evrecy, Preaux, Villers and Cheux, and on having gone to the sergeants of the said sergeantries,

" a la convention en estoit tams
" ate e xvij jour du dit moys
" D oust'

Then follows a notice of the attendance, arranged as under—

Du bailliage de Rouen:
Gens deglise, Nobles, Bourgoiz

Du bailliage de Caen
Gens deglise Nobles Bourgoiz
de villes.

Du bailliage de Costentin:
Gens deglise, Nobles Officiers
Bourgoiz
Du bailliage de Caulx:
Gens deglise Nobles, Bourgoiz
Du bailliage Dalencon
Gens deglise, Nobles, Bourgoiz
Du bailliage de Gisois.
Du bailliage de Mante."

From the MS Fontanieu 119
120

des dits sergens leur porter et en leur main exercer
tone du mandement de mon dit seigneur le bailly,
icellui exécuteur des lettres closes de très haut et
puissant prince, mondit seigneur le duc de Somerset, par
par les dits sergens ayer de publier, chacun en leurs
do sa sergenterie accoustumée à faire cry et publica-
tions, que tous gens de guerre, quels qu'ils soient,
estans et vivans sur le pays, et tous autres qui sont
hors de garnisons et de gaiges, soient garder de re-
trousse ou aubes, si faire le veulent, dedens
mon seigneur le bailly en cette ville de Caen, dedans
Samedy ou Dimenche prouchain venant, ou plus tard,
pour aller ou la compaignie de mon dit seigneur le
bailly devers mon dit seigneur le duc, lequel avoit
assegié la forteresse de Beaumont le Vicomte, assise
pas les ennemis et adversaires du roy, nostre dit
seigneur; la quelle estoit en composition à rendre, ou
combatre, dedens certain terme, pour expulser les dits
ennemis, ainsi que mondit seigneur le duc avoit

to carry to [illegible] copy of the said letters
said lord the [illegible] copy of the said letters under
of the most [illegible]
Somerset, to [illegible]
nation should [illegible]
the limits of his sergentry, which is [illegible]
nouncements and publications, all [illegible]
ever they be, who are and have within the county, until
others who are on side the garrisons and without wages, who are
hey be guards of prisons or other [illegible]
selves ready and should come to my said lord the bailly
this town of Caen by Saturday next following, at
the latest, to go in the company of said lord the bailly
to join my said lord the duke, who has besieged the [illegible]
of Beaumont le Vicomte, which is held by the enemies and
adversaries of the king, our said lord, and which ought
to surrender, or fight, within a fixed term, or else not
said enemies, as shall be necessary, and for other

tounes au dit mandement, touchans grandement le bien du roy, notre dit seigneur, et de sa seigneurie Icelle voyage faict pour ce que alors les dits sergens nestoient pas presens en ceste dite ville de Caen, et que la chose requeroit celerite; auquel, tant en allant, sejournant que retournant, le dit messagier a vacque par de six jours entiers, commencans le dixiesme jour de cest moys, pour chascun desquelz lui avons tauxe, et tauxons par ces presentes, la somme de xij livres vj. d, Tournois, auquel prix valleut la dite somme de xxv. livres, Tournois Et par rapportant ces presentes et quittance du dit messagier, icelle somme sera alloee en voz comptes et rabatue de votre recepte ou et par qui il appartiendra, sans contredit ou difficulte aucune.

Donne a Caen, le xvij jour de Decembre, lan mil Date cccc quarante troys

LE HENRIE

affairs which are specified in the said order, which closely concern the welfare of the king, our said lord, and his government. This journey was undertaken because the said sergeants were not then present in the said town of Caen, and the matter required expedition; in which, as well in going, as in tarrying and returning, the said messenger was engaged for six entire days, beginning on the tenth day of this month, for each of which we have awarded him, and by these presents do award him, the sum of xij. livres vj *d.* Tournois, at which rate the said sum amounts to xxv. livres, Tournois And on the production of these presents and the acquittance of the said messenger, this sum shall be allowed in your accounts and deducted from your receipt, whenever it shall be fitting, without any contradiction or difficulty

Dated at Caen, the xvij. day of December, in the year one thousand cccc. and forty-three.

LE HENRIE

1411

MANDATE for the levying of a tax in Languedoc for the expulsion of the English.[1]

A.D. 1411 March 25.

The dauphin Louis

LOYS, aisne filz du roy de France, Daulphin du Viennois, aux castellain de Pezanas, ou son lieutenant et consulz de la ville Dagde et Pezanas, et a chun en deux, ou a leurs lieutenants, salut

Comme les gens des trois estats de la senescheussee de Carcassonne assemblez en la ville de Beziers par notre mandement et ordonnance, apres que leur avons fait dire et monstrer les grans charges, frais et despens qui nous a convenu et convient encores plus porter et soustenir pour reduire et mettre a leaulte et subjection de monseigneur aucuns cappitaines et gens de guerre vivans es marches voisines de ce pays de Languedoc, les garder et empeschier de entrer, vivre, et sejourner ou dit pays aussi quilz avoient propose a la totale destruction dicellui, contre le vol[oir] et [de]fense

[TRANSLATION]

LOYS, eldest son of the king of France, Dauphin of Vienne, to the castellan of Pezanas, or his lieutenant, and to the consuls of Agde and Pezanas, and to each of them, or to their lieutenants, greeting

The Three Estates of the seneschalsy of Carcassonne, assembled in the town of Beziers at our command and ordinance, after we had caused them to be informed of the great charges, costs and expenses which it was necessary, and still is necessary, for us to sustain and endure, in order to reduce and bring them to obedience and subjection to our lord certain captains and soldiers living in the borders contiguous to this country of Languedoc to watch them and to hinder them from entering, living and residing in the said country, as they have proposed to do, to the total destruction of the same, contrary [to our will]

From the MS. Fonds [illegible] 120

de mon dit seigneur et a sa tres grant desplaisance; lequel pour ce, entre autres choses, nous avoit envoye es pays et marches depar deca, et aussi pour retraire et esloigner dycellui pays les cappitaines et autres gens de guerre que pour accomplir et mettre affin les choses dessus dites, nous a este necessaire amener et faire venir en notre service et compaignie ou dit pays, affin de garder le dit pays de toute charge, foule et oppression, comme est le plaisir de mon dit seigneur, ne povons fournir, obstant les autres grans despences que convient faire a mon dit seigneur pour la garde de son royaume et seigneurie, pour nous aucunement aidier apporter et soustenir les dits charges, nous aient donne et octroye liberalement la somme de neuf mille livres Tournois, a ycelle somme paier dedans le premier jour de Septembre prouchain venant De la quelle somme au dit diocese Dagde et ville de Pezanas apartient pour leur quote et portion la somme de cinq cens quatre livres, quinze solz, quatre deniers, Tournois; et

orders the levying of a tax in the diocese of Agde and town of Pezenas

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and command of my said lord, and to his very great displeasure; who, on this account, among other things, has sent us into this country and the marches thereof, as well to remove and withdraw from this country the captains and other soldiers, as also to finish and put an end to he lings aforesaid, it has been necessary for us to bring and to cause to come in our service and company into the said country, so as to keep the said country from all charge, crowd and oppression, as is the pleasure of my said lord, which we cannot supply (being hindered by the great expenses which my said lord must incur for the keeping of his kingdom and lordship),—in order somewhat to assist us to bear and sustain the said charges, have given and granted us freely the sum of nine thousand livres Tournois, this sum to be paid by the first day of September next coming Of this sum to the said diocese of Agde and to the town of Pezenas belongs for their quota and proportion the sum of five hundred and four livres, fifteen shillings, and four

est besoing de icello somme asseoir, lever et cueill'r et faire promptement venir ens pour convertir es choses dessus dites, et eviter les inconvenients et dommaiges qui autrement en pourroient ensuir, nous vous mandons et commandons par ces presentes en commettant que la dite somme de v^c^ nij livres, vj s. iij d Tournois, ensemble les frais necessaires, vous diviséz, imposez et asseez sur tous les conseuls, manans et habitans du dit diocese au mieulx et le plus justement et esgalement que faire ▬ pourra, le fort portant le foible, et comme est accoustume de faire, tellement que la dite somme puisse venir franchement ens; et la dite assiette faitte baillez a Estienne Bandinel, lequel nous avons commis recepveur particulier au dit diocese, et commettons par ces presentes, sans ce que autre lettre lui en convengne avoir de nous, de faire devoir et diligence de recevoir la ditte somme, avec les fruiz raisonnablement necessaires, et icelles sommes baillez a Orte Castellain, tresorier de mon dit seigneur en la seneschaussee de

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dioceſs, Tournois, and it is necessary to assess, levy and collect this sum, and to cause it speedily to be available, so as to employ it in the matters aforesaid, and to avoid the injuries and dangers which might otherwise ensue, we command you by these presents, and put you in commission, to apportion, impose, and assess the said sum of v^c^ nij.*l* vj.*s.* nij *d* Tournois, together with the necessary expenses, upon the consuls, residents, and inhabitants of the said diocese, ▬ best, most justly and equitably it may be done, taking the strong and the weak together, and as it is usual to do, in such wise that the said sum may arrive freely; and the said assessment you shall cause to be delivered to Stephen Bandinel, whom we have appointed a special commissioner for the said diocese, and do commission him by these presents, it being unnecessary for him to have any other letter from ▬ in this matter, for him to do his duty and diligence in receiving the said sum, with the expenses reasonably necessary, and those sums to give to Orte Castellain the treasurer of my said lord in the seneschalsy of

Tholouse, receveur general par nous sur ce ordonne de ce faire, et de contraindre et compeller a payer la dite somme tous ceux qui apartendra par prinse, vente et explectation de leurs biens, et arrestation de leurs personnes, et par toutes autres voyes accoustumees pour les propres debtes et affaires de mon dit seigneur et notres Et au dit Estienne Bandinel, receveur, a chacun de vous, comme a lui touche et apartiendra, avons donne, et donnons par ces presentes, plain povoir, auctorite et mandement especial, mandons et commandons a tous justiciers, officiez et subgiez de mon dit seigneur, que a vous et chacun de vous, comme dessus est dit, obeissent et entendent diligemment, et prestent et donnent conseil, confort, aide et prisons, ce mestier est et requis en soit

Donne a Baga, le xxv jours de Mars, lan mil quatre cens, quarante trois Date.

Par mon seigneur le Daulphin, le sire de Stissac, maistre Yves Desepeaulx, Jehan de Baillon, et plusieurs autres presents

RIBOLE

Tolouse, receiver-general by us herein appointed to do this, and to constrain and compel to pay the said sum all those persons to whom it shall appertain so to do, by the seizure, sale, and exposure of their goods, the arrest of their persons, and by all other ways and means accustomed for the debts and affairs of my said lord and our own. And to the said Stephen Bandinel, receiver, and to each of you, as to him belongs and appertains, we have given, and we do give by these presents, full power, authority and especial commandment, and we order and command all justices, officers and subjects of my said lord, that to you and each of you, as is abovesaid, to be diligently obedient to you and attentive, and that they render and give you counsel, comfort, aid, and prisons, if need be and they are required so to do.

Given at Baga, the xxv. day of March, in the year one thousand, four hundred and forty-three.

RIBOLE

1411

Appointment of two proctors to serve in the parliament at Candelhec[1]

A D 1441 Aug 19

The abbot of Vou, near Cherbourg, appoints two proctors

A tous ceulx qui ces presentes lettres verront, Johan, par la permission divine, humble abbe du monst'er de Notre Dame de Vou pres Chierebourg, savoir, faisons que nous, en obtemperant aux lettres missives de tres hault et tres puissant prince, monseigneur le duc Dyonys, lieutenant general et gouverneur de France et Normendie, donnees a Rouen, le xxij jour de Juillet, et signees . . Drosay, confiant a plain es grans sens et bonne prudence de maistre Gues Longlois, prestre, religieux du monstier, et de maistre Thomas Brebenchon, eulx et chacun doulx par soy, advons commis, ordonne . et par ces presentes faisons, ordonnons, establissons

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[Translation.]

To all those persons who shall see these present letters, we John, by divine permission the humble abbot of the monastery of our Lady de Vou near Cherbourg, make known that, in obedience to the letters of the most high and most powerful prince, my lord the duke of York, lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy, dated at Rouen, the xx.. day of July, and signed . . . . Drosay, fully trusting in the great discretion and good judgment of master Gues Longlois, priest, monk of the monastery, and of master Thomas Brebenchon, have appointed and ordained them, and each of them by himself, and by these presents we do make, appoint and establish them

[1] From the original, in the MS Carrières, 557.

noz procureurs et commiz pour nous et en notre nom, pour .... et comparer au premier jour de Septembre prouchain, et aultres jours ensuivans, se mestier est, a Caudebec, devers mon dit seigneur Dyork, en la compaignie de pluseurs prelas et aultres gens deglise, nobles et bourgois des bonnes villes de Normendie, affin pour avoir conseil, advis et deliberacion, et conclure sur la maniere de pourvoier pour le temps advenir a la garde et deffence et aultres affaires necessaires du dit pais de Normendie. Et aus dits maistre Gres et maistre Thomas Brebenchon, et chacun deulx, advons donne et donnons povoir, puissance et auctorite dy besongner et conclure tout autant que nous mesmes ferions, ou faire pourrions, si presens en personne y estions, sur le contenu et substance des dittes lettres de mon dit seigneur Dirac. Promettant en bonne foy, sur la *oupcion o ypoteque* des biens de notre ditte eglise, tenir tous ce qu' par nos diz procureurs, ou commis, ou lun deulx, sera fait, advise, conclut et

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to be our proctors and commissioners for us and in our name, o..... and appear on the first day of September next, and on the other days ensuing, if need be, at Caudebec, in the presence of my said lord of York, in the company of many prelates and other churchmen, nobles and burgesses of the good towns of Normandy, in order to have counsel, advice and deliberation, and to conclude how to provide for the future for the guard and defence and the other necessary affairs of the said county of Normandy. And to the said master Gres and master Thomas Brebenchon, and to each of them, we have given, and do give, power and authority hereupon to deliberate and conclude, as entirely as we ourselves could or might do, if we were there present in person, upon the contents and substance of the said letters of my said lord of York. Promising in good faith, upon the caption and hypothec of the goods of our said church, to observe all that by our said proctors or commissioners, or by one of them, shall be done, advised, concluded and deliberated, upon the

delibere sur le contenu aux dictes lettres, sans aller allencontre en aucune maniere.

Date En tesmoing de ce, nous avons scelle ces presentes de notre propre seel, le xix jour Daoust, lan mil iiij c xliiij.

contents of the said letters, without gainsaying in any manner.

In witness whereof we have sealed these presents with our own seal, the xix. day of August, in the year one thousand cccc. xliij.

1411

Letter from Henry VI to Charles VII respecting his intended marriage, and desiring peace with France

A.D. 1141. Aug 21. Thanks Charles for the kind reception of the English ambassadors,

Tresiaulx et excellent prince, notre treschier oncle de France, Henry par la grace de Dieu roy de France et Dangleterre, salut, avec cordial desir de toute bonne et mutuele amour et concorde

— — — -

[Translation]

To the most high and excellent prince, our very dear uncle of France, Henry, by the grace of God, king of France and England, sends greeting, with the cordial desire of all good and mutual love and concord

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[1] From the original, upon paper (without water mark) in the Baluze MS. 9037–7 No 24.

Treshault et excellent prince et notre treschier oncle, nouvellement sont retournez pardevers nous notre tres chier et feal cousin le conte de Suffolk, grant maistre de notre hostel, et autres noz serviteurs que tant pour le bien de paix, comme pour avoir cognoissance et nous certiffier de voz bon estat et sante, et aussi pour vous ouvrir en grant confidence notre desir au regard du mariaige de nous et de notre treschiere et tresamee compaigne la royne, fille de notre treschier et tresame pere le roy de Sicile, avions nagaires envoiez pardevers vous. Les quelz, apres ce que avons par eulx receu voz gracieuses lettres, que joyeusement avons veues, nous ont certiffie de voz bon estat et sante, et expose en quante douleur et honneur les avez, pour amour de nous, voulu recevoir et traictier, et faire par voz pais et subgietz gracieusement traictier et recevoir, et comment a louvre du dit mariaige vous a plou vacquer et entendre de grant voulente et bonne affection, et finablement faire vacquer, entendre et communiquer sur la

announces his intended marriage,

Most high and excellent prince, and our very dear uncle, our faithful cousin the earl of Suffolk, grand master of our household, and others of our servants, have lately returned to us, whom we have of late sent to you, as well as upon the matter of a peace as to have information and knowledge respecting your good estate and health, and also to open to you in great confidence our desire in regard to the marriage between us and our very dear and well-beloved companion, the queen, the daughter of our very dear and well-beloved father, the king of Sicily. These messengers, after we had received by them your gracious letters, which we saw with joy, have certified us of your good estate and health, and declared to us with what gentleness and honour you were pleased to receive them and treat them, out of love towards us, and how graciously you caused them to be treated and received by your country and subjects, and how it pleased you to employ and devote yourself to the business of the said marriage with great will and good affection, and finally devoted yourself to deliberate and discuss the matter of the

and wishes cace

matiere de la dicte paix, et pour le repos et aise du povre peuple languissant affligé et langu issant a occasion des pestilonsieuses guerres qui tant ont dure, prendre et conclure abstinence pour certain temps, pendant lequel on labourera efficacement de vostre part, et de la nostre, a trouver voies et manieres pour parvenir, moyennant la grace de notre Benoit Redempteur, a finale conclusion de paix perpetuele et amoureuse entre nous et les deux royaumes. Auquel bien vous sentons estre entierement, et pareillement sommes nous, enclin et disposez, qui nous est le plus souverain bien que puissons en terre avoir et desirer.

De la quele vostre disposicion, inclinacion et volente, regraciens notre Seigneur de ce et des autres choses dessus dictes, dont notre dit cousin et les autres devant dis nous ont fait agreable et plaisant relacion, et mesmement de ce que nous avez escript par vos dictes lettres, que, pour plus amplement nous declairer vostre entencion et laictier final appointement avecques

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said peace; and for the repose and ease of the poor people, long afflicted and languishing, by occasion of these pestilential wars which have so long continued, to take and conclude an abstinence for a certain time, during which the endeavours effort shall be made on your part, to discover also, to discover some way and means, by the grace of our Blessed Redeemer, to arrive at the happy conclusion of a perpetual and living peace between us and the two kingdoms. To which blessing you feel entirely inclined and disposed, — do we in like manner; for peace is the most sovereign good which we can have or desire upon earth.

For this your disposition, inclination and good will, we thank our Saviour, and for all other things aforementioned, whereof our said cousin and the other persons above-named have made an agreeable and pleasant report, and especially — to the business about which you have written in your said letters, viz., that, in order more fully to declare to us your intention and to treat of a final arrangement with us respecting the business of the said

nous sur le fait de la dicte paix, et aussi pour nous visiter et savoir la certitude de notre bonne prosperite, avez delibere de briefment envoier pardevers nous de voz gens notables, sommes tresjoyeux, et vous en remercions si effectueusement et de cueur comme plus povons. Desqueles voz gens desirons la venue, et les verrons joyeusement, voulentiers et de cuer,

Si vous prions, treshault et excellent prince, notre treschier oncle, que pour le brief et bon accomplissement des choses commencees, vous plaise envoier les dessus diz pardevers nous, ainsi que nous escripvez, et par eulx et autres venans paradeca, nous certiffier de vo re bon estat et prosperite qui nous sera chose joyeuse a savoir et oyr; et semblablement serons de temps en temps envers vous de tres bon cueur. Will be glad to see Charles' ambassadors

Treshault et excellent prince, et notre treschier oncle, nous prions le Benoist Filz de Dieu quil vous ait en sa sainte garde

— — —

pence, and also to visit us to know for certain of our good prosperity, you have determined shortly to send to us some of your honourable people, whereof we are very glad, and hereof we thank you as effectively and cordially as we best may. We desire the arrival of your people, and will see them joyfully, willingly and cordially.

Wherefore we pray you, most high and excellent prince, our very dear uncle, that for the speedy and good accomplishment of the matters thus begun, it would please you to send the persons aforesaid to us, as you have written to us, and by them and by others coming into England to certify us of your good estate and prosperity, which to us will be a joyful thing to know and hear, and in like manner from time to time we shall be right heartily glad to have tidings of you.

Most high and excellent prince, and our most dear uncle, we pray the Blessed Son of God to have you in His holy keeping.

Date. Escript soubz notre signet, en notre pare de Woudestok, le xxj.[1] jour Daoust.

HENRY.[2]

(*Dorso*) A treshault et excellent prince, notre treschier oncle de France.

Written under our signet, in our park of Woodstock, the xxj. day of August.

HENRY.

(*Dorso.*) To the most high and excellent prince, our very dear uncle of France.

1445.

RECEIPT by sir Thomas Hoo for 1,000 salus of gold paid by the duke of Orleans for the demolition of Galardon and Tourville[3]

A.D 1445. March 18. Receipt by Thomas Hoo. NOUS, Thomas Hoo, chevalier, chancellier en France et Normandie, confessons avoir eu et receu de tres honnore seignour Johan bastard Dorleans, conte de Dunois, la somme de mil salus dor par les mains de Noel Labarge, notre savitour, en vins et drap de soye, de la quelle somme de mil salus nous nous tenons

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[TRANSLATION]

WE, Thomas Hoo, knight, chancellor in France and Normandy, acknowledge that we have had and received of the most honourable lord, John bastard of Orleans, count Dunois, the sum of one thousand salus of gold by the hands of Noel Labarge, our servant, in wines and silk cloth, of the which sum of ▬ thousand salus we hold ourselves as accounted

[1] From the original receipt, preserved in the MS Fontanieu 117–118. A small round seal in red wax ▬

[2] The numerals are inserted in a blank left when the letter was copied

[3] This signature is autograph

pour comptes, et promettons deduire et rebattre sur les scellez que tenons de hault et puissant prince, monseigneur le duc Dorleans, du dit tres honnore seigneur le conte de Dunois et du Vidame de Chartres, pour partie de la somme contenue es dits scellez, a cause de la demolition de Galardon et Tourville

Tesmoing nostre signe manuel et signet, cymis, a Paris,[1] le dixhuitieme jour de Mars, lan mil cccc quarante quatre. Date

Hoo[2]

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withal, and we promise to deduct and withdraw them from the bonds which we hold of the high and powerful prince my lord the duke of Orleans, of the said most honourable lord the count of Dunois, and of the vidâme of Chartres, as part of the sum contained in the said bonds, in consequence of the demolition of Galardon and Tourville.

Witness our sign-manual and signet hereunto placed, at Paris, the eighteenth day of March, in the year one thousand cccc. forty-four.

Hoo

1445.

Letter of Charles VII. to Henry VI, complaining of the delay in the surrender of Maine.[3]

A TRESHAULT et puissant prince, nostre treschier nepveu Dangleterre, Charles, par la grace de Dieu, A.D. 1445.

Complains of the conduct of Go, Heton and Mundeford

To the most high and powerful prince, our very dear nephew of England, Charles, by the grace of God, king of

[1] *A Paris*] Written on a blank

[2] The signature is autograph

[3] From the Baluze MS 9037 7, No 36 A fair copy, written upon paper by a contemporary hand The watermark is cow with very large horns

roy de France, singul'ere affect'on damour et parfuit vouloir a toute vraye paix, entiere union, et bonne concorde.

Treshault et puissant prince, notre tres chier nepveu, ainsi que par plusieurs foiz vous avons escript, oir de voz nouvelles en bien et estre asseurez du bon estat, sante, et prosperite de votre tres noble personne, nous est grant lesse et consolat on Pourquoy vous prions que souvent nous en faciez savoir pour notre singulier resjoissement Et si de nous vous plaisoit savoir le semblable, nous estions a la facon de cestes en tresbonne disposition, grace a notre Seignour, qui le pareil tous temps vous vueille octroier ainsi que de bon cuer le desirons et que pour et e propre personne mieulx le saurions souhaitier.

Au surplus, tres hault et puissant prince, notre treschier nepveu, vous savez les promesses par vous a nous faictes touchans la delivrance du Mans, et des autres places qui estoient en votre obeissance en conte

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France, wishes singular affection and love and a perfect desire for all true peace, entire union, and good concord.

Most high and powerful prince, our very dear nephew, as we have oftentimes written to you, it is to us great pleasure and comfort to hear good tidings of you, and to be ascertained of the good estate, health and prosperity, of your most noble person. Wherefore we pray you that you would often let us know hereof for our singular rejoicing. And if it please you to hear that it is of us, we were at the making of these presents in very good health, thanks to our Saviour, whom may it please always to grant health to you, which we desire as heartily as we could wish for our own person

Moreover, most high and powerful prince, our dear nephew, you know the promises made by you to us touching the deliverance of Le Mans, and the other places which were in subjection to you in the county of Maine, and he

du Mayne, ot los causes pour los quelles avez esto mo
ce ce faire, qui sont pour mieulx et plus de legi
pouvoir au bien de paix entre vous et nous. Ce
comme toujours vous a esto dit et par nous souvent
foiz exempt, la dicte delivrance mise a execution effe
lement est ung des meilleurs et plus convenable
moteos pour y pervenir. Et en laquelle matiere co
cement le fait de la dicte delivrance, auparavant
depuis le temps quelle se devoit faire, tant enve
Mathieu Go et Foulques Heton commissaires par vo
ordonnez a ladite faire, comme avons Moundeford et l
autres qui tenoient les dits places, nous nous somm
mis en tous les devoirs qui convenablement faire
est pou, et plus avant quil ne sembloit [illegible]
gons que faire se doust, ne que vous mesmes lentendi
A quoy toutes voies les dessus diz nont aucunemen
voulu obtemperer. Et voians les subtelfuges, cautel
et dissimulacions quilz faisoient, (pour plus encore no
mettre en nobe devoir, et a ce que par vous et eulx

---

causes by which you have been moved to do this; whi
me'll a you might the bet er and more easily attain th
advantage of a peace between you and us. For, it h
always been said to you and oftentimes written by us, th
so d delivera ce effectively pu. in execution is one of th
best and most fitting means to attain peace. And in th
matter concerning the business of the said deliverance, ho
before said was the time when it ought to have been done,
well in regard to Matthew Go and Foulques Heton, commi
sioners appointed by you to do this, as also in regard to Mu
deford and the others who held the said places, we have don
our duty in every way in which it could possibly be done, a
indeed we have herein done more than in the opinion of man
people we ought to have done, or han you yourself know
To these the persons aboveand would in [illegible] wise obe
And seeing he subterfuges, pretences and dissimulations
which they resorted, ([illegible] h t we might still further
perform our duty, and that you [illegible] your subjects might

de votre obeissance foussent sceuz et entenduz les bons termes que avons tenuz en cesto partie, et les devoirs dessus dis, en quoy nous sommes mis, et que chacun congneust la bonne entencion que avons au bien des matieres principales, et a ce quelles sentoient'ssent et peussent estre conduictes a bonne fin et conclusion, et que a notre deffaulte nous ne vouldrions que aucune rouptue ou inconvenient y advensist, ne que lon peust dire que voulsissions faire aucune surprinse alencontre de vous, ne de chose qui soit en votre obeissance, a votre tort,) a vous envoie noz solempnelz messaiges et ambaxeurs divers les gens de votre grant conseil estans a Rouen, pour bien amplement leur remonstrer les choses dessus dites. Entre lesquelz voz conseillers dune part, et nos diz ambaxeurs dautre, (vouz premierement et bien entenduz les subterfuges, cautelles et dissimulacions dessusditz que faisoient les diz Mathieu Clo, Heton, Mundefort et autres, qui tenoient les places, qui

know and understand the good faith which we have kept in this matter, and have discharged the aforesaid duties which we have undertaken as incumbent on us, and that everyone should know the good intention which we have towards the accomplishment of the chief matters, and that they might be preserved and come to a good and end issue, and that we would not have it that by any shortcoming on our part the matter should be broken off, or any mischief should arise, nor that it might be said that we would take any undue advantage over you to your harm, nor avail ourselves of any occurrence which might arise within your jurisdiction,) we sent our accredited messengers and ambassadors to the members of your great council which are at Rouen, to show them at full length the matters abovesaid. Between which your said councillors on the one part, and our said ambassadors on the other (having in the first place seen and well considered the subterfuges, pretences and dissimulations abovesaid made by the said Mathew Cro, Heton, Mundeford and theirs, who hold the strongholds, which is

nestoit ne pour votre honneur ne pour votre prouffit, ne porr bier que on peust congnoistre qui [redacted] peust ensuir, aincois, comme est vraysemblable par les apparances et demonstrances quilz faisoient, estoit plus pour perturber et empeschier le bien de paix dessus dit, ce que tenons pour certain, et ne revocquons point en doubte quil ne venoit ne procedoit aucunement de vostre vouloir, entencion ne consentement,) ont estes faiz certains appointemens pour le bien des dictes matieres, lesquelz, comme pensons, vous ont este notifiez et faiz savoir par iceulx gens de vostre conseil residens au dit lieu de Rouen, et ausquelz appointemens ne aux commandemens par vertu diceulx faiz de vostre part, ne aux sommacions et requestes faictes de la nostre aus diz Mathieu Go, Heton, Mundeford, et autres qui tiennent les places, na aucunement par iceulx este obey ne obtempere A la quelle cause, selon la teneur des dit/ appointemens, il/ sont demourez desobeissans envers vous, et desadvouez de vostre part comme indig-

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neither to your honour or profit, nor for any conceivable advantage which may resul from it, but, as is probable by he show and demonstration which they make, is rather o disturb and hinder the blessing of the peace above-mentioned, as we hold for certain, and will never consider it questionable that this neither came nor proceeded [redacted] anywise of your will, intention nor consent,) there have been made certain arrangements for the good of the said matters, which, [redacted] we think, have been notified and intimated to you by the members of your council resident in the said town of Rouen, and neither to these arrangements nor to the commandments by virtue of them made on your part unto the summons and requests made on our part to the said Matthew Go, Heton, Mundeford and others who keep those fortresses, has any obedience or submission whatever been made. In consequence whereof, according to the tenor of the said arrangements, they have become disobedient towards you, and are disavowed upon your part as unworthy of being

nes desdis comprins ou benefice les biens, et reservez expressement diceulx; et en ceste qualite, et pour le tort en quoy ilz se sont mis, a la grant haste en la ont faicte, et obvier aussi aux inconvenions qui estoient fort adoubter de advenir, mesmes en la matiere principale de paix, se provision ny eust este faicte, avons este meuz de proceder alencontre deulx en la maniere que faisons

Charles sends R. Reginault with further information

Mais pour ce, tres hault et puissant prince, nobre treschier nej veu, que ne savons se on vous ait donne a entendre aucune chose touchant les matieres dessus diz en autre maniere que ainsi que dit est, et que a ceste cause vous et ceulx depardela eussiez aventure ymaginacion que ne fussions pas si enclins et disposez, ne en si bon vouloir et affection envers vous et au bien de paix comme nous sommes, ne fuites doubte que la verite des choses dessus dictes est telle comme devant est dit Et a ce que en soies encore plus amplement informe, nous envoions presentement

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melnded w'th'n the benefit of th s ace, and a e expressly excluded therefom; and in th s e qua 'ty, and in consequence of the wrong in wh'ch they have put themselves, and the great error which they have committed, and in order also to obvia e the mischiefs wh ch there is much cause a dread will ensue, even in the principal matter of the peace, unless provision be made against it, we have been moved to proceed against them in the way we have done.

But, most high and powerful prince, our very dear nephew, because we do no know whether you have in any way been informed of anything touching the matters above said otherwise than is stated above, and on this account you and the people in England possibly imagine that we are not so inclined and disposed, nor that we have the same goodwill and affection towards you, and for the prosecution of this peace, as we really have, I s assured that the truth of the circumstances above-mentioned is such as we have stated it to be And in order herein you may be still more fully

par devers vous pour ces causes notre ame et feal eschancon, Raoulin Rognault, escuier, porteur de ces presentes, par lequel en oultre avons voulu que nos diz ambaxeurs, qui ont conduit et manie les dictes matieres, vous escrivissent bien au long tout leffect en abrege de ce quilz ont veu et fait en ceste matiere Car croiez que nous navons fait ne ne voudrions faire, chose touchant les matieres dessus dictes, ne autres quelzconques, que quant aurez au telz appoinctemens avecques nous en quelque matiere que ce soit comme nous avons avecques vous sur les dictes matieres, nous ne feussions contens que feissez le semblable

Si vous prions, tres hault et puissant prince, notre treschier nepveu, que icellui notre eschancon dessus nomme es matieres dessus dictes vous vueilliez benignement *oir et escouter, et adjouster plaine foy et creance* a tout ce qui vous dira de notre part sur ce, en nous signifiant se chose vous plaist que faire puissons pour

informed, we send to you at this time for these causes our beloved and faithful cupbearer, Raoulin Rognault, esquire, bearer of these present letters, by whom we have moreover willed that our said ambassadors, who have conducted and managed the said matters, should write to you at length an outline of the whole proceedings, what they have seen and done in the said matters For we would have you believe that we neither have done, nor wish to do, anything touching *the matters aforesaid, nor any others* whatsoever, otherwise than that you should have the same advantages in these arrangements in regard to us, whatsoever that may be, as we have with you in the said matters, and would we be pleased were it otherwise.

Wherefore we pray you, most high and powerful prince, our very dear nephew, that you would be pleased graciously to hear and give heed to this our cupbearer above-named in the matters specified above, and to give him faith and credence in all that he will say to you on our part herein; *letting us know if there is anything which it is your pleasure*

nous y emplo'er de tres bon cuer, au plaisi de Dieu, qui vous vueille avoir en sa saincte et benoite garde.

Donne, etc

(*Dorso*) Copie de lettres Dangleterre

that we should do for you, that we may heartily employ ourselves herein, to the pleasure of God, Whom may it please to have and keep you in His holy and blessed keeping

Dated, &c

(*Dorso*) Copy of the letters for England.

1446

Letter from Henry VI. to Charles VII, expressive of a desire for peace[1]

A.D. 1446. Jan. 2

Henry and queen Margaret are in good health

A TRESHAULT et puissant prince, notre tresc[illegible] oncle de France, Henry, par la grace de Dieu, roy de France et Dangleterre, salut, avec cordiale dilection

Treshault et puissant prince, notre tresshier oncle, comme naguaires vous avons escript, nous avons veu par voz ambaxadeurs que derreinement avez envoyé devers nous et autrement le bon estat et prosperite

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To THE most high and powerful prince, our very dear uncle of France, Henry by the grace of God king of France and England, greeting, with cordial love.

Most high and powerful prince, our very dear uncle, as we lately have written to you, we have understood by your ambassadors whom recently you have sent to us and by other means

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[1] From the original, upon paper, in the MS. Baluze, 9037/7. No 38 The watermark resembles a staff fixed upright in a rock with a double pennon at top

de votre personne, de quoy avons esté tres joyeux, et prenons plaisir bien grant toutes les foiz que en sommes acertenez en bien. Si vous prions que souvent nous en vueillez faire savoir, pour notre singulier resjoyssement. Et se des nostres desirez semblablement oir, nous et notre treschiere et tresamée compaignee la royne, votre niepce, estions alescripture de cestes en tresbonne convalescience et disposicion de noz personnes, graces au doulz Jhesu Christ, qui le semblable, par son plaisir, vous vueille tout temps octroier, ainsi que de joyeux courage et de bon vouloir le desirons.

Et treshault et puissant prince, notre treschier oncle, pour ce que loiaument et de bonne foy voulons de nostre part sans dissimulacion proceder en la matiere de paix generale dentre vous et nous, et que de entiere affection desirons que elle soit conduicte et concluse en toute bonne perfection pour le relievement du pouvre peuple qui tant longuement par guerre a

He is desirous of peace,

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he good estate and prosperity of your person, whereof we have been right joyous, and we take great pleasure whenever we are informed of your welfare, wherefore we pray you that you would be pleased often to make us acquainted herewith, for our singular rejoicing. And if you desire in like manner to hear of ours, we and our very dear and well-beloved companion, the queen, your niece, at the writing of these present letters were in excellent bodily health, thanks to the gentle Jesus Christ, Whom may it please to grant you the like always as you would most heartily wish it for yourself.

And, most high and powerful prince, our very dear uncle because we truly and in good faith desire, upon our part, without dissimulation, to proceed in the business of a general peace between you and us, and wherein we with entire affection desire that it should be conducted and concluded in all good perfection for the relief of the poor people who so long have been troubled and ruined by war,

oste perturbe et desole, ausi que les conclusions que avons prinses sur le fait de notre passage par deca pour faire et tenir la convention mutuele entre nous deulx, voulons, moyennant la grace nostre Createur, tenir et accomplir, tant pour le cordial et entier desir que nous avons au bien dicelle paix, comme pour la singulier amour et affection que nous avons a vostre personne en tout desir de bonne concorde, nous envoyons presentement devers vous Gartier, roy darmes, afin de vous exposer a vostre plaisir bien a plain aucunes choses touchans la dite matiere, et mesmes ce qui par nous a este appointie et conclud touchant nostre dit passage. Si vous prions de rechief que le dit Gartier vueillez benignement oyr, et adjouster plaine foy et credence a tout ce quil vous dira de nostre part, et par lui nous signifier se chose vous est aggreable qui faire puissons, et nous accomplirons tres voulentiers et de bon cuer.

and for this purpose sends Garter.

Treshault et puissant prince, nostre treschier oncle,

and because we wish also to keep and observe (by the help of God's favour) the conclusions which we have taken upon the business of our passage across the water, to hold and keep the mutual meeting between ourselves, as well for the cordial and entire desire which we have for the good of this peace as for the singular love and affection which we have for your person in all desire of good concord, we send at this present time to you Garter, king of arms, as well fully to explain to you, with your permission, certain things touching the said matter, and especially what we have arranged and concluded touching our said passage. Wherefore we pray you moreover to be pleased favourably to hear the said Garter, and to give full faith and credence to all that he will say to you on our part, and by him to let us know if there is anything which we can do for your satisfaction, and it shall be done most willingly and cordially.

Most high and powerful prince, our very dear uncle,

nous prions le Benoist Filz de Dieu quil vous ait et teingne en Sa tres digne garde

Donne en notre chastel de Wyndesore, le second jour de Januer. Date

HENRY
PARIS

(*Dorso.*)—A treshault et puissant prince, notre treschier oncle de France.

Lettres closes du roy Dangleterre, apportes par Garioteir le heraut, et receus le xvij. jour de Fevrier, cccc. xlv.[1]

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we pray the Blessed Son of God to have you in His most worthy keeping.

Dated in our castle of Windsor, the second day of January.

PARIS.
HENRY.

(*Dorso.*)—To the most high and powerful prince, our very dear uncle of France

Closed letters of the king of England, brought by Garter the herald, and received the xxvij. day of February, cccc. xlv.

1446.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT by Zano de Castiglione, bishop of Bayeux, of the receipt of 220*l.* Tournois, for accompanying the duke of York into Lower Normandy.

NOUS Zanon, par la permission divine evesque de Bayeux, conseilleur du roy nostre seigneur, confessons A D 1446 July 27

Receipt of the bishop of Bayeux for 220*l* Tournois

[TRANSLATION].

We, Zano, by the divine permission bishop of Bayeux, councillor of our lord the king, acknowledge that we have had

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[1] This entry is in a different hand

[2] From the original, in the MS Gaignières, 151. The seal no longer exists

avoit eu et receu de Pierre Baille, receveur general du Normandie, la somme de deux cens vingt livres Tournois, pour la parpaye de certain voyage par nous fait de cette ville de Rouen a Caen et ailleurs en la Basse Normendie, en la compaignie du treshault et puissant prince, monseigneur le duc de York, lieutenant general et gouverneur de France et Normendie, semblablement que autres gens du grant conseil du roy, notre dit seigneur; icelui voyage fait a pourveoir aux necessitez du pays, au bien et honneur du roy, notre dit seigneur, de sa justice, et a la tranquilite de ses subgetz. Ou quel voyage nous affirmons en notre conscience avoir vaque par cent douze jours, commencens le vingt septieme jour de Mars, lan mil cccc quarante trois, avant Pasques, que nous partismes du dit lieu de Rouen pour le fait du dit voyage, et finie le seizesme jour de Juillet ensuivant, inclus, qui montent, au pris de dix livres Tournois pour chacun diceulx jours, unze cent vingt livres Tournois. Sur la quelle somme pareillement nous a este fait par le dit

and received of Pierre Baille, receiver-general of Normandy, the sum of two hundred and twenty pounds Tournois, in full payment for a certain journey by us made from this city of Rouen to Caen, and elsewhere in Lower Normandy, in the company of the most high and powerful prince, my lord the duke of York, lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy, in like manner as other members of the great council of the king, our sovereign lord; this journey being made to provide for the necessities of the country, for the good and honour of the king, our said lord, for his justice, and for the quiet of his subjects. In this journey we affirm in our conscience that we have been employed for one hundred and twelve days, beginning on the twenty-seventh day of March in the year one thousand cccc. and forty-three, before Easter, when we set out from the said place of Rouen upon the business of the said journey, and finishing on the sixteenth day of July following included, which, at the rate of ten pounds Tournois for each of these days, mounts to eleven hundred and twenty pounds Tournois. Of the which sum in payment has

receveur general de quatre cens livres Tournois, et par Remon Monfault, nagueres, et par aucun temps, receveur general de Normendie, de cinq cens livres Tournois Ainsi nous restoit la dicte somme de deux cens vingt livres Tournois; de la quelle nous sommes contens et bien paiez, et en quittons par ces presentes le roy notre dit seigneur, le dit receveur general, et tous autres

En tesmoing de ce nous avons escript a ces dites presentes notre nom, lesquelles nous avons scellees de notre signet, a Rouen, le xxvij jour de Juillet, lan mil cccc et quarante six

Ita est; Zanonus, episcopus Bayocensis,[1] manu propria.

Date

been made to us by the said receiver general of four hundred pounds Tournois, and by Remon Monfault, formerly, and for some time, receiver-general of Normandy, of five hundred pounds Tournois. So there remained to us the said sum of two hundred and twenty pounds Tournois; of the which we are content and well paid, and thereof we acquit by these presents the king, our said lord, the said receiver-general, and all others.

In witness of this we have written our name to these presents, which we have sealed with our signet, at Rouen, the xxvij. day of July, in the year of our thousand cccc. and forty six.

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[1] *Ita est Bayocensis*] These words are in the bishop's writing

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